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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

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—(13.)—

MISCELLANEOUS,  
(IRELAND.)

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Session

3 February — 12 August 1842.

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VOL. XXXVIII.

1842.

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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1842.

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**BARRISTERS (IRELAND).**

---

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 15 March 1842;—*for*,

RETURNS of the NUMBER and NAMES of the BARRISTERS appointed in the present Year to be SUPERNUMERARY PROSECUTING COUNSEL on each CIRCUIT in *Ireland*;—Of the Number and Names of BARRISTERS so appointed who have declined to act;—Of the Number and Names of the BARRISTERS who were employed last Year as SUPERNUMERARY CROWN COUNSEL, and who are not included in the foregoing Returns.

(*Mr. O'Connell.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*12 April 1842.*

---



RETURNS of the NUMBER and NAMES of the BARRISTERS appointed in the present Year to be SUPERNUMERARY PROSECUTING COUNSEL on each CIRCUIT in *Ireland*;—Of the Number and Names of BARRISTERS so appointed who have declined to act;—Of the Number and Names of the BARRISTERS who were employed last Year as SUPERNUMERARY CROWN COUNSEL, and who are not included in the foregoing Returns.

CIRCUITS.	Number and Names of the Barristers appointed in the present Year to be Supernumerary Prosecuting Counsel.		Number and Names of Barristers so appointed who have Declined to act.		Number and Names of the Barristers who were employed last Year as Supernumerary Crown Counsel, and who are not included in these Returns.	
HOME:						
Meath - -	3	Messrs. Radcliffe, Packenham, & Bland.	1	Mr. Gorman -	-	None.
Westmeath -	4	Messrs. Batty, Battersby, Plunkett, & Ardill.				
King's County -	4	Messrs. Berwick, Curran, Murphy & Walker.				
Queen's County -	3	Messrs. Griffith, M'Donough, & Lewis.				
Carlow - -	3	Messrs. Hayes, Hamilton, and Hughes.				
Kildare - -	3	Messrs. Crawford, Dunne, & Kelly.				
	20					
			(signed) Piers Geale, Crown Sol <sup>r</sup> .			
NORTH EAST:						
Louth - -	3	Messrs. Napier, Jebb, and E. Wright.	3	Messrs. Holmes, Nelson, and O'Hagan.	2	Robert Andrews, and James Gibson.
Down - -	3	Messrs. Holmes, Joy, and O'Hagan.				
Antrim - -	4	Messrs. Gilmore, Q.C., Molyneux, & Nelson, Q.C.				
Armagh - -	3	Mess. M'Donnell, Q.C., Whiteside, and Dix.				
Monaghan -	3	Messrs. Tomb, Adams, and Nugent.				
	15					
			(signed) M. Hamilton, Crown Sol <sup>r</sup> . 31 March 1842.			
NORTH WEST:						
Longford - -	3	Charles Fox, William C. Henderson, James C. Lowry, esqrs.			1	Charles Haig, esq.
Cavan - -	3	John Brooke, Q.C. James Doherty, Robert Johnstone, esqrs.				
Fermanagh -	3	Jas. Major, John Gumley, John D. Brien, esqrs.				
Tyrone - -	3	William Boyd, Chichester Bolton, John Hunter, esqrs.				
Donegal - -	3	Jas. Sheil, Jas. Hare, Alexander Curry, esqrs.				
Derry - -	3	Oliver Sproule, Charles Maturin, Adam Alexander, esqrs.				
	18					
			<p>Note.—Mr. Brooke and Mr. Johnstone having declined to act, Mr. Major and Mr. Alexander were named in their place.</p> <p>Note.—Mr. Major was transferred to Cavan in place of Mr. Brooke, and John Chambers, esq. was named for Fermanagh in Mr. Major's place.</p> <p>Note.—Mr. Alexander having been transferred to Cavan in place of Mr. Johnstone, Charles Hill, esq. was named in his place.</p> <p>(signed) Edw. Tierney, Crown Sol<sup>r</sup>. 19 March 1842.</p>			

CIRCUITS.	Number and Names of the Barristers appointed in the present Year to be Supernumerary Prosecuting Counsel.		Number and Names of Barristers so appointed who have Declined to act.		Number and Names of the Barristers who were employed last Year as Supernumerary Crown Counsel, and who are not included in these Returns.	
<b>LEINSTER:</b>						
Wicklow & Wexford.	3	Jas. Arthur Wall, esq., Peter Barlow, esq., Rich. Bourke, esq.	1	W. H. Hassard, esq.	-	None.
Waterford - -	4	John George, esq., Hen. Colles, esq., John Chas. Alcock, esq., Chas. Rolleston, esq.	1	James Dwyer, esq.		
Clonmel - -	4	Theobald M'Ken- na, esq., Wm. H. Hassard, esq., Thos. Dickson, esq., Edw. Pen- nefather, esq.	3	John O'Dwyer, esq.		
Kilkenny - -	3	John Hatchell, esq., the Hon. Charles Trench, Jas. Dwyer, esq.				
Nenagh - -	4	John O'Dwyer, esq., Hen. Mart- ley, esq., John Francis Waller, esq., John Pren- dergast, esq.				
	18			(signed) Wm. Kemmis, Crown Solr.		28 March 1842.
<b>CONNAUGHT:</b>						
Roscommon -	3	Henry Baldwin, Thomas Lefroy, jun., William Keogh.	1	Jas. H. Monahan.	1	James O'Fallon.
			1	Charles O'Malley.	1	James O'Dowd.
			1	Gerald Fitzgibbon.	2	
Leitrim - -	3	Jas. H. Monahan, Chas. Webber, Thomas White.	3			
Sligo - -	3	James Wynne, Roger Walker, James M'Caus- land.				
Mayo - -	3	J. B. Miller, Wm. Armstrong, R. P. Lloyd.				
Galway County -	5	Richard Keatinge, Matthew Baker, Matthew Atkin- son, Chas. O'Mal- ley, Charles An- drews*.		* Appointed in the room of Mr. Fitzgibbon, re- signed.		
Galway Town -	3	Gerald Fitzgib- bon, Charles G. Burke, Henry West.		(signed) Edm. S. Hickman, Crown Solr.		29 March 1842.
	20					
<b>MUNSTER:</b>						
Clare - -	3	Messrs. Herrick, Hunt, & Hardey.	3	Messrs. Henn, O'Brien, and Murphy.	2	Messrs. Fitzgerald and Jeffcott.
Limerick County	4	Messrs. Henn, M'Dermott, Kel- ler, and De Mo- leyns.				
Limerick City -	3	Messrs. O'Brien, Brereton, and Goold.				
Kerry - -	3	Messrs. Hick- son, Lane, and O'Leary.				
Cork County -	4	Messrs. Freeman, Coppinger, For- sayth, & Leahy.				
Cork City - -	4	Messrs. Collins, Murphy, Berke- ley, and Orpen.				
	21			(signed) Mat. Barrington, Crown Solr.		31 March 1842.

**BARRISTERS (IRELAND).**

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RETURNS of the NUMBER and NAMES of the  
BARRISTERS appointed in the present Year to be  
SUPERNUMERARY PROSECUTING COUNSEL on  
each Circuit in *Ireland*.

(*Mr. O'Connell.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*12 April 1842.*

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170.

*Under 1 oz.*

**CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION (IRELAND).**

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**THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRELAND.**

---

**RETURN** of all the TOWNS in *Ireland* from which PETITIONS have been  
presented for CHARTERS of INCORPORATION, in pursuance of the Act  
3 & 4 Vict., c. 108, s. 14, so far as is known in this Department.

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**CASHEL.**  
**WEXFORD.**

---

Dublin Castle, }  
March 1842. }

*G. Lucas.*

CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION;  
(IRELAND.)

---

RETURN of the Towns in *Ireland* from which  
PETITIONS have been presented for CHARTERS  
of INCORPORATION; pursuant to Act 3 & 4  
Vict., c. 106, s. 14.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*22 March 1843.*

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## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (DUBLIN).

---

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 13 June 1842;—for,

COPY of a LETTER from *Edward Lucas*, Esq. Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the COMMISSIONERS appointed by His Excellency to report on certain CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in *Dublin*, receiving Grants from the Public Funds, dated Dublin Castle, 5 February 1842; and a Copy of the Warrant appointing the said Commissioners;—Also, a Copy of the General Report of the said Commissioners submitted to the Lord Lieutenant; together with Copies of their Reports on the following Institutions and Grants; viz. Female Orphan House; Westmoreland Lock Hospital; Lying-in-Hospital; Dr. Stevens's Hospital; Fever Hospital, Cork-street; Hospital for Incurables; Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary; Cow-Pock Institution; Shelter for Females Discharged from Prison; and Liberty Fountains.

(*Lord Eliot.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
16 June 1842.

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[*Price 1 s. 8d.*]

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— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Edward Lucas*, Esq. Under Secretary of State, to the Commissioners appointed to report on certain Charitable Institutions in *Dublin*, receiving Grants from the Public Funds.

Gentlemen,

Dublin Castle, 5 February 1842.

No. 1.  
Letter from  
E. Lucas, Esq. to  
the Commissioners.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith a warrant, appointing you to be Commissioners to make inquiry in regard to the grants from the public funds to certain institutions, and for certain purposes, in the city of Dublin; and to acquaint you, that by consenting to act upon the Commission to which this warrant appoints you, you have relieved his Excellency from much of that anxiety which of necessity must devolve upon a government forced by a sense of duty to enter upon a question like the present, involving, as it may, the interests of a portion of the charitable institutions of this city.

These institutions have afforded matter for serious consideration to his Excellency. He sees charities partially, mainly, and in some instances he understands entirely, supported by public grants, while no such support is given to similar institutions in other parts of the empire. When these grants were originally made, peculiar circumstances may have operated, and no doubt did, to justify them here, which circumstances did not apply elsewhere. His Excellency is desirous to satisfy himself to what extent circumstances will now justify the continuance of those grants, with or without modification; for not only as a public duty is he called upon to satisfy himself on this point, but it is alike due to the institutions themselves; for there can be no question but that public grants, injudiciously bestowed, have a tendency to check private benevolence.

As regards the second branch of the inquiry, the investigation of the expenditure and management of the funds of the institution, it will be for you to point out whether, under any new arrangement, a more economical disbursement and advantageous investment of the funds cannot be effected. It has occurred to his Excellency, that as some of these institutions are so closely connected with the medical profession, it would be well that you should have an experienced professional person to whom on certain points you might be able to refer. His Excellency has therefore directed Dr. Barker, the Secretary of the General Board of Health, to be prepared to attend to such applications as he may receive from you.

In conclusion, I have to forward, by his Excellency's desire, for your information, a copy of a letter he has directed to be addressed to the several institutions, calling on them to furnish the Commission with such information as you may require in the course of this investigation. With this call his Excellency anticipates a ready compliance, and therefore trusts you will be able to furnish him with your Report by the 1st of March next.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

— No. 2. —

WARRANT appointing *George Alexander Hamilton*, *David Charles La Touche*, and *John Barlow*, Esquires, to inquire in respect to certain Grants from the Public Funds.

No. 2.  
Lord Lieutenant's  
Warrant.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, *De Grey*.

To *George Alexander Hamilton*, *David La Touche*, and *John Barlow*, Esquires. These are to authorise you, or any two of you, to make inquiry in regard to the grants from the public funds to certain institutions, and for certain purposes, in the city of Dublin, as shown in the schedule annexed to this warrant, in order that you may be enabled to report unto us how far, in your opinion, valid grounds now exist



## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO

No. 2.  
Lord Lieutenant's  
Warrant.

exist for the continuance of these grants, either with or without modification; as also how far the present regulations of the institutions tend to insure the most advantageous investment and economical disbursement of their respective funds.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 5th day of February 1842.

By His Excellency's Command,

*E. Lucas.*

SCHEDULE of Annual Grants made from the Public Funds to certain Institutions, and for certain Purposes, in the City of Dublin.

	£.	s.	d.
Female Orphan House - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Westmoreland Lock Hospital - - - - -	2,500	-	-
Lying-in Hospital - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Dr. Stevens's Hospital - - - - -	1,500	-	-
Cork-street Fever Hospital - - - - -	3,800	-	-
Hospital for Incurables - - - - -	500	-	-
Meath Hospital - - - - - about	800	-	-
Cow-Pock Institution - - - - -	200	-	-
Shelter for Females discharged from Prison - - - - -	50	-	-
Grand Canal Company, Water for Public Fountains, Meath Liberty - - - - -	110	15	4
Mr. Mahon, for Water for the Poor in the Liberty - - - - -	23	1	6

— No. 3. —

## GENERAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

No. 3.  
General Report.

IN accordance with your Excellency's desire, we have inspected the several institutions noted in the schedule annexed to your Excellency's warrant, and made inquiry in regard to the grants from the public funds in aid of those institutions.

We have further, as directed by your Excellency, considered very anxiously how far the continuance of those grants is justified by circumstances now, and whether with any, and what modifications; also, whether any more economical disbursement, or more advantageous investment of the funds, could be effected.

We subjoin, for your Excellency's information, a particular report respecting each of those institutions, together with the answers of the governors to the written queries, which we deemed it advisable to address to them. It remains for us, however, to offer some remarks upon those institutions generally.

A difficulty appears to have been created in your Excellency's mind from seeing charities in Dublin supported partially, or entirely, by public grants, while no such support is given to similar institutions elsewhere. We have therefore made inquiry with respect to the origin of those grants, and the circumstances under which they were first made, and have been since continued.

The great change which the Union with Great Britain was necessarily calculated to effect in the condition of the Irish metropolis; the withdrawal from Dublin of the great body of the Irish nobility and gentry, and the consequent alteration in the condition of all classes, and all institutions in Dublin, appear to have been strongly felt and admitted by the framers of that measure, and to have been made the groundwork of those peculiar claims for support, which have ever since been recognised on behalf of Dublin; and a clause was accordingly introduced into the Act of Union, by which the Parliament of the United Kingdom was bound to provide that a sum not less than the sum granted by the Parliament of Ireland, during the six years previously, for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, and for maintaining institutions for pious and charitable purposes, shall be applied, for a period of 20 years, to such local purposes in Ireland.

The conditions so entered into at the Union were greatly exceeded by the liberality of the Imperial Parliament, not only during the 20 years after the Union, but for many years subsequently; and as frequent inquiry and discussion have taken

taken place on the subject, we feel bound to believe that those grants were sustained on the grounds of expediency and necessity.

No. 3.  
General Report.

Your Excellency will find this subject more fully adverted to in the Report of the Select Committee on Irish Miscellaneous Estimates in the year 1829.

Such being the circumstances under which the grants from the Imperial Parliament in support of Dublin charitable institutions originated, we subjoin a table, from which your Excellency will see the progress of those grants, as regards the institutions which have been made the subject of our inquiry, from the year 1800 to the present time.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS to CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in *Dublin* since the Union, each for a period of Three Years.

INSTITUTIONS.	1801 to 1804.	1805 to 1807.	1808 to 1810.	1811 to 1813.	1814 to 1816.	1817 to 1819.	1820 to 1822.	1823 to 1825.	1826 to 1828.	1829 to 1831.	1832 to 1834.	1835 to 1837.	1838 to 1840.	TOTALS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cork-street Fever Hospital - - -	620	792	2,597	1,231	4,000	4,615	4,569	3,692	4,037	3,539	4,141	* 5,577	3,800	43,140
Lying-in Hospital - - -	830	2,216	2,147	2,733	2,920	3,148	3,033	2,833	2,646	2,065	1,541	1,000	1,000	28,112
Stevens's Hospital - - -	-	2,980	870	764	1,368	1,468	1,400	1,400	1,675	1,643	1,654	1,500	1,500	18,220
Hospital for Incurables - - -	-	-	-	-	-	465	407	317	443	470	613	544	561	3,820
Lock Hospital - - -	5,932	7,111	9,019	7,366	7,813	8,314	5,133	2,606	3,412	3,006	2,921	2,698	2,500	67,851
Female Orphan House - - -	608	1,000	2,070	1,534	2,373	2,750	2,533	2,052	1,731	1,436	1,133	999	999	21,218
Meath Hospital, Fever Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	† 2,597	645	793	846	832	5,713
Cow-pock Institution - - -	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	146	175	200	200	200	2,021
Shelter for Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	50	50	50	216
For the period - £.	8,000	14,199	16,783	13,798	18,622	20,910	17,325	13,060	16,687	13,045	13,046	13,414	11,442	190,311

\* The increased average in this period arose from extra grants made in 1836 and 1837, in consequence of an epidemic.

† The grant and arrangement was made in 1826, in consequence of the prevalent epidemic at that period.

In stating to your Excellency that, in our opinion, valid grounds still exist for the continuance of those grants, subject, however, to such remarks as we have felt it our duty to make in reference to some of the institutions, we are well aware of, and have weighed anxiously the objections which are made, on general principles, to the maintenance of charitable institutions from public grants; and we readily admit that, in our opinion, a claim for such assistance can only be sustained where the utility of an institution is proved; where its usefulness is rendered as extensive and as public as possible; where it is manifest that private means alone would be inadequate to its support; and where the strictest economy is observed in salaries and all other expenses.

Your Excellency will be pleased to observe, as the first of the grounds upon which we recommend the continuance of those grants, the peculiar circumstances in which Dublin is placed.

Immediately after the Union, Dublin, it may be said, ceased to be a metropolis as regards the wealthy, while it continued a metropolis as regards the poor; and in no inconsiderable degree it has remained so since. The causes, therefore, which induced those who framed the Articles of Union to introduce stipulations into that measure as regards Dublin, appear to us to be still in extensive operation. Other causes likewise, (not, however, having effect on Dublin alone),—the increase of population, without a corresponding increase in wealth; the want of capital; the decay of manufactures in Ireland, operating to increase the proportion of poor,—have operated likewise to increase rather than diminish the cogency of those reasons which led to the stipulations in the Articles of Union.

In evidence of this, we beg leave to notice the increased accommodation which the governors at different periods, and with the sanction of Government, have been compelled to supply in most of those institutions, and the increased grants, notwithstanding the financial difficulties of the empire, which various Governments have deemed it necessary to make for their support.

In further evidence of this disproportionate increase of the poorer classes in Dublin, we have to observe that, notwithstanding the support thus rendered by Government to certain institutions, others of a similar character, arising, principally, out of the exigencies of the lower classes, have been established and are supported, some by private means alone, and some partly from private means and partly from local assessment.

No. 3.  
General Report.

We therefore submit, that the necessity which was found to exist previous to and at the time of the Union for extraneous support as regards Dublin, in aid of its principal charitable institutions, (arising, in our opinion, from the disproportion between the wealthy and poor classes in the community,) has, as was anticipated, increased since that period, and still continues, although we trust, and believe, it may be now gradually diminishing.

Dublin, therefore, with its population of upwards of 250,000, is, in our opinion, an exception to all other cities in the empire; and we respectfully urge that, because in London, and the other large towns in England, private charity may have been found amply sufficient for the support of their public charitable institutions, it by no means follows that in Dublin, where the poor are so numerous, and the rich comparatively so few, it would be reasonable or just to expect from her citizens an extent of liberality which neither their numbers nor circumstances could fairly warrant.

It is right we should add, that even if the claims of the institutions supported by Government were paramount, private charity in Dublin having been directed into other channels, there would be much hardship, and some injustice, in the withdrawal of that charity from its present objects; that the amount subscribed in Dublin for charitable purposes has gradually been diminishing since the introduction of the poor-law system; that we have examined gentlemen of the greatest experience with respect to the means and sentiments of the inhabitants of Dublin, and that it is their unanimous opinion that, if the Parliamentary aid should be withdrawn at the present time, means would not be found from private sources to continue all, or any, of the institutions on their present footing of efficiency and usefulness, even regarding them merely as charitable institutions of a local character.

We have, however, next to remark, that most of these institutions should be considered, not so much in the capacity of local, as of national establishments, designed either as schools of instruction for the medical profession generally, or as institutions for the maintenance of public health and safety; and that, in most of them, patients are received without reference to their birthplace. Such institutions are the necessary appendages of a metropolis, and should be regarded, we submit, as public establishments of general utility.

Anticipating that it would be your Excellency's wish that we should regard these institutions in every possible point of view, both as respects their support and management, it occurred to us to consider, as the destitution of the lower classes in Dublin must have been diminished by the operation of the poor-law system, and as the pressure upon the hospitals seemed likely to have been lightened in consequence, whether a measure might not be suggested, by which the management and support of these institutions might henceforth be connected with the poor-law system.

We are happy in being able to state to your Excellency, that the pressure upon some of the hospitals has been diminished within the last few years; this we have reason to attribute, partly to the opening of the poorhouses, and partly, also, to the improved habits of the lower classes. But, after the fullest consideration, we cannot recommend that these institutions should be connected with the poor-law system.

Regarding them as institutions intended for the relief of persons not necessarily paupers; regarding some of them, also, in their secondary object, as schools of medical instruction, we think it would be unwise to make them branches of establishments designed exclusively for the support of paupers; and, as respects their management, we think it would be equally inexpedient, and invidious, to take them from under the superintendence of those many benevolent individuals, gentlemen, for the most part, of high station in Dublin, who are at all times found ready freely to apply themselves as governors to the management of such institutions.

With the view of fully ascertaining how far, in our opinion, it might be right to suggest that the support of these institutions should henceforth be derived either from grand jury assessment, or from the poor-rate, in lieu of the present aid from Parliament, we addressed circulars to the managers of every institution for pious and charitable purposes, connected with every denomination in Dublin, requesting a return of the amount received from persons resident in Dublin, for the purposes of such institutions, during the last three years. We have also obtained a similar return, with respect to the assessments for all local objects. Our circulars were  
addressed

addressed to the managers of 200 institutions, supported principally or entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Of these, 92 have sent answers, giving no less a result than an annual average for these 92 institutions of 37,120 *l.* received from the inhabitants of Dublin; which, average, we make no doubt, is scarcely more than one-half of the amount which would have appeared if the governors of the remaining institutions had favoured us with the information we requested; and it is altogether exclusive of the large sums annually given in private charity, of which no estimate could be made.

With respect to the local assessments, assuming the annual value of rateable property in Dublin (which we have to observe comprises warehouses, factories, and other kinds of property as well as houses,) at 800,000 *l.*, the valuation by the police being 857,849 *l.*, and by the poor-law guardians 776,794 *l.*, we find the citizens of Dublin have contributed, during the last three years respectively, as follows, according to the best information we have been able to arrive at:

ASSESSMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.	1839.	1840.	1841.	TOTALS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Compulsory - - -	155,320	179,550	169,880	504,750
Voluntary - - -	45,743	33,533	32,101	111,377
TOTALS - - - £.	201,063	213,083	201,981	616,127

The return of voluntary subscriptions being the ascertained amount from but 92 out of 200 institutions.

We trust your Excellency, taking the above statement into consideration, will concur with us in opinion, that however the inhabitants of Dublin may be, as compared with the inhabitants of other cities, behindhand in wealth, they are not so in the amount which they contribute according to their means, and in proportion to their rateable property, either as voluntary subscriptions for the poor, or as compulsory contributions for charitable and local purposes; and that a larger amount than what they already pay ought not to be expected from them in either way, in aid of charitable institutions, especially at a period when, in support of a new experiment, a heavy impost has been recently added, the future extent of which it may be difficult to calculate.

We have thus stated to your Excellency the grounds of our opinion, that the institutions to which our inquiry has been directed could not be sustained if left, as elsewhere, to private charity, and that an additional compulsory assessment should not be imposed upon the inhabitants of Dublin for their support, either in the shape of grand jury cess or poor-rate.

Your Excellency, however, will probably anticipate some further notice on our part with respect to the effect which so important a measure as the introduction of the poor-law system, and the opening of two large workhouses, is likely to have hereafter upon those institutions, as respects the necessity and means of maintaining them, and their claims upon Government for support.

Although, as we have already stated, the pressure upon some of the hospitals has been diminished since the opening of the workhouses, we are not of opinion that the necessity for such institutions can be ever superseded by the workhouse system, even if it should happen in the course of time that, by the continued diminution of the pressure for admission into them, or by the increased wealth of Dublin, it should cease to be necessary that they should derive any part of their support from Government funds.

As the poor-law system has been framed, it would be inconsistent with its principle, as well as its provisions, that general hospital relief should be afforded through its instrumentality. The workhouse is designed as a test of destitution, and to render it operative as such, it is provided that relief is to be had only when required by all the members of a family, and within the doors of the workhouse; and, as appears to us, in the event of an individual member of a family being

being attacked by disease, or injured by accident, the workhouse or its hospital ought not to be made an asylum for him.

We have further to observe that the patients in the Dublin hospitals are, to a considerable extent, persons who flock into Dublin, as the metropolis, from all parts of the country, whose cases, in many instances, require peculiar care, and whose treatment is frequently attended with heavy expense; but that the workhouse system being supported by the inhabitants of each electoral district for the relief of their own poor, it would be unjust, even if not otherwise objectionable, to burthen them with the maintenance and extraordinary expense of such hospital patients.

We have also to invite the attention of your Excellency to the circumstance that many of these institutions are largely supported from private sources, in some cases by devises of estates, in others by bequests, of which the governors are the trustees, as well as by annual subscriptions. Your Excellency will see that there would be great practical difficulties and strong objections to any plan for connecting institutions so circumstanced with the poor-law system. Even if those objections were capable of being surmounted, there can be no doubt that the necessary effect of such a connexion would be, that all such sources of charitable support would be stopped for the future—a result in itself greatly to be deprecated. Charitable individuals would never think of bequeathing property or giving subscriptions in aid of institutions supported by a compulsory poor-rate, and Dublin would thus be prevented, under any circumstances, or at any time, from being placed in the same creditable position as the great towns in England, where the hospitals, being unconnected with the poor-law system, they are amply supported by the liberality and charity of the inhabitants.

We cannot forbear repeating here that, in our opinion, any measure which would have the effect of dissolving the tie that has from the foundation so beneficially subsisted between those charitable institutions and the many benevolent and highly respectable individuals who have so long watched over them, and whose valuable and gratuitous superintendence cannot otherwise be supplied, would alone be a matter much to be regretted.

Laying it down as a principle that institutions supported by public funds should be rendered as useful to the public as is consistent with their primary objects, we have anxiously considered in what manner the general usefulness of those institutions to which our inquiry has been directed could be increased, and with that view we have made some suggestions with respect to the Cork-street Fever Hospital, the Lock Hospital, and the Lying-in Hospital. Those in reference to the latter we have felt it our duty to offer, as being calculated, in our opinion, to carry out the objects of the charter more fully than they are carried out by the present arrangements of that institution. We offer them, however, with diffidence, opposed as they are to the sentiments of those highly respectable and experienced gentlemen, the present master, Dr. Johnson, and the late masters, Dr. Labatt, Dr. Collins, and Dr. E. Kennedy.

In order to a more systematic and economical disbursement of the funds of the institutions, we have prepared a plan of accounts, appended hereto, with a view to the establishment of a uniform system, and an efficient mode of checking all supplies and issues, and which we think, with some slight modifications arising from the peculiar circumstances of each of the institutions, might be advantageously adopted in all. The plan has been taken partly from the mode of keeping the accounts adopted at the Cork-street Fever Hospital and Meath Hospital, and partly from the information afforded us by Mr. Ivie, respecting military hospital accounts; but we are principally indebted for it to the experience and knowledge of our efficient secretary, Mr. Brierly.

We recommend that, in the case of every institution from which an estimate is sent to Government, previous to the annual grant being proposed in Parliament, the governors of such institution should be required to transmit, together with the estimate, an abstract of the accounts for the preceding year, under the several heads of annual expenditure, and in the form as contained in the Table, Appendix, Form (L.) No. 3, and that the chairman should certify that he had examined the proceedings book for such year, and that the rules of the institution had been complied with; or if not, that he should state the particulars in which they had been departed from.

It appears to us reasonable, where Parliament is called upon to contribute towards the support of an institution possessing a fixed capital in the public or other

other funds, that a restriction should be imposed upon the sale of any considerable portion of that capital by the governors, without the consent of the Lord Lieutenant. We therefore recommend that it should be made a condition incident to every public grant in aid of a charitable institution possessing vested funds, that not more than 500 *l.* of those funds should be disposed of in any one year without the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

This arrangement, while it would permit the governors to meet any pressing emergency by the sale of a small portion of their stock, would operate as a check upon the expenditure of capital, which obviously should be preserved, as far as possible, so as to form a permanent source of income to the institution.

Some suggestions having been made by us, involving, to a certain extent, topics of a medical character, we beg leave to inform your Excellency that we have offered no recommendation of that nature without having taken and carefully weighed the opinions of most of the medical gentlemen who are usually looked upon as the heads of the medical profession in Dublin respecting it.

In conclusion, we have to assure your Excellency of the sincere gratification we feel in bearing the fullest testimony to the anxious care and attention bestowed by the highly respectable medical gentlemen connected with the different hospitals to the relief of the patients ; that attendance being rendered in some instances gratuitously, in the others for a remuneration which can hardly be looked upon as an inducement.

We have further great satisfaction in recording our sense of the diligence and attention so readily given to their management by the numerous governors of those institutions, consisting, for the most part, of professional gentlemen or merchants connected with Dublin, having business of their own to attend to ; and in reporting to your Excellency our opinion generally, that most of the institutions to which our inquiry has been directed are managed with the utmost economy and with exemplary diligence, and, as we confidently believe, would bear a comparison, in all respects, with any other similar institutions in the empire.

We beg to acknowledge the ready assistance which in the course of our inquiry we received from Dr. Barker, who attended us at all times, in accordance with your Excellency's desire, as expressed in Mr. Lucas's letter.

An unavoidable delay in our obtaining answers to our queries from some of the institutions, and our desire that the information in reference to each should be as full as possible, have prevented the completion of our Report until the present time.

2 May 1842.

GEO. A. HAMILTON.  
DAVID CHAS. LA TOUCHE.  
JNO. BARLOW.

No. 3,  
General Report.

Appendix.

Forms of Accounts  
for Hospitals, &c.

APPENDIX TO GENERAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

FORMS OF ACCOUNTS FOR HOSPITALS, &c.

Prepared, under the direction of the Commissioners, by *Thomas Brierly*, their Secretary.

THE following are the books which we recommend should be kept in each institution, and which, in our opinion, would secure an efficient system of accounts, if kept in the forms hereunto annexed.

1. A Rough Minute Book, in which the proceedings of each day should be noted and initialed by the chairman of the meeting.
2. Fair copy of the same, to be signed, after comparison, by chairman of next meeting. All letters and answers should be entered in this book, and the book carefully indexed.
3. Report Books from the different Officers, and in which any wants should be noted.
4. General Registry of Applications. The Form (A.) is suggested for this book, with form subjoined, with monthly and yearly abstract of same. See explanatory memorandum at foot of form.
5. General Registry of Admissions and Discharges. See Form (B.) and explanatory note.
6. General Registry of Deaths. See Form (C.)
7. Book for each Ward, with Dietary of Patients, &c., with quantity of supplies to be distributed. See Form (D.) and explanatory memorandum at foot.
8. Summary of the several Ward Books, or Daily General Dietary. See Form (E.)
9. General Store Book of Supplies received and disbursed; to be kept by steward. See Form (F.) and explanatory memorandum at foot.
10. Supplies Book, containing a separate account of each article as supplied and consumed daily; to be kept by registrar. See Form (G.) with explanatory memorandum at foot.
11. Summary of the quantity and cost of supplies received, daily, monthly, and yearly, with tabular record of contract prices; to be kept by registrar. See Form (H.)
12. Summary of the quantity and cost of supplies consumed, daily, monthly, and yearly, with average expense of each inmate; to be kept by registrar. See Form (I.) with explanatory memorandum at foot.
13. Current Income Book, with monthly and yearly summary; to be kept by registrar. See Form (K.) with explanatory memorandum at foot.
14. Current Payments Book, with monthly and yearly summary; to be kept by registrar. See Form (L.) with explanatory memorandum at foot.
15. Inventories of Ward Furniture, Clothing, and Materials for Clothing, &c.; to be kept by steward. See Form (M.) with explanatory memorandum at foot.

In addition to the above, there should be, a Journal and Ledger, to be kept by registrar; Record of Diseases and Treatment, to be kept by clinical clerk; Registry of Nurses and Servants, and their engagements, to be kept by steward; Registrar's Petty Expenses Book; Steward or Matron's Petty Expenses Book; Apothecaries Medicine Book; book for copy of Accounts furnished to Audit-office, to be kept by registrar.

# FORMS OF ACCOUNTS FOR HOSPITALS, &c.

**Form (A.)**

## No. 1.—GENERAL REGISTRY OF APPLICATIONS.

[illegible]

At the close of each month an abstract should be made in the "General Registry of Applications," as in Form No. 2, so that each month would show its result at foot of the details; after which the entries should follow consecutively in the subsequent month. Into Form No. 3 the totals of the "Monthly Abstract" (No. 2.) should be transferred monthly, and when the "Monthly Record" (No. 3.) shall be closed at the termination of each year, the totals should be transferred into the "Yearly Record" (No. 4.). This division of the "Registry of Applications" will exhibit at one view the number and sexes of the applicants for several successive years, and will afford information under the head of Applications, which may at any time hereafter be required. Twelve pages for the Monthly and one for the Yearly Record.



## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO

## Form (B.)

## No. 1.—GENERAL REGISTRY OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

ADMITTED.		PARTICULARS OF PATIENTS.										
Current Number.	When.	Name.	Residence.		Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	Age.	Religion.	Complaint or Disease.
			If in City, state the Street.	If in Country, state the Parish.								

## No. 2.—MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

Inmates on		Admitted to		Totals.		Gross Number.	DISCHARGED.										Inmates on		Totals.		Gross Number.
							Cured.		Relieved.		Incurable.		For other Cause.		Died.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			

At the close of each month an abstract should be made in the Form No. 2, in the "General Registry of Admissions and Discharges," so that each month could show its result at foot of the details, after which the entries should follow, consecutively, in the subsequent month. The totals of this abstract should be transferred at the close of each month into Form No. 3, the "Monthly Record of Admissions and Discharges." Into the Yearly Record, No. 4, should be posted the totals of the "Monthly Record," at the close of each year; which division of the Registry of Admissions and Discharges will exhibit, at one view, the number and sexes of the patients, for several successive years, and will afford any information which at any time hereafter may be required under these heads.

The above Forms may be comprised in the same book, by appropriating 12 pages for the "Monthly," and one for the "Yearly Record."

## Form (C.)

## No. 1.—GENERAL REGISTRY BOOK OF DEATHS.

		PARTICULARS OF DECEASED PERSONS.										
Current Number.	Date of Death.	Name.	Residence.		Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	Age.	Religion.	Complaint or Disease.
			If in City, state the Street.	If in Country, state the Parish.								

## INSPECT CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, DUBLIN.

13

## Form (B.)

## No. 1.—GENERAL REGISTRY OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

By whom Recom- mended.	Name of the Examining Medical Officer.	In Sick Ward.			In Convalescent Ward.			Days in Hospital.	DISCHARGED.							Name of Discharging Medical Officer.	
		Number.	Name of Nurse.	Days in.	When moved to.	Number.	Name of Nurse.		When.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	For other Cause.	State of Health.	Died.		No. in Registry Book of Deaths.

## No. 3.—MONTHLY RECORD OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

Month ended	Inmates at close of Month.		Admitted each Month.		Totals Monthly.		DISCHARGED.										Inmates each Month.		Totals.		Gross Number Monthly.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.		Relieved.		Incurable.		For other Cause.		Died.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.
12 pages may be appropriated to this Record.																						

## No. 4.—YEARLY RECORD OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

Year ended	Inmates at close of Year.		Admitted during Year.		Totals Yearly.		DISCHARGED.										Inmates at close of Year.		Totals Yearly.		Gross Number Yearly.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.		Relieved.		Incurable.		For other Cause.		Died.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.

One page may be appropriated to this Record.

## Form (C.)

## No. 1.—GENERAL REGISTRY BOOK OF DEATHS.

Page in Record Book of Diseases and Treatment.	Name of Medical or Surgical Attendant.	Post Mortem Examina- tion.	Cause of Death.	How Disposed of.				Signatures of the Operating Surgical and Medical Officers.	Number in Admission Book.
		Sent to Inspector of Anatomy.		Taken by Friends.	Interred by Institution.				
		When.		When.	When.	Cost.			

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO

## Form (C.)—continued.

## No. 2.—MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF DEATHS.

Deaths this Month.		Gross Number.	Post Mortem Examination.		Inspector of Anatomy.		Taken by Friends.		Interred by Institution.			Disposed of this Month.		Gross Number of Deaths.
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cost.	M.	F.	

See Memorandums of Instruction in "General Registry of Admissions and Discharges," Form (B).

## No. 3.—MONTHLY RECORD OF DEATHS.

Month ended	Deaths.		Gross Number.	Post Mortem Examination.		Inspector of Anatomy.		Taken by Friends.		Interred by Institution.			Disposed of Monthly.		Gross Number of Deaths.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cost.	M.	F.	
12 pages may be appropriated to this Form.															

## No. 4.—YEARLY RECORD OF DEATHS.

Year ended	Deaths.		Gross Number.	Post Mortem Examination.		Inspector of Anatomy.		Taken by Friends.		Interred by Institution.			Disposed of Yearly.		Gross Number of Deaths.
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cost.	M.	F.	
One page may be appropriated to this Form.															

## Form (D.)

## WARD BOOK.

Ward, No. \_\_\_\_\_ in charge of Nurse  
From Sunday the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

Number in Admission Book.	Names of Patients.	Number of Bed.	Sunday.				Monday.				Tuesday.				Wednesday.				Thursday.				Friday.				Saturday.			
			Diet.	Wine.	Porter.	Extras.	Diet.	Wine.	Porter.	Extras.	Diet.	Wine.	Porter.	Extras.	Diet.	Wine.	Porter.	Extras.	Diet.	Wine.	Porter.	Extras.	Diet.	Wine.	Porter.	Extras.	Diet.	Wine.	Porter.	Extras.
			ozs.	pts.			ozs.	pts.			ozs.	pts.			ozs.	pts.			ozs.	pts.			ozs.	pts.			ozs.	pts.		
Form of book for each ward in hospitals.																														

## DAILY ABSTRACT OF DIETARY.

Days and Date.	Full.	Mbd.	Mid.	Lbd.	Lfy.	Low.	Oz. Wine.	Pints, Porter.	Extras.	No. of Patients.	This Form of Ward Book is necessary, as well for the convalescent as for the sick wards of hospitals, and should be signed, in full, by the medical or surgical attendant on each ward, at the close of each week. When the "Daily General Dietary" is made out from the several ward books by the registrar, the books should be sent back to their respective wards, and there to remain on the table; each patient would thereby have the opportunity of knowing his diet, or allowance of extras.
Sunday - - -											
Monday - - -											
Tuesday - - -											
Wednesday - - -											
Thursday - - -											
Friday - - -											
Saturday - - -											
TOTALS - - -											

Form (E.)

DAILY GENERAL DIETARY AND WARD DISTRIBUTION BOOK;  
Being a Summary of the several Ward Books.

PATIENTS & SERVANTS.				PARTICULARS OF DISTRIBUTION.																			
No. of Ward.	Classification.	Order of Diet.	Name of Nurse in Charge and of her Assistant.	Meat.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Flummary.	Milk.		Butter.	Tea.	Sugar.	Wine.	Spirits.	Porter.	Ale.	Extras.	Coals.	Candles.			
									New.	Butter.										Moulds.	Rushlights.	Dipped.	
1	6	Full		lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	pts.	lbs. oz.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	pts.	pts.		stones.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
	4	Mbd.																					
	3	Mid.																					
	4	Lbd.																					
	2	Lfy.																					
	4	Low																					
	23		2 servants																				
2	7	Full																					
	3	Mbd.																					
	4	Mid.																					
	3	Lbd.																					
	4	Lfy.																					
	2	Low.																					
	23		2 servants																				
3	5	Full																					
	4	Mbd.																					
	3	Mid.																					
	2	Lbd.																					
	3	Lfy.																					
	3	Low.																					
	20		2 servants																				

This Form may be extended to any number of wards, with such additional columns and headings as may be necessary. It will show at one view the consumption of each ward and the total daily.

DAILY ABSTRACT OF DISTRIBUTION.

For Ward - -	No. 1																		
	2																		
	3																		
TOTALS - -																			

DAILY NUMBER UNDER EACH HEAD OF DIET.

Patients.	Servants.	Total.	Full.	Mbd.	Mid.	Lbd.	Lfy.	Low.	Total.	Ounces, Wine.	Pts. Porter.	Extras.
66	6	72	24	11	10	9	9	9	72			

Form (F.)

GENERAL STORE BOOK OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.

SUPPLIES RECEIVED and Disbursed.	Dates of Receipts and Issues.	Meat.	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Flummary.	Potatoes.	MILK.		Butter.	Tea.	Sugar.	Wine.	Spirits.	Porter.	Ale.	Extras.	Coals.	CANDLES.			Observa- tions.
							New.	Butter.										Mould.	Rushlight.	Dipped.	
On hands in store on -	March 31	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs.	pts.	lbs. ozs.	ozs.	pts.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	pts.	pts.		stones.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Received from contractors -	April - 1																				
In store - - -	April - 1																				
Distributed to wards -	- - - 1																				
In store - - -	April - 2																				
Distributed to wards -	- - - 2																				
In store - - -	April - 3																				
Received from contractors -	- - - 3																				
In Store - - -	April - 3																				

This book should be kept by the steward or other officer in charge of the stores, and entries made under the respective heads as supplies are received and disbursed; care should be observed in the additions when supplies are received, and in the subtractions when issues are made, so as to keep the balance in store correct. Governors of hospitals should pay particular attention to this book, and examine it in conjunction with the "Daily General Dietary," the "Supplies Book," and "Daily Consumption Book," as each will check the other. The quantity on hands, as exhibited by the "General Store Book," can be at once ascertained by subtracting the totts of the "Daily Consumption Book" from those of the "Daily Supplies Book," which should agree.

Additional columns and headings may be introduced when necessary.

## Form (G.)

## SUPPLIES BOOK.

(A separate Account of each Article as supplied and consumed.)

## MEAT.

SUPPLIED.					CONSUMED.					
When.	By whom.	Quantity daily.	Rate per lb.	Daily Value.	Date of Issue.	Patients.	Servants.	Quantity daily.	Rate per lb.	Daily Value.
		lbs. ozs.			April 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 6 — 7	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.	lbs. ozs.		
	Supplied -		£.		Issued -				£.	
					April 8 — 9 — 10 — 11 — 12 — 13 — 14					
	Supplied -		£.		Issued -				£.	
					April 15 — 16 — 17 — 18 — 19 — 20 — 21					
	Supplied -		£.		Issued -				£.	
					April 22 — 23 — 24 — 25 — 26 — 27 — 28					
	Supplied -		£.		Issued -				£.	

## MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

Received this month -				Patients this month - - -			
				Servants - ditto - - -			
On hands last month -				Issued - ditto - - -			
				On hands ditto - - -			
TOTAL - - -		£.		TOTAL - - -		£.	

In this book a separate account should be opened for every article under the head of Supplies; the accounts and vouchers of contractors and suppliers should be checked by it monthly, previous to their being presented to the governors for payment. The "General Store Book" should also be compared and checked with it, so as to prove the correctness of the supplies, issues, and balances.

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO

Form (H.)

DAILY, MONTHLY, and YEARLY SUMMARY

## No 1.—DAILY SUMMARY.

Daily Date.	Meat.		Bread.		Potatoes.		Oatmeal.		Flummery.		Butter.		Milk.		Tea.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.
Any number of necessary columns and headings may be added to these Forms.																

(See memorandum of instruction at foot of "Daily, Monthly,

## No. 2.—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Month ended	Meat.		Bread.		Potatoes.		Oatmeal.		Flummery.		Butter.		Milk.		Tea.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.
Twelve pages may be appropriated for this Summary.																

## No. 3.—YEARLY SUMMARY.

Year ended	Meat.		Bread.		Potatoes.		Oatmeal.		Flummery.		Butter.		Milk.		Tea.	
	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.
One page may be appropriated for this Summary.																

## No. 4.—TABULAR RECORD OF THE CONTRACT RATES OF SUPPLIES.

For the Year	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox Heads.	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Flummery Seeds.	Potatoes.	Butter.	New Milk.	Butter Milk.	Tea.
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per head.	Per lb.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per lb.	Per gal.	Per gal.	Per lb.
One page may be appropriated for this Record.											

Form (H.)

BOOK of the Quantity and Cost of Supplies Received.

No. 1.—DAILY SUMMARY.

Sugar.		Wine.		Porter.		Coals.		Candles.		Incidentals.		Gross Daily Cost of Supplies.	Observations.
Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Stones.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	—	Value.		
													Any necessary number of columns and headings may be added to these Forms.

and Yearly Summary Book of Supplies Consumed.”)

No. 2.—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Sugar.		Wine.		Porter.		Coals.		Candles.		Incidentals.		Gross Monthly Cost of Supplies.	—
Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Stones.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	—	Value.		

No. 3.—YEARLY SUMMARY.

Sugar.		Wine.		Porter.		Coals.		Candles.		Incidentals.		Gross Yearly Cost of Supplies.	—
Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Stones.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	—	Value.		

No. 4.—TABULAR RECORD OF THE CONTRACT RATES OF SUPPLIES.

Coffee.	Sugar.	Wine.	Spirits.	Porter.	Ale.	Coals.	Turf.	Mould Candles.	Rush-lights.	Dipped Candles.	—	—
Per lb.	Per lb.	Per doz.	Per gal.	Per gal.	Per gal.	Per ton.	Per load.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.		



## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO

Form (I.) - - - - -

## DAILY, MONTHLY, and YEARLY SUMMARY

## No. 1.—DAILY SUMMARY. - - - - -

Daily Date.	Inmates.			Meat.		Bread.		Potatoes.		Oatmeal.		Flummery.		Butter.		Milk.	
	Patients.	Servants.	Totals.														
				Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.
Additional columns and headings may be added to these Forms.																	

## No. 2.—MONTHLY SUMMARY. - - - - -

Month ended.	Inmates.			Meat.		Bread.		Potatoes.		Oatmeal.		Flummery.		Butter.		Milk.	
	Patients.	Servants.	Totals.														
				Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.
Twelve pages may be appropriated to the "Monthly Summary."																	

## No. 3.—YEARLY SUMMARY. - - - - -

Year ended.	Inmates.			Meat.		Bread.		Potatoes.		Oatmeal.		Flummery.		Butter.		Milk.	
	Patients.	Servants.	Totals.														
				Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.
One page may be appropriated to the "Yearly Summary."																	

At the close of each month the "Daily Summary" (No. 1.) should be totted up, and checked with the "Supplies and at the end of each year the "Monthly Summary" (No. 2.) should be closed, and the totals posted into the "Yearly several successive years. The difference at close of each month between the "Monthly Summary of Supplies Received" Book," otherwise an error must exist in some one of the books.

This memorandum of instruction is equally applicable to the "Daily, Monthly, and Yearly Summary Book of the

Form (I.)

BOOK of the Quantity and Cost of Supplies Consumed.

No. 1.—DAILY SUMMARY.

Tea.		Sugar.		Wine.		Porter.		Coals.		Candles.		Incidentals.		Gross Daily Cost of Consumption.	Average Expense of each Inmate per Day.
Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Stones.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	—	Value.		

No. 2.—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Tea.		Sugar.		Wine.		Porter.		Coals.		Candles.		Incidentals.		Gross Monthly Cost of Consumption.	Average Expense of each Inmate per Month.
Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Stones.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	—	Value.		

No. 3.—YEARLY SUMMARY.

Tea.		Sugar.		Wine.		Porter.		Coals.		Candles.		Incidentals.		Gross Yearly Cost of Consumption.	Average Expense of each Inmate per Year.
Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.	Pts.	Value.	Stones.	Value.	Lbs.	Value.	—	Value.		

Book” and “General Store Book,” the totals should then be posted into the “Monthly Summary” (No. 2.) account; Summary” (No. 3.) account. This Account (No. 3.) will exhibit at one view the quantity and expense of supplies for and the “Monthly Summary of Supplies Consumed” should agree with the balance at foot of the “General Store Quantity and Cost of Supplies Received.”

Form (K.)  
CURRENT INCOME BOOK, with MONTHLY and YEARLY SUMMARIES.

No. 1.—CURRENT INCOME BOOK.

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	Balance at close of last Month.	Parliamentary Grants.	Bequests.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Interest on Funded Property.	Rents.	Produce of Farm.	Produce of Stock sold.	Incidental Receipts.	Totals of Income.
March 31 -	By Treasurer's balance at this date -	£. s. d. 350 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -
April 10 -	By Payment of Civil Service -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	350 - -
13 -	By Donation of Jas. Smyth, Esq. -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -
14 -	By Subscription of Richard Jones, Esq. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -
18 -	By Bequest of late Richard Cave, Esq. -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -
19 -	By Interest on Funded Property -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -
21 -	By Half a Year's Rent from T. Moore -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 - -
28 -	By sundry sums as per Incidentals Book -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 6	57 7 6
	Received this Month - - -	£. 350 - -	500 - -	100 - -	10 - -	5 - -	75 - -	57 7 6	- - -	- - -	2 12 6	1,100 - -

The sums appearing under the several heads, when totted horizontally, should agree with the total, and if found correct, they should be posted into the "Monthly Summary of Income" (No. 2.) By this Account the governors of hospitals will be aware of the means they possess to discharge the monthly demands of suppliers, &c.  
At the close of each year the totals of the "Monthly Summary" (No. 2.) should be transferred to the "Yearly Summary" (No. 3.) This Account will exhibit at one view the income of an institution, under the several heads, for many successive years, and by which the governors can at once discover under what heads a falling off of means may have taken place, and be thereby led to ascertain the cause, which, when known, should be stated after the specific years in the column for "Observations." Any number of columns and headings may be added to these Forms.

No. 2.—MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INCOME.

Month ended	Monthly Balances.	Parliamentary Grants.	Bequests.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Interest on Funded Property.	Rents.	Produce of Farm.	Produce of Stock sold.	Incidental Receipts.	Monthly Totals.	Observations.
April 30 -	£. s. d. 350 - -	£. s. d. 500 - -	£. s. d. 100 - -	£. s. d. 10 - -	£. s. d. 5 - -	£. s. d. 75 - -	£. s. d. 57 7 6	- - -	- - -	£. s. d. 2 12 6	£. s. d. 1,100 - -	-
12 pages may be appropriated to this Summary.												

No. 3.—YEARLY SUMMARY OF INCOME.

Year ended	Yearly Balances.	Parliamentary Grants.	Bequests.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Interest on Funded Property.	Rents.	Produce of Farm.	Produce of Stock sold.	Incidental Receipts.	Yearly Totals.	Observations.
					One page may be appropriated to this Summary.							

## Form (L.)

**No. 1.—CURRENT PAYMENTS BOOK.**

When the whole shall have been examined, the chairman and two other governors should sign a distinct draft on their treasurers in discharge of each account, which should be handed to the suppliers in exchange for their proper receipts. A journal entry should then be made, thus—

“The Governors and Guardians D<sup>n</sup> to Treasurers for the following drafts drawn on them this day.”

The registrar of each institution should request contractors and suppliers to furnish their accounts and vouchers at the close of every month; and when he receives them he should prepare the "Current Payments Book" from the furnished accounts and vouchers, examine the calculations, compare the quantities with the "Supplies Book," as also with the "General Store Book," so as to be satisfied with the correctness of the accounts so furnished. This book should be submitted to the governors at their first meeting in each month for examination, approval, and discharge of the several claims.

**All the other heads of expenditure should be similarly detailed in their proper order, agreeably to the headings in the tabular forms.**

## No. 2.—MONTHLY SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS.

12 pages may be appropriated to this Summary.

### No. 3.—YEARLY SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS.

**One page may be appropriated to this Summary.**

See Memorandum of Instruction at foot of "Current Income Book."

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO

## Form (M).

## STORE BOOK of CLOTHING MATERIALS, CLOTHING, and FURNITURE.

## INVENTORY OF WARD FURNITURE.

Consecutive Number of Wards.	Name of Nurse in charge of each.	Bedsteads.	Beds.	Bolsters.	Pillows.	Pairs of Sheets.	Pairs of Blankets.	Counterpanes.	Tables.	Chairs.	Forms.	Towels.						
No. 1	Judy Byrne -	20	20	20	20	40	20	20	4	6	4	12						
No. 2	Mary Smith -	15	15	15	15	30	15	15	3	6	3	12						

Any necessary number of columns and headings may be added to this Form.

A separate list, exhibiting the furniture in each ward, should be kept by the nurse in charge, which should be compared monthly with the steward's inventory, and the articles counted and examined. A similar rule should be observed in reference to the "Inventory of Ward Clothing."

## INVENTORY OF WARD CLOTHING.

Consecutive Number of Wards.	Name of Nurse in charge of each.	Great Coats.	Jackets.	Vests.	Trowsers.	Shirts.	Flannel Vests.	Flannel Drawers.	Stockings, Pairs.	Night Caps.								

Any necessary number of columns and headings may be added to these Forms.

## STORE BOOK OF MATERIALS FOR CLOTHING, &amp;c.

Articles Received and Issued to Wards.	Flannel.	Calico.	Stockings.	Night Caps.														
	Yds.	Yds.	Prs.	No.														

This Form should be kept after the manner of the "General Store Book." The above three Forms may be comprised in one book.

— No. 4. —

(A.)

No. 4. (A.)  
Female Orphan  
House.

## FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE.

WE visited this very interesting institution on the 2d of April; we inspected the accounts, and examined the Lord Bishop of Meath, one of the governors, the Rev. C. Wolseley, the chaplain, together with the registrar and matron.

It was established in 1790, deriving its origin from the benevolence entirely of private individuals, principally from the exertions of the late Mrs. La Touche. Its object has been to provide maintenance and education for poor female orphans, and apprentice them as servants.

In 1800 an Act of Incorporation was passed, constituting certain individuals, some of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen in Ireland, a corporation, by the name of the Governors and Governesses of the Female Orphan House, with the usual powers appertaining to charitable corporations.

*Accommodation.*

The house is capable of accommodating 200 girls; the present number of inmates is 130.

*Management.*

The following are the governors and governesses, elected as the charter directs:

The Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquess Wellesley, the Bishop of Meath, the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Bernard, the Archdeacon of Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, Thomas Parnell, Esq., Rev. J. J. Hornby, David Charles La Touche, Esq., Peter La Touche, Esq., and Alex. Boyle, Esq.; the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marchioness of Conyngham, the Dowager Viscountess Powerscourt, the Countess of Farnham, Lady Harriet Daly, the Baroness De Robeck, the Hon. Mrs. Fowler, Lady Harriet Fowler, the Hon. Mrs. La Touche, Mrs. John David La Touche, Mrs. Digges La Touche, Mrs. P. D. La Touche, Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crichton, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hornby, Mrs. Logan, Miss Boyle.

The Board meets once a month; it is regularly and sufficiently attended. The usual qualification of a governor is a subscription of four guineas annually, or a donation of 20 guineas.

*Officers.*

The following is a statement of the officers of the institution:

NAME.	OFFICE.	SALARY.	EMOLUMENTS.	OBSERVATIONS.
Rev. C. Wolseley -	chaplain -	£. s. d. 140 - -	none - - -	not resident.
T. H. Orpen, Esq. M.D.	physician -	46 3 -	none - - -	not resident.
C. P. Croker, Esq. M.D.	assistant ditto -	- - -	none - - -	not resident.
Richard Malins -	registrar -	50 - -	rations - -	resident.
Mrs. C. Malins -	matron -	50 - -	20 l. and rations -	resident.
Miss E. Shiels -	workmistress -	35 - -	rations - -	resident.
Eliza O'Neill -	assistant ditto -	10 - -	rations - -	resident.
Miss Holden -	organist -	30 - -	none - - -	not resident.

There is a large chapel annexed to the institution, open to the public, and numerous attended; the chaplain acts also as secretary to the society, and has various duties to perform in making inquiry as to the character of persons applying for any of the children as apprentices, as also in reference to applicants for admission.

No. 4. (A.)  
Female Orphan  
House.

Various considerations make it desirable that the chaplain should be permanently attached to such an institution as the Female Orphan House, and the time and attention the children require, as well as the duties which a chapel with a large congregation entails, make it right that he should be placed on the footing of a Dublin curate with respect to salary. We think, however, that in case of a new appointment, the salary might be somewhat reduced.

#### *Inmates.*

The Commissioners of Education Inquiry, in their Report of 1827, expressed their great satisfaction in witnessing, not only the order and cleanliness which pervaded every department, but also the appearance of health and cheerfulness and comfort among the inmates of this establishment, which plainly denoted the judicious and parental system of management on which it was conducted. We are happy in being able to support this statement to the fullest extent. The manifest attachment of the girls to their mistress, and to each other, is very striking. They are well educated in all respects, and in a manner suitable to their condition, but as far as we had the opportunity of observing, not beyond it; they are admirably instructed in needlework, and are also taught to perform the business of the kitchen, the laundry, and the dairy, together with the ordinary duties of a house servant. For the most part, they are apprenticed out as servants; a communication is kept up, generally, by the chaplain and matron, with the girls so apprenticed, and their conduct, as far as possible, watched over in after-life. It is stated to us by the Bishop of Meath and Mr. Wolseley, that there is a strong desire on the part of those girls to keep up their connexion with the society, and their friendship with the matron; and that recourse is frequently had by them, both to his lordship and the chaplain, for counsel and aid. It is gratifying to add, that while many of them are filling most respectable and confidential situations, the governors and governesses have never come to the knowledge of a single instance in which a girl, formerly an inmate of this institution, has been committed to prison or sunk to abandonment.

These happy results may be attributed, in a great degree, to the anxious care which is bestowed on them by the managers while in the institution, and to the circumstance of their affections being cultivated, and of their never being allowed to feel themselves degraded.

#### *Income and Expenditure.*

The average income since 1828 has been 3,073*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; the average expenditure 2,521*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; the average number of inmates annually 153; the cost, therefore, of each inmate annually has been 16*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.*

The Parliamentary grant was first made in the year 1800. It has varied in amount at different periods; since 1837, it has been 1,000*l.*

The amount of stock invested in the public funds is 8,486*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

How far in the first instance it was expedient, on general principles, to make a charitable institution of this peculiar nature the object of Parliamentary support, may be deemed questionable by some; but we do not think that the withdrawal of a grant so long continued, from such an institution, would be advocated by any, at a period when the citizens of Dublin are, necessarily, less able to support the institution from private means.

The benevolent patroness and early friend of the institution, by whose unremitting watchfulness and anxious care it was raised to the position which it has so long maintained in public estimation, has recently been removed. We trust the recollection of her usefulness, and the benefits she has been made the instrument of conferring upon so many of her destitute fellow-creatures, will prove an inducement to some other lady of her rank and station in life to undertake the patronage of this valuable institution.

We have only to add, that the institution appears to be extremely well and economically managed, and in our opinion is fully deserving of the continuance of that support which it has so long enjoyed.

*Geo. Alex. Hamilton.*  
*David Cha<sup>r</sup> La Touche.*  
*J<sup>r</sup> Barlow.*

2 May 1842.

QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Charity.

1. STATE the year in which the Orphan House was opened?—The institution was first opened in a small house in Prussia-street, No. 42, in December 1790.

2. How was the institution established, whether by Act of Parliament or by charter; if by either, furnish a copy?—It was commenced by a number of private individuals, who conducted it till the year 1800, when an Act of Incorporation was obtained from Parliament.

3. By what funds was it built or endowed?—By private subscriptions.

4. Did the Government of the day contribute towards its erection or endowment, and to what amount?—The Government gave no assistance whatever towards the erection of the original buildings, nor in the way of endowment.

5. Have any, and what additions been made to the original building, and when?—The chapel, and wing of the house adjoining it, were built in 1818, partly by private subscriptions, and partly by means of assistance from Government, by grants, in the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, "for necessary improvements and alterations in the buildings," to the amount in all of 3,716*l*.

6. What is the present extent of accommodation?—The house is capable of accommodating 200; but, by an order of Government, the number to be admitted is limited to 160.

7. What quantity of ground is held in connexion with the Orphan House?—About 10 acres.

8. Is the land cultivated for the purposes of the charity, or let out to others?—Cultivated for the purposes of the charity.

9. What is the income derived from the land?—None of the land being let to others, there is no income derived from it.

10. To what annual rent is the property subject?—£.111. 8. per annum.

11. What is the tenure under which the property is held?—The largest portion of the land is held at will from Lord Palmerston, being only accommodation ground.

The ground occupied by the house and offices was originally leased to Peter La Touche, Esq. for three lives, renewable for ever, with a peppercorn fine, at an annual rent of 9*l*. 13*s*. Irish currency, by Charles Stanley Monck, Esq.

The part occupied by the chapel and playground and the garden was originally leased to the same, at a rent of 27*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*., by William Clarke, Esq.

12. Are the buildings and furniture of the institution sufficiently insured against fire, and for what amount; how often, and at what time is stock taken?—The entire of the buildings are insured to the amount of 3,500*l*. It has not been customary to take stock at any stated time.

13. What is the number of rooms?—Five rooms appropriated to the use of the matron and workmistress, and sixteen rooms appropriated to the general purposes of the institution, as follows:—

Board-room - - - - 1	Dining-room - - - - 1
Reception-room - - - - 1	Bed-rooms - - - - 7
Lecture-room - - - - 1	Room heretofore appropriated
School-room - - - - 1	to servant - - - - 1
Play-room - - - - 1	Infirmaries - - - - 2

14. What is the number of beds?—One hundred and thirty-five.

15. Are the rooms spacious, and properly ventilated?—The dormitories, school-rooms, and dining-room are large and very well ventilated.

16. What is the number of inmates in the institution at present; and what number in each sleeping-room?—There are 130 inmates.

Number sleeping in each Room :		
Room No. 1 - - 22	Room No. 4 - - 20	Room No. 7 - - 10
2 - - 17	5 - - 20	Miss Sheil's room 1
3 - - 17	6 - - 23	TOTAL - - 130

17. How many more children could be accommodated?—There is room for 25 more.

18. If any vacancies, why not filled up?—The vacancies are not filled up, partly because there are not applicants, and also because the funds are not sufficient to keep up even the present number.

19. Have you a list of candidates for admission; if so, send in a copy?—One candidate, "Margaret Glass."

20. Are any of the children supported outside the institution; if so, state where, how, and why?—There is a small house at Black Rock, held by lease by the institution, in which there are six of the children kept for change of air and sea-bathing, the individuals being interchanged with others from the parent establishment as occasion may require. This branch is under the management of a matron, who boards, nurses, and instructs the children committed to her charge. It is occasionally visited by the chaplain, the physician, and matron of the parent establishment.

There are only five at present, one having lately died.

This lodging is rendered necessary from the prevalence of scrofula among the children.



No. 4. (A.)  
Female Orphan  
House.

*Management.*

21. How is the institution governed; furnish a copy of your laws and bye-laws?—The institution has been hitherto governed by successive precedents, the result of experience, under the constant superintendence of the governors and governesses; there is not in existence a formal code of rules regularly established in a collected body in accordance with the present practice of the institution, but there is one in preparation for the consideration of the Board.

22. What constitutes a governor; state the number and names of the present governors?—It is provided by the Act of Incorporation, "that at any general meeting of the corporation, three members or more being present, it shall be lawful to elect such persons to be members of the corporation as they shall think proper, upon such conditions, and subject to such rules, restrictions, and regulations as shall be imposed and enacted by the bye-laws and rules to be hereafter made." It has been the custom to elect no person who is not a subscriber of four guineas annually, or who shall not have paid 20*l.* or upwards in one sum. This however has been in some instances dispensed with, when it appeared evidently for the interest of the institution that individuals should be elected whose services would be valuable; it is also the custom not to elect any member whose name has not been proposed at one ordinary meeting of the Board; the election to take place, by vote, at the next ordinary meeting.

Names of the present Governors and Governesses of the Institution.

The Honourable and Rev. R. B. Bernard, Miss Boyle, Alexander Boyle, Esq., Marchioness of Conyngham, Mrs. Crichton, Lady Harriet Daly, Mrs. Darby, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Baroness De Robeck, Countess of Farnham, Peter La Touche, Esq., Mrs. John David La Touche, the Bishop of Meath, the Duchess of Northumberland, Thomas Parnell, Esq., the Honourable Mrs. Fowler, Lady Harriet Fowler, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hornby, Rev. J. J. Hornby, Mrs. Wm. Digges La Touche, Mrs. Logan, the Hon. Mrs. La Touche, David Chas. La Touche, Esq., Mrs. P. Digges La Touche, Dowager Viscountess Powerscourt, Lord Stanley, Archdeacon Torrens, the Marquess of Wellesley, Mrs. Whately.

23. How often do governors meet, and how many usually attend, and how many constitute a quorum; is there a permanent chairman; if not, how chosen?—The Board of governors and governesses meet on the first Tuesday in each month; the number attending varies from two to five; for ordinary business three constitute a quorum; three are required by the Act of Incorporation for nominating or electing members of the corporation or officers; and seven are required by the same authority for enacting bye-laws, or depriving an officer of his situation. There is not a permanent chairman; in case of the absence of the president or vice-presidents, or vice-patronesses for the time being, any member present may be selected to preside.

24. What is the order of business at their meetings?—1st. Read and confirm minutes of last Board. 2d. Admit children. 3d. Examine accounts, and draw drafts. 4th. Arrear of business from preceding Board. 5th. Reports. 6th. Read correspondence. 7th. Produce indentures of girls apprenticed since last Board. 8th. Miscellaneous business.

25. Are the minutes of the proceedings at the meetings of governors carefully entered in a book kept for the purpose by the registrar; if so, please to send it in?—They are; book herewith sent.

26. Are visitors appointed to check the attendances of officers and servants, &c.; if so, particularize that part of your system; and state is a book kept in the institution for such visitors to note their remarks; please to send in the book?—There is no regular appointment of visitors; the members of the Board occasionally visit and inspect the institution in the intervals between their meetings; that duty is also partly performed by the chaplain, who is at the house twice, in addition to Sunday, every week. No visitors' book is kept.

*Officers.*

27. What officers attend the meetings of the governors?—The chaplain, the physician, and the registrar.

28. What are their duties on such occasions?—The chaplain discharges the duty of secretary, bringing forward the business which requires attention, and setting down in a rough draft book the minutes as agreed upon.

The physician is required to examine such candidates as may be presented for admission, and to certify their state.

The registrar to show his accounts for the past month, producing vouchers; to produce a statement of bills to be paid, and remaining within call so as to answer any questions that may be put to him.

29. How many officers employed, and what are their official distinctions?—A chaplain and secretary, a physician, a registrar, a matron, a workmistress, assistant workmistress.

30. Who is the chaplain and secretary; what his duties, salary, and other emoluments, and whether resident or not?—The present chaplain and secretary is the Reverend Cadwallader Wolseley; he is non-resident, there being no apartments in the institution for the chaplain; his duties are to celebrate Divine service in the chapel of the institution at noon every Sunday, and on the usual holidays; to give religious instruction to all the inmates.

inmates of the institution, for which purpose he is required to attend two days in each week, to visit the sick, to attend all meetings of the Board, and to act as secretary, both upon those occasions and at other times, conducting all the correspondence, except what is immediately connected with the accounts, and occasionally to visit the invalid establishment at Black Rock, for the purpose of instruction and inspection.

His salary is 140*l.* per annum, without any other emoluments or advantages.

31. Who are the physicians who attend the institution; what are their salaries and other emoluments, and the times of their attendance?—The present physician is Dr. Thomas Herbert Orpen; his duties are to visit the institution once every week, and as much oftener as may be necessary; to attend at the regular meetings of the Board for the purpose of examining candidates for admission, and to visit occasionally the invalid establishment.

His salary is 46*l.* 3*s.* per annum, without any other emoluments or advantages.

There is also an assistant physician, Dr. C. P. Croker, who performs the duty in case of the illness of the physician; he receives no salary or emolument whatever.

32. How are medicines supplied to the institution?—Those which require to be compounded are procured from the apothecary, according to the prescription of the physician; the simple medicines are procured from the druggist, by order of the Board.

33. Who is the registrar, and what are his duties, what his salary and other emoluments, and does he reside in the institution; has he given security, and to what amount?—The present registrar and accountant is Mr. Richard Malins; since the year 1835 he has been resident in the institution, in consequence of Mrs. Malins having been appointed matron in that year; but there is no regular arrangement for residence of the person holding that office. His duties are, to manage the land and everything connected with it; to keep the general accounts of the institution; to pay all salaries, wages, rents, and bills, as ordered by the Board; to summon the members of the Board to all meetings; to attend all the meetings of the Board; to copy into the fair minute-book the proceedings of each meeting of the Board; to keep a register of the admissions and subsequent disposal of the children; to draw up all indentures, bonds, discharges, &c. ordered by the Board; to advertise for proposals, and to receive and lay before the Board those sent in, and to see that all contracts are faithfully fulfilled. His salary is 50*l.* per annum, with fixed allowance of meat and bread. He has given no security.

34. Who is the matron, and what are her duties, what her salary and other emoluments, and does she reside in the institution?—The present matron is Mrs. Richard Malins (Charlotte); she has apartments in the house; her duties are to conduct all the domestic arrangements of the institution, being accountable for all articles of consumption; to have the general oversight and care of the house and chapel, and all furniture; to conduct the literary education of the girls in all its parts, and to exercise a general authority over them at all times; to have the girls instructed in the different departments of household work in rotation; as far as possible, to visit occasionally the invalid establishment. Her salary is 50*l.*, together with a gratuity of 20*l.* on condition of her conduct proving satisfactory; she is supplied with coals, candles, and fixed allowances of meat and bread.

35. Who is the workmistress, what her duties, salary, and other emoluments; is she resident or otherwise?—The present workmistress is Miss Eliza Sheils, formerly an inmate of the institution; she has apartments in the house; her duties are to instruct the children in needlework in all its branches, to receive all orders and directions from strangers relative to needlework, and to superintend the execution of it. Her salary is 35*l.* per annum; and she is supplied with coals, candles, and a fixed allowance of meat and bread.

36. Who is the assistant workmistress, what her duties, salary, and other emoluments; is she resident or otherwise?—The present assistant workmistress is Eliza O'Neill; she is one of the regular inmates of the institution. Her duty is to assist the workmistress in all her duties. She is provided for like the rest of the teachers. She receives a salary of 19*l.* per annum, without any other emoluments.

37. Who are the teachers, what their duties, salaries, and other emoluments, and are they resident?—With the exception of the matron and the workmistress, and her assistant before mentioned, there are no persons connected with the institution who can be properly called teachers, except the organist, Miss Holden, whose duty it is to attend once each week to instruct the children in psalmody. She also plays the organ in the chapel on all occasions of public service. She is non-resident; her salary is 30*l.* per annum, without any other emolument or advantages.

There are a certain number of girls (removable annually) denominated teachers, who each get a trifling gratuity, not exceeding 1*l.* a year.

38. How many male and female servants; give their names, wages, duties, perquisites (if any), and other advantages?—There is no servant, properly so called, resident in the house, except the private servant of the matron. The entire of the domestic work is performed by the girls themselves. Those upon whom the principal responsibility rests receive small gratuities, by order of the Board.

*N.B.*—The matron's servant was originally an inmate of the institution.

#### *Admission of Children.*

39. Under what circumstances are children considered eligible; send in a copy of the form of admission?—Those only are admitted who are destitute of both father and mother, and have no relative able and willing to maintain them.

No. 4. (A.)  
Female Orphan  
House.

Form of Application as follows :

"To the Guardians, Governors, and Governesses of the Female Orphan House.

"The petition of \_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of \_\_\_\_\_ an orphan  
under \_\_\_\_\_ years of age. Her father (named \_\_\_\_\_) and mother (whose  
maiden name was \_\_\_\_\_) being both dead, and there being no relation  
capable or willing to maintain her, petitioner requests she may be admitted into the Female  
Orphan House.

"She has	had the measles	-	-	Name and Residence of Petitioner.
She has	had the small-pox	-	-	
She has	had the hooping-cough	-	-	

"We, the minister (or curate), churchwardens, and housekeepers of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_  
do certify that we know the above-mentioned \_\_\_\_\_  
to be an orphan, having neither father or mother alive, and that she is under \_\_\_\_\_ years  
of age; we therefore think her a proper object for your charitable asylum.

"Her father was of the \_\_\_\_\_ religion.

"Her mother was of the \_\_\_\_\_ religion.

"She was born in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ and county of \_\_\_\_\_

{ Minister or Curate  
of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_

{ Housekeepers. {

{ Churchwardens of  
the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_

"Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_."

"\_\_\_\_\_ have examined the above-mentioned \_\_\_\_\_ who appears healthy,  
and free from any disease, eruption, or deformity.

Dublin, \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_

{ Physician or Surgeon  
to the Institution."

\*.\* No child under the age of five years, or more than ten, can be admitted. The  
above petition and certificate to be filled up before the child is brought to the Orphan  
House; one of the housekeepers who signs the certificate, or a reputable person, must  
attend when the child applies for admission, to identify her person, and answer such ques-  
tions as it may be thought necessary to ask.

*Note.*—The Board meet on the first Tuesday in every month. No child can be admitted  
till her name has been on the books, as a candidate, for at least one month; if within con-  
venient distance, it is expected that the candidate should appear in person at the Board at  
which her name is first entered on the books: her personal attendance is absolutely neces-  
sary at the Board at which she is admitted, in order that she may be examined by the  
physician of the institution.

#### Conditions of Admission.

If any child shall, after admission, be found to be afflicted with epileptic fits or other  
concealed complaints, or to have any such defects of body, mind, or temper, as the gover-  
nors and governesses shall conceive to unfit her for receiving that instruction which may be  
necessary for her future establishment; or if any such child shall be guilty of any miscon-  
duct, that, in the opinion of the governors and governesses, or as many of them for the time  
being as shall be competent by the regulations of the Orphan House to decide upon the  
subject, shall render such child an unfit inmate of the institution, or an improper associate  
for the other young persons there, such child shall be sent back to the person who recom-  
mended her, and who, accordingly, must annex his or her name in the margin, as agreeing  
to the terms of this rule, and thereupon to take her back, or dispose of her so that she may  
be no longer burthensome to the institution.

[I agree to the  
terms of this rule.]

Any person who shall recommend a child to this institution shall be required, previous  
to the admission of such child, to enter into, or cause to be entered into, a bond conditioned  
for the payment of 50 l. sterling, in case it should appear that the child so admitted had  
either father or mother living at the time of her admission.

No child shall be admitted into the institution, unless the person recommending her  
shall pay, or cause to be paid, a sum of 3 l. sterling, if the child's age be under six years;  
and an additional sum of 10 s. for every birth-day after which she shall have attained.

\*.\* It shall be ascertained by every inquiry of the friends of the child presented for  
admission into this institution, as well as by the minute examination of the physicians,  
whether the child has passed through the small-pox or cow-pock; and if the reverse has  
been

been the case, it shall be made one of the conditions of admission on the following Board day, "That she be vaccinated by a regularly-qualified professional person, or at the Cowpock Institution, previous to her appearance before the Board the second time."

No. 4. (A.)  
Female Orphan  
House.

40. Subject to what conditions, and under what regulations are children admitted?—As to age, candidates must not be less than five years, nor more than 10 years old. Some respectable person must sign an engagement to relieve the institution of the guardianship of the child, if at any subsequent period she should, from either mental or bodily incapacity, be found unable to earn a livelihood.

A bond must be signed conditioned for the payment of 50*l.* if it should appear at any time afterwards that either parent of the child was alive when she was admitted.

*Copy of Bond.*

"Know all men by these presents, that I \_\_\_\_\_ am held and firmly bound unto the governors and governesses of the Female Orphan House, on the Circular-road, near Dublin, in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds sterling, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said governors and governesses of the Female Orphan House, or the governors and governesses for the time being, to the which payment well and truly to be made I do bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and dated the \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_."

"The condition of the above bond is such, that if \_\_\_\_\_ who has been recommended by the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ to the governors and governesses of the Female Orphan House, on the Circular-road, near Dublin, and by them thereupon received as an orphan and proper object of said charity, according to the nature, undertaking, and design of said institution, be really an orphan destitute of father and mother, then the above obligation is to be void; but if the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall appear not to have been an orphan at the time of her reception aforesaid, and it shall be so declared by a resolution of the governors and governesses aforesaid, at any meeting by them duly had, then the above obligation is to remain in full force and virtue in law.

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_."

41. Is the payment of any sum of money required as a condition for admission?—A deposit must be paid for each child, on or before the day of admission, amounting to 3*l.* at the minimum age, and increasing by 10*s.* for each additional year of age. This deposit is added to a fund called "The Female Orphan House Apprentice Fund," in St. Peter's parish savings bank. This rule was made in 1839, in consequence of there being no provision for apprenticing to trades girls out of the institution, and several girls being left in the house, the Board not being able to procure situations for them. As yet none have been apprenticed out of this fund.

42. What are the privileges of governors or subscribers, in the recommendation or admission of applicants?—Neither governors or subscribers possess any express privilege in the admission of applicants; each case is considered and decided upon its own merits.

43. Are any objections made to applicants for admission, in consequence of their not being resident in the city or suburbs of Dublin?—No; any orphan, even from England, or other parts, being eligible, provided she be in other respects qualified.

44. What means are taken to fit the orphans for earning their livelihood after they leave the institution?—They are all, as far as the institution itself affords opportunity, carefully instructed in every branch of household work, so far as to prepare them to fill the situation of servants, which is their usual destination. They are also thoroughly instructed in needle-work especially.

45. How long do the children usually remain in the institution, and how are they generally disposed of?—The age at which the girls leave the institution varies very much, according to the differences of character and capability. A few are taken out by their friends or relations. The majority are apprenticed out as servants at and after 18 years of age, in various departments, for terms of one, two, and three years; an engagement being made in the indenture by the master or mistress to give the girl at the termination of her apprenticeship three guineas, if the term have been for two years or under, and five guineas if the term exceeded two years.

46. After orphans leave the institution, are any, and what inquiries made, and any attention paid as to their conduct in life; state generally, the result of such inquiries?—The present chaplain is able to give more or less information respecting most of the girls who have left the house since he became connected with it, a period of more than eight years. The whole number up to the date of this was 66, only eight of these have not been heard of, the remaining 58 may be classed in the following manner; viz.

Well reported of, as satisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Indifferent (troublesome in temper, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Bad	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
							<hr/> 58

No. 4. (A.)  
Female Orphan  
House.

The governors and governesses have the satisfaction of being able to state that they have never come to the knowledge of a single instance in which a girl, formerly an inmate of the Female Orphan House was committed to prison, nor are they aware of any individual who has sunk to utter abandonment. It will not be considered out of place for them to mention here, that the housekeeper in the family of Baron Plunket, and the housekeeper of the Bishop of Kilmore and Elphin, were originally inmates of this institution.

And of those mentioned above as lately sent out, one is now married to a clergyman of the Church of England, and another is a servant in the household of the Princess Sophia, and one of them is the present workmistress of the institution.

47. How are the children fed; send a copy of the dietary?—

DIETARY of GIRLS in the Female Orphan House.

DAYS.	BREAKFAST.	LUNCHEON.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday -	-- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk.	-- One 4 lb. loaf among younger children.	-- soup, with rice, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread.	-- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk.
Monday -	-- 4 oz. meal in stir-about, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk.	-- Three 4 lb. loaves divided.	-- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes.	- ditto.
Tuesday	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- soup, with rice, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread.	- ditto.
Wednesday	-- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk.	- - ditto - -	-- ox-head (5) soup, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes.	- ditto.
Thursday	-- 4 oz. meal in stir-about, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk.	- - ditto - -	-- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes.	- ditto.
Friday -	-- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk.	- - ditto - -	-- soup, with rice, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread.	- ditto.
Saturday	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes.	- ditto.

48. Are contracts for supplying provisions, fuel, and such like, entered into by public advertisement, at what rates, and for what term; if otherwise, how are they supplied?—Advertisements are regularly inserted in the public papers for proposals to supply the institution with all articles of consumption; and contracts are entered into for twelve months, due regard being had to the character and securities of the persons proposing.

49. Have you any specific mode of checking the receipts and issues of provisions, &c., and who performs the duty; explain that part of your system?—Regular pass-books are kept, in which all articles received into the house are entered; and the matron herself issues all the articles required for daily consumption in the house.

50. State the numbers admitted, provided for, died, and remaining in the house, for each year since 1829, in the following form?—

ADMITTED, PROVIDED FOR, DIED, and REMAINING IN HOUSE each Year.

For the Years.	Inmates at close of 1827.	Admitted in each Year.	TOTALS.	Provided for.	Died.	Inmates at close of each Year.	TOTALS.
1828	185	10	195	10	1	184	195
1829	184	2	186	9	-	177	186
1830	177	-	177	11	4	162	177
1831	162	9	171	16	6	149	171
1832	149	19	168	6	2	160	168
1833	160	2	162	5	5	152	162
1834	152	16	168	22	4	142	168
1835	142	12	154	4	5	145	154
1836	145	8	153	5	2	146	153
1837	146	15	161	4	3	154	161
1838	154	10	164	10	3	161	164
1839	151	4	155	12	4	139	155
1840	139	10	149	7	5	137	149
1841	137	5	142	3	4	135	142
TOTALS -	2,183	122	2,305	124	48	2,183	2,305

*Income and Expenditure.*No. 4. (A.)  
Female Orphan  
House.

51. State the gross income and expenditure, and number of children in the establishment for each year consecutively, from the year 1829, the date of the last Report, up to the present time, in the annexed form?—

For the Year	Parliamentary Grants.	Work done by Children.	Derived from other Sources.	Totals of Income.	Totals of Expenditure.	Average Number of Children in the House each Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1828	1,675 7 8	491 12 8	2,020 8 11	4,187 8 10	3,626 16 3½	185
1829	1,645 7 8	445 19 11½	1,325 3 3	3,416 10 10½	2,500 4 11½	181
1830	1,374 7 8	466 12 -	1,430 14 8½	3,271 14 4½	2,254 8 9	168
1831	1,290 7 8	443 10 6½	2,342 - 11½	4,075 19 2	2,746 19 6½	143
1832	1,000 - -	438 17 11½	3,104 9 -	4,543 6 11½	3,642 16 7	156
1833	1,400 - -	441 19 9	1,651 12 10	3,493 12 7	2,406 5 -	154
1834	1,000 - -	484 7 11	1,873 5 9½	3,357 13 8½	2,482 - 4½	145
1835	1,000 - -	391 19 11½	1,695 14 2	3,087 14 1½	2,430 14 9½	143
1836	1,000 - -	359 4 4½	1,310 3 5½	2,669 7 10	2,258 8 1	143
1837	999 11 -	420 1 10	1,060 3 9	2,479 16 7	2,439 12 11	149
1838	999 11 -	316 9 7½	797 10 2½	2,113 10 10	1,985 13 4	151
1839	999 11 -	338 18 -½	838 2 2½	2,176 6 3	2,358 5 1	147
1840	999 11 -	179 17 7	1,106 3 -	2,285 11 7	2,215 6 3	137
1841	999 9 -	146 19 7	717 15 10½	1,866 4 5½	1,948 19 9	138
£.	16,383 3 8	5,368 6 4½	21,273 8 1½	43,024 18 2	35,296 6 8½	2,140

The serious falling off in the income derived from work in the last few years, will not fail to strike the Commissioners as requiring explanation.

It has arisen, partly from the large number of the elder girls sent out in the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, in consequence of which a majority of those at present in the house are of too tender years to give any effectual assistance by their work; and partly it is owing to a late order of the Board that the number of hours devoted to work should be diminished, as being more conducive to the growth and health of the children.

52. Furnish the items of income for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts in the following order; viz.

ITEMS of INCOME for the Year ending 1842, in detail, under their respective Heads, making the Totals to correspond with the Account Books of the Institution.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last account	70	5	4
Collection in chapel	39	1	2
Work done by the children	143	19	7
Donations and subscriptions	74	18	-
Charity sermon	106	13	2
Calves sold	-	16	6
Cows sold	118	15	4
Pigs sold	7	7	6
Kitchen-stuff sold	1	2	7½
Poor-rates from J. Clarke, esq.	-	5	9
Interest on Government stock	297	-	4
Bones sold	1	3	2
Parliamentary grant	999	9	-
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>£.</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>4 5½</b>

No. 4. (A.)  
Female Orphan  
House.

53. Furnish the items of expenditure for the year ended in 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts, in the following order; viz.

ITEMS of EXPENDITURE for the Year ended in 1842, in detail, under their respective Heads, making the Totals to correspond with the Account Books of the Institution.

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount for diet - - - - -	853	15	7
Ditto - - clothing - - - - -	244	5	2
Ditto - - furniture and repairs - - - - -	52	12	5
Ditto - - salaries and allowances - - - - -	411	16	-
Ditto - - books, printing, and stationery - - - - -	17	3	6
Ditto - - coal - - - - -	46	18	4
Ditto - - soap and candles - - - - -	34	1	-
Ditto - - rent and taxes - - - - -	130	9	7
Ditto - - incidental expenses - - - - -	147	18	2
Retired allowance to Catherine Redmond, as cook - - - - -	10	-	-
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE to 28 February 1842 - - - £.</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>

55. What the amount of bequests, donations, and life subscriptions, from the commencement of the charity, as per annexed form?—

Periods.	Bequests.			Donations.			Life Subscriptions.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 1791 to 1793 -	-	-	-	1,069	2	4½	592	15	-	1,661	17	4½
- 1794 to 1796 -	510	-	-	568	5	9½	151	-	-	1,229	5	9½
- 1797 to 1799 -	149	5	-	472	3	9½	122	15	-	744	3	9½
- 1800 to 1802 -	-	-	-	509	3	8	270	5	-	779	8	8
- 1803 to 1805 -	72	5	-	374	19	6	62	15	-	509	19	6
- 1806 to 1808 -	328	18	-	171	8	3	22	15	-	523	1	3
- 1809 to 1811 -	-	-	-	123	5	6	42	15	-	176	-	6
- 1812 to 1814 -	65	5	-	192	17	9	-	-	-	259	2	9
- 1815 to 1817 -	1,539	7	-	131	11	3	-	-	-	1,670	18	3
- 1818 to 1820 -	106	17	6	58	18	9	45	10	-	211	6	3
- 1821 to 1824 -	126	18	6	1,793	3	6	42	15	-	1,962	17	-
<b>Late currency - £.</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1½</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,727</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1½</b>
<b>Present currency -</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3½</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-¾</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5½</b>
From 1825 to 1827 -	70	11	3	4	15	4	-	-	-	75	6	7
- 1828 to 1830 -	230	15	4	30	11	-	-	-	-	261	6	4
- 1831 to 1833 -	1,496	3	7	23	2	-	105	-	-	1,624	5	7
- 1834 to 1836 -	485	12	-	69	7	-	-	-	-	554	19	-
- 1837 to 1839 -	221	15	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	222	16	6
- 1840 to 1841 -	240	5	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	256	5	8
<b>£.</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7¾</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4¾</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11,973</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1½</b>

In addition to the donations for general purposes contained in the accompanying paper, there appears to have been the following subscriptions for particular objects:

For the Purchase of an Organ.

	£.	s.	d.
1818: A. Knox, esq. - - - - -	50	-	-
1819: Miss Howell - - - - -	5	11	8
— Mr. Malins - - - - -	5	13	9

The late-Mrs. La Touche gave the remaining cost of the organ, amounting to 350*l*.

For the Purchase of Communion Plate.

	£.	s.	d.
1819: A lady, per Mrs. La Touche - - - - -	20	-	-
— A. Knox, esq. - - - - -	10	-	-
— Mr. Malins - - - - -	5	13	9

56. How have these bequests, donations, and life subscriptions been disposed of; if invested in the public funds, in the names of trustees, state particulars of the funds, and the names of

of the trustees in which each description is vested?—All bequests, donations, &c. which had been received prior to the year 1819, were expended upon the buildings and additions, so far as the regular expenditure of the house permitted, with the exception of 200*l.* five per cent. stock, which was left in bank, and was, in the year 1829, transferred to the Old 3½ per cents.; since the former date there were the following purchases of Old 3½ per cent. stock; viz.

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	£.	s.	d.	
1821 - -	2,235	10	-	
1822 - -	118	15	5	
1823 - -	1,500	-	-	
1824 - -	500	-	-	
1825 - -	800	-	-	
				£. s. d.
1827 - -	1,064	7	3	5,154 5 5 late currency, or
1828 - -	1,100	-	-	4,758 14 6 present currency.
1831 - -	550	-	-	
1832 - -	1,015	7	1	
1835 - -	350	6	6	
1836 - -	50	7	-	
				4,180 7 10
				196 19 10 transferred in 1819 from Five per cents.
				9,086 1 11
				599 17 9 sold out, as stated in answer to query No. 59.
	£.	8,486	4 2	present amount of stock.

Which were vested in the names of trustees, as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In the names of the Archbishop of Dublin, David Charles La Touche, and Alexander Boyle, esqrs. - - - - -	202	19	7
In the names of the Archdeacon of Dublin, David Charles La Touche, and Alexander Boyle, esqrs. - - - - -	7,733	4	7
In the name of David Charles La Touche, esq., being security for occasional advances made by the treasurers, Messrs. La Touche, to meet the exigencies of the institution - - - - -	550	-	-
	£. 8,486	4	2

57. Can you suggest any more advantageous mode of investing the funds of your institution?—The Board are not prepared to advise any other investment of the funds at present.

58. Are there any other funds belonging to your charity besides those you have stated?—None.

59. If any part of the funds which constitute the above have been expended, state how, when, and by what authority?—The following amounts of funded property were sold out by authority of the Board at the dates attached to them respectively, to supply deficiencies in the general expenditure of the institution:

	£.	s.	d.
7 May 1839 - - - - -	198	13	5
28 May 1840 - - - - -	199	19	9
7 July 1840 - - - - -	201	4	7
	£. 599	17	9

60. Are there any annual subscriptions; if so, state the amount separately, since the year 1829, thus?—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.			
1828 -	-	112	15	-	1833 -	-	9	4	-	1838 -	-	36	11	-
1829 -	-	114	17	-	1834 -	-	38	7	-	1839 -	-	26	11	-
1830 -	-	41	2	-	1835 -	-	26	11	-	1840 -	-	21	1	-
1831 -	-	24	9	-	1836 -	-	19	-	-	1841 -	-	60	18	-
1832 -	-	43	13	-	1837 -	-	31	11	-	1842 -	-	-	-	-

Total of subscriptions within the time, 606*l.* 10*s.*

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates in 1829, have reported that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance on the part of such institutions as the Female Orphan House to be the following; viz.

1. The proved utility of the charity; 2. The improbability of its maintenance by private



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aid only ; 3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation ; 4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state as distinctly as possible, upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid upon the principles so laid down.

In expressing strongly their opinion that the Female Orphan House is entitled to a continuance of public aid, the governors and governesses rely with confidence upon the statements made in the answer to the 46th query. They feel satisfied that the proportion which is there shown to exist between the numbers of those who turn out well and those who turn out ill, is as favourable as could be expected from any system of training whatever. However differences of opinion may prevail as to the expediency of providing for poor children under common circumstances, there cannot surely be any doubt with respect to the necessity for so doing in the case of destitute orphans, and especially female orphans ; they therefore conceive that even if the favourable results which they have reported were of much less decisive character than they are, there ought still to be no hesitation in supporting such an institution as the Female Orphan House.

As to the obtaining a full support by private benevolence only for an institution of such extent, past experience has shown that the expectation is utterly vain. For a long series of years, partly by the industry of the orphans, and partly by the liberality of the public, the governors and governesses have been enabled to provide, by local means, a moiety of the entire expense of the establishment ; latterly, however, serious difficulty has been experienced in that branch of their income which is derived from public benevolence, chiefly arising from the gradual removal of many of their most generous supporters. To meet this difficulty, they have lately issued an appeal to the public on behalf of the institution, whilst at the same time they anxiously desire and endeavour to manage the finances with as strict economy as is consistent with the continued efficiency of the whole ; with what success, they leave the Commissioners to judge from the preceding answers.

The governors and governesses beg leave to call the earnest attention of the Commissioners to the Report of the Commissioners of Public Education, made to Parliament in the year 1830 ; and they trust that the manner in which the institution has been conducted since that period, will not appear to have in any respect diminished its claim to Parliamentary support.

Signed, by order of the Board, on the 5th April 1842.

*Cadw' Wolseley*, Chaplain and Secretary.

#### APPENDIX.

##### CHARTER of INCORPORATION of the Female Orphan House, Dublin.

Anno Regni Quadragesimo, Georgii 3<sup>o</sup> Regis, cap. 65.

##### AN ACT for incorporating the Governors and Governesses of the Female Orphan House, on the Circular-road, near Dublin.

WHEREAS a number of persons did, in the year 1790, form themselves into a voluntary society, for the governing and managing the Female Orphan House, formerly in Prussia-street, now on the Circular-road, near Dublin ; and it is of importance to the well-being and stability of the said institution that the efforts of the said persons to carry their laudable intentions into execution should be rendered as effectual as possible, and for that purpose that they should be incorporated by Act of Parliament, with such clauses, powers, jurisdictions, and authorities as are usual in such cases : Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Rev. Dean Kirwan, Hon. Mrs. Annesley, Mrs. Theodosia Blachford, John Blachford, esq., Robert Bligh, esq., Lady Theodosia Bligh, Dr. Arthur Browne, Countess-Dowager Bective, Mrs. Brownlow, Countess of Belmore, Lady Colthurst, Countess of Clare, Lord Castlereagh, Archbishop of Dublin, Dowager-Countess Darnley, Earl of Darnley, Lady Harriet Daly, Countess of Darnley, Charles Este, esq., Bishop of Elphin, Miss Frances Margaret Este, Bishop of Ferns, Earl of Farnham, Countess of Farnham, Edward Forbes, esq., Lady A. Fitzgerald, Archdeacon Fowler, Mrs. Ford, Dr. W. Gray, Mrs. Melecina St. George, Lord Hobart, Sir Francis Hutchinson, Mrs. Howard, Hon. Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Arabella Hamilton, Mrs. Dean Kirwan, Gustavus Hume, esq., Lady Hutchinson, Rev. Archdeacon Hutchinson, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, Mrs. Hastings, Hugh Henry, esq., Alexander Jaffray, esq., Henry Irwin, esq., Dowager-Countess Kingston, Mrs. Kerr, Lady Isabella King, Hon. Mrs. King, Peter La Touche, esq., John La Touche, esq., Mrs. Elizabeth La Touche, Right hon. David La Touche, William Digges La Touche, esq., Mrs. W. Digges La Touche, Countess of Leitrim, Lord Monck, Mr. Malins, Marquis Wellesley, Countess Mountnorris, Sir R. G. Meredyth, Lady G. Meredyth, Lady Lucy Maxwell, Mrs. Newcome, William Meade Ogle, Mrs. Sarah Phelps, Viscountess Powerscourt, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Anne Reilly, Mrs. Rawson, Bishop of Raphoe, Archdeacon Robinson, Lady Rossmore, Lady Southwell, Mrs. Shaw, Edward Tighe, esq., Frederick Tench, esq.,  
Lady

Lady Tydd, Countess of Roden, Mrs. H. Tighe, Henry Tighe, esq., Mrs. W. Tighe, Lady Tullamore, Rev. Dr. Truel, Richard Verschoyle, esq., Hon. Mrs. Anne Wynne, Countess Wicklow, Colonel Clement Wolseley, Rev. R. Wynne, Rev. H. Wynne, Lady S. Wynne, Hon. Robert Ward, Miss Louisa Woodward, Mrs. Woodward, Viscount Wicklow, Luke White esq., Mrs. Ward, Hon. Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Gunn, Miss Tynte, Countess of Cunningham, Marchioness Waterford, General Bettsworth, Mrs. Bettsworth, Lady Matthew, Earl of Leitrim, John D'Courcy, and such other persons as shall from time to time for ever hereafter be elected and appointed governors or governesses of the said Female Orphan House, he and they are hereby constituted and appointed one body politic and corporate, in fact, deed, and name, by the name and title of "The Governors and Governesses of the Female Orphan House, on the Circular road, near Dublin," and by the same name to have perpetual succession, and have a common seal, and be capable of suing and being sued; and that it shall be lawful for the said corporation to purchase, have, hold, take, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors for ever, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, of whatsoever nature and kind, not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of 5,000 £., and also all and all manner of goods and chattels, of what value soever, whether by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, or otherwise, without licence, in mortmain, notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

2. And be it enacted, that the said corporation, and their successors for ever, shall have one president, four vice-presidents, one treasurer, one secretary, and one register; and that his Excellency Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, be the first president of the said corporation; that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ferns, John La Touche, esq., Rev. Dean Kirwan, and Mrs. Elizabeth La Touche, wife of Peter La Touche, esq., be the first vice-presidents; Right hon. David La Touche and Company the first treasurer; Rev. Henry Campbell the first secretary; and Mr. Richard Malins the first register to the said corporation; and that each of them shall continue in their respective offices until others shall be chosen in their respective rooms, according to such bye-laws and regulations as shall hereafter be made up by the said corporation, touching the amotion, election, or continuance of their several offices.

3. And be it enacted, that there shall be in every year four general meetings of the said corporation, to wit, on the first Monday in the months of February, April, June, and November, and as many other general meetings as the said corporation, or any five or more of them, shall appoint; and that in case of the absence of the president or vice-presidents for the time being, such of the members of the said corporation then present, as shall be appointed for the purpose, shall preside at the meeting; and it shall be lawful for the said corporation, or any three or more of them present at any such general meeting, to elect such persons to be members of the said corporation as they shall think proper, upon such conditions nevertheless, and subject to such rules, restrictions, and regulations, as shall be imposed and enacted by the bye-laws and rules to be hereafter made and entered into by the said corporation for regulating the admission of members of the said corporation; and such persons as shall from time to time for ever hereafter be elected in manner aforesaid members of the said corporation, so long as they respectively conform to the rules, regulations, and conditions imposed and directed by the bye-laws and rules of the said corporation, shall be, and be deemed to be, members of the said corporation, as fully as if named in this Act.

4. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation at any general meeting, seven members at least being present, to suspend, displace, or remove any officer or officers of the said corporation, and to expel or remove any member of the said corporation, for any cause which in the judgment of the said meeting shall render him or her unworthy to continue a member of the said corporation, provided that two-thirds at least of the members present at such meeting shall agree to such suspension, removal, or expulsion; and it shall be lawful for the said corporation at any such general meeting to appoint and choose a matron, and such other officers and servants as they shall deem requisite and necessary for the business of the said corporation, and to allot and appoint them such salaries, wages, and other recompense for their service and labour, and rewards for additional or extra service, as to the said corporation shall seem meet.

5. And be it enacted, that the said corporation at any of their general meetings, seven members of the said corporation at the least being present (but not at any other than a general meeting, or at any such meeting when seven members shall not be present), shall have full power and authority to make and ordain all such bye-laws, rules, and ordinances, for the good government of the said corporation, and for advancing the purposes of the institution, and with respect to the manner of choosing and removing officers and servants, as they shall judge necessary and convenient, provided that such bye-laws be not repugnant to the laws of Ireland, and that the same be confirmed by some succeeding general meeting, at which seven at least of the members shall be present; and that the same method shall be observed in the altering or repealing any of such bye-laws and ordinances after they shall be so made and confirmed.

6. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven or more of them, whereof the president or one of the vice-presidents to be one, at any of the said stated general meetings to make or execute lease or leases of any lands or tenements belonging to the said corporation, for any term not exceeding three lives, if for lives, and if for years, not exceeding 31 years, to commence and take effect in possession, and not in reversion or by way of future interest, upon each and every which lease shall be reserved during the continuance thereof the best yearly rent that can be got for the same, without

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fine, gratuity, or other reward or consideration, which rent shall be made payable half yearly; provided that the seal of the said corporation shall not be affixed to any lease which has not been referred to a committee of the said corporation, and that such committee shall report that the lease under consideration is a proper one, and is by deed indented, and contains the usual powers of distress and re-entry for non-payment of rent, which leases under the seal of the said corporation shall be admitted and read in evidence in all courts of law and equity, without any further proof.

7. And be it enacted, that when the president, vice-presidents, or any one or more of the members of the said corporation shall happen to die, then the surviving members of the said corporation shall continue and remain incorporate, by the name aforesaid, to all intents, constructions, and purposes; and that it shall be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven or more of them assembled, to elect and appoint a new president, or vice-presidents, in the room and stead of the aforesaid or any other president or vice-presidents of the said corporation that shall die, resign, or be removed, according to the bye-laws of the said corporation.

8. And be it enacted, that the said corporation shall cause accounts to be regularly kept of all receipts and disbursements for and on account of the said corporation, and of all proceedings, orders, and transactions of the said corporation, and to be fairly transcribed or entered in books to be kept for that purpose, to all and every which books the said corporation, and every member thereof, shall have access and liberty to inspect and examine them, and every of them, when they shall require the same.

9. And be it enacted, that this Act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a public Act.

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Westmoreland  
Lock Hospital.

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(B.)

### WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital is stated, in the Report of the Commissioners in 1808, and in the answers to our queries, hereunto appended, to have been established in 1792, under the immediate direction of Government, for the admission of male and female patients. The Commissioners in 1819, having adverted strongly to abuses which had arisen in the institution, and having recommended that no male patients should thenceforward be admitted, it was subsequently remodelled and the abuses fully rectified; consequent upon this change, and by direction of Government, a ward was opened in Stevens's Hospital for the reception of male patients labouring under syphilis.

The Westmoreland Lock Hospital has since been confined to female patients, and appears to us to have fully answered the end for which it was instituted.

We minutely inspected every ward and the books of the Hospital; and we examined Mr. P. E. Singer, one of the governors; Surgeons Byrne and Eagan, the medical officers; Mrs. Ray, the matron, and Miss Harley, the matron of the laundry.

#### *Accommodation.*

The hospital contains 14 wards, with 150 beds for patients, and suitable accommodation for the officers of the establishment. Its present inmates are 125, the funds not admitting of the support of a larger number.

#### *Management.*

The governors are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The present Governors are:—The Lord Bishop of Derry, the Archdeacon of Dublin, the Surgeon-general, Paulus Emilius Singer, esq., Admiral Oliver, Rev. William Bushe, David Charles La Touche, esq., Sir John Kingston James, bart., Major Ninian Crawford, Sir Henry Marsh, bart.

The Board of governors appears of late to have been insufficiently attended; this, however, may be accounted for by the circumstance of its having been deemed advisable to commit the more immediate superintendence and management of the institution to two of the senior governors, the late Major Woodward and Mr. P. E. Singer, as visitors. Since the death of Major Woodward, Mr. Singer has applied himself with great assiduity to the performance of this duty. We are, however, of opinion, that the system of visitors, however valuable, ought not to supersede the regular meetings of the Board. The governors appear also to have directed their attention to the subject, and Sir Henry Marsh, Sir John Kingston James, and

and Major Crawford, having been added to the Board at their recommendation, we are satisfied that the monthly meetings will henceforth be more regularly attended.

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LIST of Officers and Servants employed in the Westmoreland Lock Hospital.

Name.	Office.	Salary.		Emoluments.		Observations.
		£.	s.	Coals.	Candles.	
Thomas Byrne	Extern surgeon	110	-	-	None	- - Attendance, two hours daily, and at any other time when his attendance may be required.
Thomas Egan	Resident surgeon	110	-	6½ tons.	78 lbs.	- - His entire time is devoted to the institution.
R. H. Emerson	Apothecary	70	-	6½	78	- - Resides in the hospital; his entire time is devoted to its business.
H. W. Burnside	Registrar	60	-	-	None	Not resident.
Mrs. F. H. Ray	Matron	60	-	6½ tons.	78 lbs.	- - Resident; but not provided with rations or furniture.
Miss C. Harley	Ditto of laundry	30	-	2½	39	
M. M'Loughlin	Midwife	28	9	2½	39	
M. Thompson	Head nurse	27	4	2½	39	
E. Smith	Ward nurse	24	-	2½	39	
S. Flynn	- Ditto	24	-	2½	39	
E. Gately	- Ditto	22	3	2½	39	
S. Browne	- Ditto	22	3	2½	39	
J. Finnegan	Surgery porter	23	14	2½	39	Not resident.
J. Heeney	Hall porter	23	14	2½	39	
H. Browne	Cook	18	9	-	None	

No pupils are admitted, under any circumstances, into the hospital. With the exception of the cook, the servants reside in the hospital, but diet themselves; this, in the opinion of the Commissioners, is calculated to lead to inconvenience and abuse.

#### *Patients.*

The hospital, in all other respects, appears to be extremely well managed, and the patients well attended to; they are admitted from all parts of the empire.

#### *Income and Expenditure.*

Since 1828 the average income has been 2,813 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*, the average expenditure 2,813 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.*; the average number of patients passing through the hospital annually has been 760; the cost, therefore, has been 3 *l.* 14 *s.* for each patient.

The Parliamentary grant was reduced to 2,500 *l.* in 1838; at this sum it has since remained. There are no other sources of income.

The supplies are procured by contract on public advertisement; the prices are moderate. The greatest care is observed in checking the consumption of supplies, and all the books are kept in a very creditable manner.

The laundry, which is attached to the hospital, and has formed a penitentiary for 13 of the inmates, appears to have had a salutary effect. A moral classification of the inmates of the hospital appears, as far as possible, to be maintained, separating married females who have suffered from the misconduct of their husbands from those whose own misconduct has made them objects for the hospital.

The Government in 1837 had it in contemplation to reduce the usual Parliamentary grant, and a lengthened correspondence took place with the governors on the subject, in reference to which, the Commissioners feel it right to invite the particular attention of your Excellency to the memorial addressed to Lord Mulgrave, and bearing date the 3d of February 1838. We have hereunto appended it, and we feel bound to add, that we certainly concur in the strong and interesting statements made in it with respect to the usefulness of the institution, the hopelessness of obtaining funds for its maintenance from private sources, and its claim to public support. We believe it to have operated to a considerable extent as a means of moral improvement to its unfortunate inmates; there is represented to

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be, in many instances, on their part a great reluctance to return to a course of vice; to so great a degree indeed does that repugnance appear frequently to have amounted, that, according to the statements of the governors and officers, the entreaties of unhappy inmates to be permitted to remain, are most painful to those whose duty it is to discharge them, when cured, from the hospital. While this circumstance affords the strongest proof of the good management and salutary effects of the institution, it points also to the extreme advantage that would arise from an extension of penitentiary accommodation, or other means of providing for this unfortunate class of our fellow-creatures; and we beg to suggest, very respectfully, to your Excellency, whether it might not be possible in any system of emigration that may hereafter be established, to afford encouragement and facilities for emigration, as well in respect of this hospital, as the other penitentiaries in Dublin, to such females as the governors might feel warranted in recommending.

After the fullest consideration, we are of opinion that the hospital should be considered as a most valuable public institution; that it is economically and well managed; that it would be hopeless to expect that means could be obtained from private sources for its maintenance; and that from its peculiar nature, therefore, it calls, perhaps more strongly than any other institution, for a continuance of public support; and we offer the following suggestions for its improvement.

1st. That the nurses be henceforth dieted in the house.

2d. Referring to the answers to the queries, as to the present rule with respect to assistants or pupils, and having in view the value of medical instruction in an institution supported by the public, secondary, however, in this case, to the moral improvement as well as the relief of the patients, we think the exclusion of pupils judicious, but are strongly of opinion that two clinical clerks, of mature age, if judiciously selected by the governors, might be introduced into the hospital with advantage, as regards all purposes. We have consulted the heads of the profession in Dublin in reference to this suggestion, and we are warranted in stating that it meets with their full concurrence.

The documents we have appended are as follows, viz.

*Vide App. (C.) p. 53.*  
*Vide App. (A.) p. 40.*  
*Vide App. (B.) p. 49.*

No. 1. Memorial addressed to Lord Mulgrave, 3d February 1838.  
No. 2. Our Queries and the Governors' Answers.  
No. 3. The Bye-laws of the Hospital.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*  
*David Char La Touche.*  
*J<sup>r</sup> Barlow.*

2 May 1842.

#### APPENDIX (A.)

QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Hospital.

1. STATE the year in which the institution was opened?—First opened in the year 1793, for male and female patients, and for females only, under the present system, in 1820.

2. How was the institution established, whether by Act of Parliament or by charter; if by either, furnish a copy?—By command of the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Westmoreland.

3. By what funds was it built or endowed?—Built by a musical society of amateurs, and originally an hospital for incurables, who were removed to the present hospital on Donnybrook road, by the orders of Government, an exchange of tenements having taken place.

4. Did the Government of the day contribute towards its erection or endowment, and to what amount?—An annual Parliamentary grant, which varied in amount.

5. Have any, and what additions been made to the original building, and when?—A new wing was added at the formation, and no other additions since.

6. What the present extent of accommodation?—One hundred and fifty beds.

7. What quantity of ground, if any, is held in connexion with the hospital?—Not any.

8. Is the land cultivated for the purposes of the charity, or let out to others?—See No. 7.

9. What is the income derived from the land?—See No. 7.

10. To what annual rent is the hospital property subject?—£. 18. 9. 3. per annum.

11. What is the tenure under which the property is held?—Lease of lives, with a small renewal fine.

12. Are the buildings and furniture of the hospital sufficiently insured against fire, and for what amount; how often, and at what time is stock taken?—Buildings and furniture insured against fire in the sum of 3,000 £., and the stock reviewed monthly.

13. What is the number of rooms?—Fifty-three rooms, and five kitchens.

14. What

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14. What is the number of beds?—There are beds for 150 patients.  
15. Are the rooms spacious and properly ventilated?—They are.  
16. Are all the beds supported exclusively by the institution; if not, state how many are supported otherwise, and under what circumstances?—All the beds are supported by the institution.  
17. What is the number of inmates in the hospital?—One hundred and twenty-five.  
18. Is the separation of married women, who have taken shelter in the hospital from the misconduct of their husbands, from the other inmates strictly and uniformly maintained?—A separate ward is allotted for such patients.  
19. What is the number of inmates in the institution at present, with the number in each ward?—

Ward, No. 1	-	-	15	Ward, No. 6	-	-	11	Ward, No. 11	-	-	10
2	-	-	9	7	-	-	12	12	-	-	2
3	-	-	14	8	-	-	7	13	-	-	7
4	-	-	9	9	-	-	12	14	-	-	5
5	-	-	10	10	-	-	0				
								TOTAL	-	-	123

20. Are medical apprentices or students strictly excluded from the hospital?—The surgeons and apothecary are strictly prohibited from having pupils or apprentices.  
21. Is there a classification of inmates in the hospital; and state particularly on what principle that classification is formed?—The patients are classed according to their ages, so far as that can be ascertained; the first class consisting of females not more than 20 years of age; the second class of those above that age; and the third class consists of married women who have contracted the disease from their husbands.  
22. How many more patients could be accommodated?—Twenty-seven, which will make up the number of admissions to 150.  
23. If any vacancies, why not filled up?—The limitation of the grant to 2,500 l. per annum prevents the addition of any more patients.  
24. Have you a list of candidates for admission; if so, send in a copy?—There is no list of candidates for admission; patients presenting themselves on the regular days are received into the house according as vacancies occur.  
25. What is your mode of enforcing discipline?—The principal mode of enforcing discipline adopted, is placing the offending patients on diminished diet; and for repeated and violent conduct expulsion is resorted to; however, it is seldom that the officers of the institution are obliged to use any kind of correction.

#### *Management of the Hospital*

26. How is the institution governed; furnish a copy of your laws and bye-laws?—See Appendix (B.)  
27. What constitutes a governor; state the number and names of present governors?—The governors (10 in number) are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant: The Lord Bishop of Derry, the Archdeacon of Dublin, the Surgeon-general, Paulus Emilius Singer, esq., Admiral Oliver, Rev. William Bushe, D. C. La Touche, esq., Sir Jno. Kingston James, bart., Major Ninian Crawford; with one vacancy to be filled up.  
28. How often do governors meet, and how many usually attend, and how many constitute a quorum; is there a permanent chairman; if not, how chosen?—The regulations are, that the Board shall meet on the first Saturday in each month (or oftener if necessary) for the discharge of the ordinary business of the hospital.  
On the first Saturday in January, April, July, and October, the accounts of the preceding quarter in all its branches are examined.  
The number of members attending are extremely various, in consequence of the permanent absence of some of the governors, and vacancies created by the deaths of others; the quorum, as fixed by the bye-laws of the governors, was three, but from the above cause it was found absolutely necessary, in the discharge of the business, that it should be performed by a less number; there is no permanent chairman, that office being filled by some one of the members attending the meeting, and appointed at the time.  
29. What is the order of business at their meetings?—The proceedings of each meeting are taken down in a rough book, and the fair transcript of the same compared at the following meeting, and authenticated by the signature of the presiding governor. All the books connected with the business of the hospital are laid before the Board at its monthly meeting by the several persons to whose keeping they are intrusted, and all reports to the Board are presented in writing, and signed by the person or persons giving them in. Contracts for all articles of provisions, &c. are laid before the Board. No expenditure of any kind is incurred unless sanctioned by the order of the Board, or in cases of urgency by the visiting governor, the circumstances being specially reported at the next meeting of the Board. Drafts on the bank for the specific service are signed by the chairman of the meeting and another member.  
30. Are the minutes of proceedings at the meetings of governors carefully entered in a book kept for the purpose by the registrar; if so, please send it in?—See No. 29. (Minute-book furnished.)  
31. Are visitors appointed to check the attendance of officers and servants, &c.; if so, particularise that part of your system; and state is a book kept in the hospital for such visitors to note their remarks; please to send in the book?—Two visitors, being members of

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the Board, perform this duty, and note their remarks in a book (furnished); in addition to which, a daily record of the hour each nurse or servant leaves the hospital, and returns, is kept by the hall porter, and inspected by the visiting governor.

**Officers.**

32. What officers attend the meetings of governors?—The registrar at all the meetings; and the other officers when required.

33. What are their duties on such occasions?—To answer such questions, relative to the business of the hospital, which the governors may think necessary to put to them, and in addition, the registrar to take down the proceedings of the meeting.

34. How many officers employed, and what are their official distinctions?—Two surgeons; apothecary; accountant and registrar; matron.

35. Who are the physicians who attend the hospital, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance; when and by whom were they appointed; and if resident, are they allowed extern practice?—There is not any physician attached to the hospital.

36. Who are the surgeons who attend the institution, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance; when, and by whom were they appointed; and if resident, are they allowed extern practice?—Thomas Byrne, extern surgeon; salary 110 *l.* per annum; no emoluments; attendance daily for about two hours, and at any other time when his attendance may be required; appointed by the Lord Lieutenant on 1st January 1833, for seven years, and reappointed for the same period on 1st January 1840. Thomas Egan, resident surgeon; salary 110 *l.* per annum, with an allowance of 6  $\frac{1}{4}$  tons of coal and 78 lbs of candles in the year; appointed by the governors of the hospital 4th August 1821; his entire time is required, and he has not any private practice.

37. Is an apothecary attached; give his name, salary, and other emoluments, and whether he resides in the hospital or not; when and by whom was he appointed; is he allowed an assistant; if resident, is he allowed extern practice; and has he a shop in Dublin?—Richard H. Emerson, apothecary; salary 70 *l.* per annum, with an allowance of 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons of coal and 78 lbs of candles in the year, and resides in the hospital; appointed by the governors 7th November 1835; has no assistant; has no extern practice; has not a shop in Dublin; and his entire time is required by the institution.

38. How are the medicines supplied; are the prescriptions made up within the hospital?—The medicines are procured from the Apothecaries' Hall, and compounded in the hospital by the apothecary.

39. Does any physician or physicians, or medical pupils, visit the hospital; and if so, what their salary or emoluments, and the times of attendance; are they allowed to prescribe for, or interfere in, the medical treatment of the patients, in the absence of the medical officers?—No physician or medical pupils visit the hospital.

40. Does any medical pupil reside in the hospital; if so, state under what regulations?—  
No medical pupil resides in the hospital.

41. Who is the registrar or accountant, and what are his duties; what his salary and other emoluments; and does he reside in the hospital; has he given security, and to what amount? —H. W. Burnside, registrar and accountant; salary 60*l.* per annum; no emoluments; does not reside in the hospital; has given security in the amount of 500*l.* For duties, see Appendix (B.)

42. Who is the matron or housekeeper, and what are her duties; what her salary and other emoluments; and does she reside in the hospital?—Frances H. Ray, matron and housekeeper; salary 60 *l.* per annum, with an allowance of 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons of coal and 78 lbs. of candles in the year; resides in the hospital. For duties, *see* Appendix (B.)

43. How many nurses and assistant nurses are at present employed ; and also how many male and female servants ; give their names, salaries, duties, perquisites, (if any) and other advantages ; their wages to be stated per quarter.

[illegible]

**No assistants.**—For duties, *see* Appendix (B.)

#### 44. How



44. How many patients has each nurse committed to her charge?—

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Wards, No. 1 - - - -	16	Wards, No. 7 - - - -	12
2 - - - -	11	8 - - - -	7
Nurse Thompson - - -	27	Nurse Gately - - -	19
Wards, No. 3 - - - -	14	Wards No. 9; Nurse Brown -	12
4 - - - -	9	10 - - - -	Vacant.
Nurse Smith - - -	23	Wards No. 11 - - - -	10
Wards, No. 5 - - - -	10	12 - - - -	2
6 - - - -	11	13 - - - -	7
Nurse Flynn - - -	21	14 - - - -	4
		Nurse M'Loughlin - - -	23

*Patients.*

45. What are the diseases principally admitted into your hospital?—None but those afflicted with venereal disease.

46. Furnish a return of the number of patients admitted, discharged, cured, or relieved, or died in your hospital each year since 1829, in the annexed form?—

ADMITTED, CURED, RELIEVED, and DIED, to 31 March 1841.

For the Year	Inmates at close of 1827.	Admitted Yearly.	Totals.	Discharged.		Died.	Inmates at close of each Year.	Totals.	Remarks.
				Cured	Relieved.				
1828	150	740	890	724	- -	16	150	890	- - to 5 January 1829.
1829	150	765	915	747	- -	18	150	915	
1830	150	677	827	665	- -	12	150	827	
1831	150	688	838	677	- -	11	150	838	
1832	150	757	907	741	- -	16	150	907	
1833	150	698	848	690	- -	15	143	848	- - to 31st March 1834.
1834	143	781	924	758	- -	16	150	924	
1835	150	861	1,011	853	- -	14	144	1,011	
1836	144	832	976	820	- -	18	138	976	
1837	138	880	1,018	863	- -	9	146	1,018	
1838	146	878	1,024	874	- -	9	141	1,024	- - to 28th Feb. 1842.
1839	141	818	959	854	- -	12	93	959	
1840	93	732	825	709	- -	5	111	825	
1841	111	694	805	674	- -	6	125	805	
	1,966	10,801	12,767	10,649	- -	177	1,941	12,767	

47. What recommendation is required for the admission of patients?—No recommendation is required for admission; the most pressing cases have a preference.

48. What means are taken to ascertain the fitness of patients for admission?—Personal examination by the surgeon.

49. How long, on an average, do patients remain in your hospital? State this under the following heads, giving the number of patients:

Patients under Acute Diseases. Remained, on Average, days each.

Ditto - - Chronic - - - ditto - - - ditto.

Patients under the acute forms of the disease, about 35 days, those under the chronic forms about 10 weeks; this last class constitutes the larger proportion.



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50. Are extern patients visited at their own dwellings by the medical and surgical gentlemen of the hospital, or relieved with medicine from its funds? if so, state the number in each year so aided from 1829, thus:

1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	Total for the Period.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Not any extern patients visited or relieved with medicine from the hospital.

51. Are applicants admitted if their friends undertake to defray their expense, in whole or in part?—No.

52. Are there any, and what number of such persons at present accommodated in the hospital, and upon what terms?—See No. 52.

53. What are the privileges of governors or subscribers in the recommendation or admission of patients?—Governors have no personal privileges, and there are not any subscribers.

54. Are any objections made to applicants for admission in consequence of their not being resident in the city or suburbs of Dublin?—No.

55. What is the ordinary course of proceeding when a patient is received, with respect to clothing, food, drink, and immediate medical inspection; furnish a copy of the dietary; is any deviation from it permitted?—No hospital clothing furnished; patients receive immediate medical inspection and food on entering the hospital; the dietary (furnished herewith) from which there is no deviation, except under medical direction.

#### Dietary.

**Breakfast.**—One and a half pint sweet milk, five ounces oatmeal, for one pint of stirabout.

**Dinner.**—One quart of broth of four ounces of beef, six ounces of bread.

**Supper.**—Half a pint sweet milk, one pint buttermilk, six ounces of bread. On Friday, half a pint sweet milk, and half a pint buttermilk, in place of broth.

#### Convalescent Diet.

Five ounces oatmeal for stirabout, one pound of bread, one quart milk, 13 ounces beef. On Friday, one pint buttermilk in place of beef.

The only deviation from the above consists of milk, mutton, and flour, which the medical gentlemen find it necessary, under particular cases, to order as nourishment, and which undergoes revision every Monday.

56. What is done with the clothing of patients on their admission?—Such clothing as is not required for personal use whilst in the hospital is cleaned and taken charge of by the respective nurses, and delivered to the patients when discharged.

57. Are contracts for supplying provisions, fuel, and such like, entered into by public advertisement, and for what term; if otherwise, how are they supplied; state rate for present year?—The contracts are formed from competition, called for by public advertisement, and entered into with every attention to economy, and made at the periods of the year, namely, in July and October, a time when the prices are not alone fixed, but most reasonable.

#### CONTRACT for one Year, from 1 July 1841:

	£.	s.	d.		
For Beef (4 d.) - - -	1	17	-	} per cwt., with James Lynan.	
Mutton (5½ d.) - - -	2	11	-		
New milk - - -	-	-	5	} per imperial gallon, with Mary Ryder.	
Buttermilk - - -	-	-	2		
Soap - - -	1	15	-	} per cwt. } with Moses Whitty.	
Mould candles - - -	-	7	-		} per dozen } ditto
Dipped ditto - - -	-	6	-		
Bread, allowing 20 per cent. under market assize, with Reeves & Co.					
170 tons of Whitehaven coals, at 14 s. 2 d., with S. R. Hughes.					
And for one year from 10 October 1841, oatmeal, 12 s. 6 d. per cwt., with Mary Ryder.					

The requisite articles for bedding are regulated under a report made by the matron of their necessity, and inquired into by the visiting governor; and further, samples of the articles are laid before them previous to purchase.

The supply of small articles is noted in a book kept by the matron, who submits it to the visiting governor (with the prices), who then sanctions the purchase; with respect to the necessary repairs to the buildings, an estimate of the expense likely to be incurred is laid before a visiting governor for his information previous to such work being carried into effect.

58. Have

58. Have you any specific mode of checking the receipts and issues of provisions, as also the quality, and who performs the duty; explain that part of your system?—The accountant and registrar attends at the hospital daily to receive the returns of patients admitted and discharged by the surgeons; from these returns he makes up the number of patients to be maintained in the hospital, inserting in the proper columns in the dietary book (herewith furnished) the numbers, and quantity of food; the matron, from these entries, delivers the respective quantities to the several nurses and cooks. The daily aggregate being carried forward in the dietary books, shows at the end of each quarter the total consumption of provisions, and this gross quantity checks (previous to payment) the quantum delivered by each contractor during the entire quarter, and as no article (except oatmeal) is permitted to be received beyond the daily consumption, balances never remain in store.

59. Are post-mortem examinations permitted, and under what regulations, and to what extent?—Not permitted, except by our own officer, and conformable to Act of Parliament.

60. Are the remains of such patients who die in the hospital and are unclaimed by their friends, decently interred, in conformity with the law lately passed for regulating same?—The remains of such patients as are unclaimed by their friends, are decently interred.

61. Do the parochial clergymen attend the patients, or are there chaplains attached, resident or otherwise?—The parochial clergy attend when called upon; there is no chaplain attached to the hospital, but the wards are visited once in each week by a clergyman, endowed by the late Mrs. Balfour for that purpose.

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#### Income and Expenditure.

62. State the gross income and expenditure, and the number of patients for each year, consecutively, from the year 1829, the date of the last report, up to the present time, in the annexed form, viz.?—See Appendix (A.) for details hereof.

For the Years- ended.	Parliamentary Grants.			Extra Par- liamentary Grants.	County or City Pre- sentments.	Derived from other Sources.			Totals of Income.			Totals of Expenditure.			Patients Relieved.		
	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Externs.	Interns.	TOTALS.
1828	3,490	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3,490	15	-	3,191	4	10		724	
1829	3,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,060	-	-	3,148	10	10		747	
1830	3,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,060	-	-	2,987	11	5		665	
1831	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	-	-	3,029	4	5		677	
1832	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	3,602	8	1		741	
1833	2,764	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2,770	-	-	2,507	11	1		690	
1834	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	17	4	2,500	17	4	2,658	10	3		758	
1835	2,500	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2,502	-	-	2,733	14	5		853	
1836	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,568	9	1		820	
1837	3,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,095	-	-	2,873	7	½		863	
1838	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	2,500	9	8	2,764	8	3		874	
1839	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,600	6	2		854	
1840	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2,500	2	8	2,309	6	10		709	
1841	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,420	2	11		674	
£.	39,369	-	-	-	-	10	4	8	39,379	4	8	39,394	15	7½		10,649	

63. Furnish the items of income for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts, in the following order, viz.?—Parliamentary grant 2,500 l.; received of same the sum of 2,180 l. 1 s. 11 d.

64. Furnish the items of expenditure for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts, in the following order, viz.:—

#### Expenditure:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Support of patients -	854	7	9	Straw -	18	2	11
Wine, spirits, and malt li- quors for patients, lint, tow, &c., groceries -	52	17	1	Stationery and advertising -	29	15	1
Fuel -	123	5	-	Insurance against fire -	7	16	3
Soap, candles, lamp oil -	48	8	6	Rent for one year -	18	9	2
Laundry expenses -	182	17	4	Annuity to late apothecary -	64	12	4
Building and repairs -	112	6	1	Salaries to officers -	375	16	8
Quilts, blankets, sheets -	49	16	9	Salaries to servants -	235	16	4
Tin ware, cooper's work, brushes, floor-cloths, &c.	103	11	6	Contingent disbursements -	34	16	-
				Cost of medicines -	107	8	2
				£.	2,420	2	11

(For Tabular view, see next page.)

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO

No. 4. (B.)  
Westmoreland  
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## TABULAR VIEW of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

## INCOME, 1842.

Balance in Treasurer's Hands at close of last Year.	Parliamentary Grant for this Year.	Total of Income.
£. s. d. 553 3 1	£. s. d. 2,180 1 11	£. s. d. 2,763 5 -

## EXPENDITURE.

Provisions.	Medical Expenses.	Repairs.	Rent.	Insurance.	Furniture* and Materials.	Stationery and Advertising.
£. s. d. 854 7 9	£. s. d. 160 5 3	£. s. d. 112 6 1	£. s. d. 18 9 2	£. s. d. 7 16 3	£. s. d. 354 8 6	£. s. d. 29 15 1

  

Fuel and Light.	Soap and Sand.	Salaries† and Wages.	Incidental Expenses.	Balance in Hands of Treasurer.	TOTAL of Expenditure.
£. s. d. 159 10 9	£. s. d. 19 18 9	£. s. d. 676 5 4	£. s. d. 27 - -	£. s. d. 343 2 1	£. s. d. 2,763 3 -

\* No furniture; includes washing, blankets, sheets, brushes, buckets, &amp;c.

† Includes annuity.

65. What the amount of bequests, donations, and life subscriptions, as per annexed form?—

YEARS.	BY WHOM.	BEQUESTS.	DONATIONS.	LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.	TOTALS EACH YEAR.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.

Not any.

66. How have these bequests, donations, and life subscriptions been disposed of; if invested in the public funds in the names of trustees, state particulars of the funds, and the names of the trustees in which each description is vested?—See No. 65.

67. Are there any other funds belonging to the charity besides those you have stated; if so, particularise them?—See No. 65.

68. If any part of the funds which constitute the above have been expended, state how, when, and by what authority?—See No. 65.

69. Are there any annual subscriptions; if so, state the amount separately since the year 1829?—Not any subscriptions.

70. How is the laundry department managed?—The laundry department is managed by a matron, appointed for that particular branch of the hospital, which was originally instituted for the purpose of giving refuge to a certain number of the discharged patients, who were received into it as into a penitentiary, and by whom the entire washing of the wards is executed, and that at a less sum than the previous annual estimates for that part of the expenditure; the estimate was 200 £., while the expense incurred by the laundry seldom exceeds 175 £., and is occasionally under that sum. The value of this part of the institution has proved its utility, in not alone affording shelter to 12 unfortunate females, who, without such a refuge, would probably, on being dismissed from the hospital, have returned to a life of vice and infamy; but, from the habits of industry they acquire in the discharge of the work they are engaged in, and from the moral influence which their general conduct seems to indicate, they know and appreciate.

71. How many females have been restored to their families since 1829?—Four hundred and seventy-four.

72. How

72. How many have been admitted to asylums?—Six hundred and fifty-five.

73. Has there been any change in the inmates of the laundry; and if so, how have the vacancies been created; have there been any discharged, and placed in respectable situations out of the house?—There have been changes occasionally; some to situations, some to their friends, and some by the voluntary leaving of the house, and their places have been filled by the choice of the governors, on the matron's recommendation.

74. Are any, and what means taken to improve the moral and religious condition of the inmates during their residence in the hospital?—The attention of the matron, and the clerical instruction alluded to in answer to Query No. 61. Bibles and tracts are distributed through the wards, and much used by the patients; the result may be estimated by the frequent applications that are made for a refuge in penitentiaries, and a reluctance to return to a life of infamy.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates in 1829, have reported that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance on the part of such institutions as the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, to be the following; viz.:

1. The proved utility of the charity.
2. The improbability of its maintenance by private aid only.
3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation.
4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state as distinctly as possible upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid upon the principles so laid down.

Many years of close attention to the operations of the hospital have proved its decided utility, both in a medical and moral point of view; in the first, as affording a prompt relief to disease, and thus tending not alone to the preservation of human life, but in preventing the extension of a disease of which every infected female is the centre, and the unhappy instrument of diffusing it around; and there is good reason to believe that the disease itself has, in consequence, assumed a milder character.

Morally, its effects are most manifest, as from the seclusion of the patient, the strictness of the discipline, and the continued instruction afforded to the inmates, a general change of conduct is exhibited, and a decided disinclination, in very many, to return to a life of infamy, and which is anticipated with horror, as the probable result of the state of destitution when dismissed from the hospital; and there is good reason to believe that, independent of the numbers got into penitentiaries, and those who have again sought and obtained the protection of parents and friends, many have been able to turn to account the habits they have acquired, and preferred the paths of industry rather than the wages of prostitution.

The impossibility of maintaining the hospital, either in the entire, or in part, by private aid, has been frequently stated, as being utterly hopeless, and indeed impracticable; the institution is considered as of a national character, and to be, as hitherto, supported by Parliamentary grants, the hospital having been originally instituted by the Government; this point has occupied the most serious attention of those to whom the administration of the affairs of the charity have been confided, and the result has been the most decided conclusion that private aid could not be procured.

The foregoing will show, that any hope of local funds by subscription cannot be anticipated; as to local taxation for the support of the hospital, it is a measure which could not be recommended, nor indeed be considered just, to burthen a particular district for the upholding of an institution not local as to the residences from whence the applicants come seeking for relief, but open to the entire kingdom, and this, it is humbly submitted, as it constituted the value of the hospital at its formation, so it continues a most important feature in its general utility.

The utmost economy has been exercised both as to salaries and all other expenses, and the most vigilant attention paid to prevent the slightest injury to the furniture or waste to the articles of consumption.

Finally, the governors would beg to refer, in further elucidation of the character of the hospital, the mode of conducting its duties, and its general utility as a national establishment, to "The Report of the Commissioners on Charitable Institutions in Dublin," printed by Order of the House of Commons, 8th February 1830.

Jno. K. James,  
Chairman.

Westmoreland Lock Hospital,  
Dublin, 5 March 1842.

## APPENDIX (A.)

EXPENDITURE of the WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL for 14 Years, ended 31st March 1842.

YEAR.	Salaries.			Annuity.			Provisions.			Soap, Candles, Coal, and Oil.			Medicines.			Bedding and House Expenses.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1828	662	16	—	64	12	4	1,111	19	3	239	17	5	274	19	1	407	7	8
1829	659	11	7	64	12	4	1,141	2	6	249	4	5	277	5	3	316	8	2
1830	658	16	7	64	12	4	1,104	11	2	233	16	5	264	18	8	364	4	9
1831	659	11	7	64	12	4	1,138	3	11	218	2	3	280	—	2	366	19	10
1832	817	12	6	80	15	5	1,359	19	4	251	6	5	293	1	—	423	17	10
1833	634	16	—	64	12	4	866	12	8	191	5	5	269	3	5	302	8	11
1834	652	15	3	64	12	4	891	19	—	191	14	11	322	6	10	321	12	3
1835	652	4	4	64	12	4	918	12	—	192	16	5	265	4	3	382	13	—
1836	646	3	10	64	12	4	908	11	9	193	17	7	249	19	6	327	11	4
1837	654	11	2	64	12	4	1,057	4	11 ½	230	9	1	283	19	11	382	9	6 ½
1838	654	16	—	64	12	4	1,059	10	1	212	14	6	188	19	10	378	—	6
1839	654	16	—	64	12	4	983	2	8	211	19	4	149	12	11	297	19	5
1840	652	16	—	64	12	4	757	12	11	180	8	7	142	8	—	332	16	8
1841	634	1	2	64	12	4	854	7	9	171	13	6	162	12	5	354	8	6
£.	9,295	8	—	820	15	9	14,153	9	11 ½	2,969	6	3	3,424	11	3	4,958	18	4 ½

Stationery and Advertising.	Rent and Insurance.			Repairs of Buildings, &c.			Miscellaneous.			Cork Infirmary.			—			TOTAL.			YEAR.	
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
19	7	5	27	13	10	144	15	9	37	16	1	200	—	—	—	—	3,191	4	10	1828
21	4	7	18	9	2	157	12	11	42	19	11	200	—	—	—	—	3,148	10	10	1829
21	5	2	18	9	2	114	14	9	42	2	5	100	—	—	—	—	2,987	11	5	1830
19	12	6	18	9	2	171	5	9	92	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	3,029	4	5	1831
26	9	—	23	1	6	277	9	2	48	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	3,602	8	1	1832
22	6	10	13	16	10	104	19	8	37	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,507	11	1	1833
22	5	11	18	9	2	126	12	8	46	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	2,658	10	3	1834
22	11	3	26	5	5	169	3	8	39	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	2,733	14	5	1835
17	12	2	17	—	10	107	14	8	35	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2,568	9	1	1836
28	9	7	35	10	1 ½	99	7	5	36	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	2,873	7	—	1837
24	9	11	26	5	5	120	9	9	34	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	2,764	8	3	1838
25	11	8	26	5	5	150	13	10	35	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	2,600	6	2	1839
18	15	8	26	5	7	99	17	8	33	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	2,309	6	10	1840
29	15	1	26	5	5	112	16	1	44	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	2,455	2	7	1841
319	16	9	322	7	— ½	1,957	13	9	607	7	8	500	—	—	—	—	39,429	14	9 ½	

INCOME of the WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL for 14 Years, ended 31st March 1842.

YEARS.	Parliamentary Grant.			Casual Receipts.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1828	—	—	—	3,490	—	—	—	—	—
1829	—	—	—	—	15	—	3,490	15	—
1830	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,060	—	—
1831	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,060	—	—
1832	—	—	—	—	15	6	2,900	15	6
1833	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	—	—
1834	—	—	—	—	6	—	2,770	—	—
1835	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
1836	—	—	—	—	17	4	2,500	17	4
1837	—	—	—	—	2	—	2,502	—	—
1838	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
1839	—	—	—	—	9	8	3,095	—	—
1840	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	9	8
1841	—	—	—	—	2	8	2,500	2	8
£.	39,369	—	—	13	12	7	39,382	12	7

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## INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 31st March 1842.

INCOME:				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account in favour of the Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	3	1
Received from Her Majesty's Treasury	-	-	-	2,500	-	-			
Less, deduction for Fees thereon	-	-	-	1	1	-			
							2,498	19	-
							£.	3,082	2 1
EXPENDITURE:				£.	s.	d.			
Paid for Salaries	-	-	-	634	1	2			
Annuity to retired Apothecary	-	-	-	64	12	4			
Provisions	-	-	-	854	7	9			
Coals, Candles, Soap and Oil	-	-	-	171	13	6			
Medicines, &c.	-	-	-	160	5	3			
Burial Expenses	-	-	-	2	7	2			
Bedding and House Expenses	-	-	-	354	8	6			
Stationery and Advertising	-	-	-	29	15	1			
Rent and Insurance	-	-	-	26	5	5			
Repairs of Buildings, &c.	-	-	-	112	6	1			
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	-	43	8	10			
				£.	2,453	11 1			
Balance in favour of the Public	-	-	-	628	11	-			
							3,082	2 1	

Westmoreland Lock Hospital, }  
25 April 1842.

H. W. Burnside,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> and Reg<sup>r</sup>.

## APPENDIX (B.)

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

THE proceedings of each meeting shall be taken down in a rough book, and be initialed by the chairman, the fair transcript of the same to be compared at the following Board, and authenticated by the signature of the presiding governor.

All books connected with the business of the hospital are to be laid before the Board at its monthly meeting, by the several persons to whose keeping they are entrusted; and all reports to the Board must be presented in writing, and signed by the person or persons giving them in.

As far as practicable, all articles of provisions, medicines, &c. shall be provided by contract (contingent extraordinaries excepted).

No expenditure of any kind to be incurred, except sanctioned by the order of the Board, or in cases of urgency, by the visiting governor, the latter circumstance to be specially reported, at the next meeting of the Board.

Drafts on the bank to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the order is made, and two of the members present.

No visitor to be admitted to see the patients (except as provided in the rules and regulations for the wards), any message from their friends to be received and delivered by the respective nurses.

The husbands of nurses are on no account to visit them in their closets or wards, nor (except acting as porters) to be admitted further than the hall, or such apartment as may be allotted for the purpose.

Visitors to the officers to see them in their own apartments, but in no other part of the house.

## Governors.

The Board shall meet the first Saturday in each month (or oftener, if necessary) for the discharge of the ordinary business of the hospital, three to be a quorum.

On the first Saturday in January, April, July, and October, the accounts of the preceding quarter in all its branches, shall be examined.

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Two visitors from the members of the Board to be appointed, who shall, as far as necessary, give a daily inspection of the hospital, with a discretionary power to give such orders for the conducting the business and good government of the establishment as may be necessary; reporting the same to the Board at its next meeting.

The power of unconditional expulsion in cases of flagrant offences, shall be vested in the visitors, who shall report the same, with its attending circumstances, to the Board.

#### *Medical Department.*

The several wards are to be visited daily by the surgeons, between the hours of 12 and two o'clock.

Patients are to be examined for admission by the senior surgeon of the establishment, who will be guided in his decision by the destitution of the object, and the urgency of the state of the disease alone.

Urgent cases, or such as without immediate attention would be likely to be attended with fatal consequences, (under such circumstances) the senior surgeon shall have power to admit, the report of which, with the attending circumstances, to be laid before the governors at its next meeting.

Patients from the other hospitals can only be admitted on the regular days.

The surgeons shall leave with the respective nurses a list of the names of those patients who are to be permitted to remain in bed.

The surgeons will be particularly careful that no patient is discharged from the hospital until perfectly cured, (except where they may consider it necessary to change the air of the hospital for that purpose,) as by premature dismissal the object of the establishment must be defeated.

A daily visiting book to be kept in the board-room, in which the surgeons shall enter their names, together with the hour at which they visit and leave the wards.

Apprentices or students are not on any account to be introduced into the wards.

The surgeons shall have the power of punishing by fine such nurse or servant as shall be found negligent in their duty or inattentive to orders, the same to be submitted for the consideration of the Board.

The surgeons are requested to enforce the rules and regulations of the hospital, together with good order and cleanliness among the patients:

In the event of the absence on leave of either of the surgeons, the duties connected with his wards are to be executed by the resident or extern surgeon, as the case may be.

#### *Accountant and Register.*

As Accountant—He shall pay for all articles received for the use of the hospital.

He shall keep a regular cash-book and ledger, laying the same before the Board at each monthly meeting, and in a balanced state, accompanied with the proper orders and vouchers at the quarterly meetings for audit, viz. the first Saturday in January, April, July, and October.

He shall lay before the Board, at the monthly meetings, an abstract of the probable expenditure for the current month, that provision may be made for the same by the order of the governors.

As Register—He shall act as secretary and transcribe the proceedings of the Board into a fair book, laying the same before the Board at the monthly meeting.

He shall issue all summonses for the meetings of the Board, taking care that every person necessary to attend is regularly called on.

He shall without delay, after each meeting of the governors, communicate in writing to all such persons as they may relate to, the several orders, regulations, and directions of the Board.

He shall obey the orders, and in like manner communicate the directions of the visitors.

He shall keep a registry and index of the patients admitted and discharged, for the inspection of the governors and medical attendants, together with a diary and dietary of the several wards.

He shall lay before the Board at each monthly meeting a table exhibiting the departments filled by, and the salaries and wages paid to, the officers and servants of the establishment, together with a list of such fines as may during the month have been imposed on the individuals subject to such penalties, in order that the same may be remitted or confirmed by the Board.

#### *Matron.*

She shall receive from the several tradesmen and contractors all articles of furniture, bedding, &c., which shall be ordered by the governors, keeping a Dr. and Cr. store account of the same, distributing them to the nurses or other servants of the establishment as they shall appear necessary, and be ordered by the Board of visitors, for the use of the hospital, taking a receipt from the person to whom they are so delivered, and laying a quarterly account of the receipts and expenditure, and balance in store before the Board, the same to be supported by the orders and receipts for issues.

She shall receive all provisions, coals, candles, &c. and other articles of consumption used in the hospital, and shall distribute the same to the proper persons according to the established dietary and regulations of the house, submitting a like account to the Board.

She shall take care that all repairs ordered by the Board are carefully executed, and that the

the house be kept perfectly clean, for which she shall visit the wards at least twice every day early in the morning to see that they are in proper order, and the utensils necessary for breakfast ready, and at one o'clock to see that the nurses have removed all the old bandages and dressings, and have everything prepared for the distribution of dinner to the patients.

She shall see that the dietary is strictly attended to, and that the hours of rest and rising, and of meals, are observed.

She shall see that the nurses have shifted the beds of the patients with clean linen as often as necessary, and that the bed-ticks are supplied with fresh straw once a month in the winter season, and every fortnight in summer, or more frequently in particular cases, when the medical attendant shall order it.

She shall be held strictly responsible for the due execution of the orders of the Board, and the punctual observance of the rules and regulations of the hospital, and shall exercise a due authority over all the servants of the establishment, together with the patients, enforcing a faithful and regular discharge of their respective duties in the one, and obedience, good conduct, and attention to orders and directions in the other, for which purpose she shall be empowered to fine or suspend any servant or nurse of the establishment, reporting the same to the visitors, and to put on diminished diet any patient or patients who shall be refractory, and act in a manner subversive of order and the regulations of the house.

She shall, at the passing of the annual accounts, produce to the governors a certificate of the following form:

"I certify on honour, that I neither have or will receive, directly or indirectly, by myself or any other person, any sum or sums of money, or any consideration whatever in the way of perquisite from the tradesmen or contractors furnishing provisions or goods of any kind for the use of the hospital, and that I have not made, nor will I make any profit whatsoever from the distribution of the provisions or goods to the officers, servants, nurses, or patients accommodated in said hospital, and that I have taken care, to the best of my judgment, that the various articles supplied for the use of the hospital were in quantity and quality conformable to the contract or agreement under which they were supplied."

#### *Apothecary.*

He shall procure all drugs, medicines, &c., laying before the Board at the monthly meeting a list of the articles required for the current use, that the same may be sanctioned by the governors.

Extras required during the intervals of the meetings may be provided under the orders of the visitors, or in their absence, the surgical attendants; such order, with the particular circumstances which rendered it necessary, to be laid before the Board at its next meeting.

He shall faithfully and carefully prepare and deliver to the nurses the medicines prescribed, seeing that every article is properly labelled, and taking care that they administer them in the manner and at the times directed by the medical attendants.

He shall keep a day-book of receipts, and shall transcribe each article in the current account of the contractor for medicine, into a ledger, which shall exhibit in pages appropriated to each, and kept in Dr. and Cr. the quantity of any article received and used in a given time.

He shall keep two books for the extra orders of the medical attendants, the one for diet, and the other for medicine; the same to be laid before the Board at its monthly meetings.

He shall regularly examine whether the prices charged correspond with the agreement entered into by the contractor, reporting to the Board at the monthly meeting any irregularity of that nature, in order that the bills may be taxed accordingly by the governors.

He shall, on no account, keep a shop in any part of Dublin, nor undertake the business of any other charity, while employed in this hospital, nor issue or suffer to be taken from the shop or other store under his care, any drug, medicine, dressing, or bandages, for any person but the patients actually in the house.

He shall not be permitted to take an apprentice, or employ any assistant, but must discharge the duty of the office in person.

During the absence of the senior surgeon, and resident surgeon, he shall attend to any cases requiring immediate medical relief; he shall occasionally visit the wards, to see that the medicines have been administered by the nurse, as directed, and shall have power to fine any nurse who shall be found negligent or inattentive in this particular, and report the same to the board at its next meeting.

#### *Nurses.*

They shall be held strictly responsible for the order, preservation, and cleanliness of the wards, bedding, furniture, utensils, &c. entrusted to their care.

They shall, on receiving any new article from the matron, intended to replace one already in use, deliver up to her the fragment of the old for which the exchange is made, or satisfactorily account for not doing so; every article so unaccounted for, to be replaced, and charged at the full-cost price against the individual, and stopped from her wages.

They shall see that the patients remain in their respective wards, attending such as may leave them on business of the house, and seeing that they return without delay or intercourse with other patients.

They shall attend daily at the surgery, and receive from the apothecary the medicines prescribed, administering the same to the patients according to the orders which they shall receive, seeing that they are faithfully used, and the directions strictly attended to.



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They shall attend at the regular hour appointed for the respective meals to receive from the cook the prescribed rations of food, delivering the same to the patients in a clean, decent, and orderly manner, and seeing that each individual is provided with proper utensils for receiving the same; taking care that the meals are conducted with propriety and decorum.

They shall receive from the patients coming into the hospital any surplus articles of clothing beyond those in actual use, ticketing and putting the same into a clean state into the ward press until required, and endeavour, by every means in their power, to induce cleanliness of person and clothing in the women.

Nurses neglecting their duty, or permitting the breach or violation of the rules and regulations of the hospital by any person under their control, or patient in the wards, shall be fined at the discretion of the persons duly authorised; such fines, if confirmed by the Board, to be deducted from their monthly wages.

Any nurse or nurses who shall be convicted before the Board of taking or demanding money, or any other gift or gratuity, of the patients or their friends, or who shall be convicted of purchasing, commuting, or changing porter, milk, or any other article of diet; for tea, sugar, or spirits, or any other article, or who shall know or connive at its being done, shall forthwith be dismissed.

Any nurse or servant convicted of drunkenness shall forthwith be dismissed.

#### *Admission.*

The days of admission for patients to be Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock; none to be admitted on any other day, except under circumstances of peculiar urgency, under the special order of the senior surgeon, such order, with the causes which induced it, to be reported to the Board.

No patient to be admitted that does not bring with them into the hospital at least one suit of decent female clothing.

No patient to be admitted that does not submit to the cutting off her hair previous to being sent to her ward.

No children to be admitted into the hospital, except such as are infants on the breast, except they shall be diseased.

#### *Discharge.*

No patient to be discharged from the hospital by the medical attendants until perfectly cured of the venereal disease, except when change of air may be deemed necessary to effect it.

No patient reported by the medical attendants as fit to be discharged, shall be continued on the strength of the hospital, or be permitted to remain longer in the house, except by the special permission of the visitor, who shall report the cause of such indulgence to the Board.

Patients refusing to submit to the discipline of the house, or to use the medicines prescribed for them, shall be expelled, a representation of the facts being made to the visiting governors, with whom alone rest the power of expulsion.

#### *Ward Regulations.*

Each patient to be provided with a knife, fork, spoon, trencher, and porringer.

Table-cloths, sufficient for the accommodation of the patients, to be provided for each ward, at which those who are out of bed are to sit at the meals.

A wooden tray to be provided for each ward, together with a covered tin vessel, in which the food of the patients shall be brought to them by the nurses, in a decent and orderly manner, and delivered out agreeably to the regulated dietary.

The hours for the patients to rise in the mornings, shall be at seven o'clock in summer, and eight in winter; the hour of going to rest, nine o'clock in summer, and eight o'clock in winter.

The hours for meals shall be, breakfast, eight o'clock in summer, nine in winter; dinner, half-past two o'clock in summer, three in winter; supper, seven o'clock.

The patients are to confine themselves to their respective wards, and to keep their persons and clothes clean and decent.

No patient to remain in bed that is not expressly directed to do so by the surgeons; the bedding of such as are up, to be neatly folded, and placed across the centre of the bedstead.

Patients are, on no account whatever, to expose themselves by looking out of the windows; this is a regulation which, independent of the decorum of the act, their own health is materially concerned in observing.

Visitors shall not on any pretence whatever be admitted to go through the wards, or to visit patients, except on a pass from one of the visiting governors, or in their absence from Dublin, by the surgeons.

Patients shall not swear, use profane, abusive, or obscene language, game, quarrel, or make any offensive noise in the hospital.

Patients are to behave with respect to the nurses, and all officers of the hospital.

Patients not to smoke tobacco, dirty the bed clothes, or spit on the walls or floors.

The regulated dietary, and none other, to be adhered to; food, liquors of any kind, shall not be brought into the hospital for any of the patients.

Patients shall not pilfer or damage any furniture or bedding belonging to the hospital, or any person therein.

#### *Complaints*

Complaints in respect to diet may be quietly and respectfully addressed to the matron, or any of the governors or medical attendants.

Patients able to work are to assist in cleaning the wards, &c., under the direction and superintendence of their respective nurses.

Any person discharged for irregularity shall not be again admitted without express order of the Board.

No patient shall be continued in the married woman's ward, unless her behaviour there shall merit the indulgence.

Patients transgressing any of the above rules shall be confined to a solitary cell on diminished diet, at the discretion of the governors.

The inmates of each ward are expected to aid in promoting good order and regularity, and in case any patient shall offend and not be pointed out when required, the entire ward shall be put on diminished diet, until the offender be made known.

Patients not conforming to the discipline of the hospital, or refusing to attend to the prescriptions of the medical attendant, shall be discharged and rendered incapable of future admission to the house.

The foregoing rules and regulations are to be distinctly read to every patient on their coming into the hospital, and any person not consenting to conform to them, and to be obedient to the same in every particular, to be immediately struck off the establishment.

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#### APPENDIX (C.)

TO His Excellency the Earl of *Mulgrave*, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Governors of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital,

Showeth,

THAT memorialists have received a copy of a communication made to your Excellency by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 23d December 1837, in which their Lordships observe, that "As it does not appear that any private contributions are made in aid of the expenses of the hospital, that my Lords are desirous of representing in the strongest manner to his Excellency the necessity of impressing upon the governors of the institution, that unless subscriptions are raised in aid of the grant from the public, my Lords cannot hold out to them that they can continue to present estimates yearly to Parliament, or that the Parliament will continue to make grants to defray the expenditure."

Memorialists being fully persuaded that any attempt to remodel the constitution of the Lock Hospital, so as to render it in any degree dependent upon private subscriptions, was never contemplated by the Government, that such an attempt would be opposed to the principles upon which the hospital is established, and would be found wholly impracticable, are desirous to submit to your Excellency a brief outline of the history of the establishment; of the success which has attended the labours of the governors in effecting the object for which it was instituted; and also further to lay before your Excellency the important moral benefits which have arisen to the unfortunate inmates from certain arrangements which memorialists have been enabled to make.

Memorialists beg to refer your Excellency to a report, made by the order of Government in the year 1808, upon the Charitable Establishments of the City of Dublin, from which they submit the following extracts; viz.

"In consequence of the number of poor of both sexes in the city afflicted with the venereal disease, whose situation called loudly for relief, his Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, the Lord-Lieutenant, was pleased, in 1792, to desire the opinion and advice of several respectable members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as to the means most likely to check and alleviate the progress of this disease among the lower ranks of the people.

"The gentlemen who were consulted stated to his Excellency that as the House of Industry was not adapted, and the other hospitals of the metropolis were inadequate to the reception of so numerous and increasing a class, it was, in their opinion, become a measure of indispensable public necessity to open an extensive hospital for the indiscriminate admission and accommodation of that description of patients, who should be received without any recommendation whatsoever."

The hospital was opened on 20th November 1792, for 128 patients; in November 1793, 42 beds were added, and in May 1796, 80 beds; making in the whole 250.

Memorialists beg further to state, that the Lock Hospital, having been established in 1792-3 for patients of both sexes, several evils had arisen, in consequence of which a second report was made in the year 1824, by the order of the Lord Lieutenant, by Messrs. Crampton, La Touche, Renny, and Disney. On reference to their report, it will appear that it had been fully established, by an experience of 27 years, that the Westmoreland Lock Hospital had not fulfilled the humane intentions of the persons who in 1792 recommended the formation of such an institution, &c. &c.; that the failure was to be attributed to the following causes: 1st. To the evils consequent upon the intercourse between male and female patients, which had never been guarded against; 2d. To a deficiency of moral and religious instruction and employment; 3d. To a want of classification of patients; 4th. To the admission

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of visitors; and 5th. To the abuse of the design of the institution, in the adoption of the erroneous principle of extending it to male patients; the evils arising from which several causes will more fully appear by referring to that report, pages 1 and 2.

Memorialists further show that, in consequence of the report of 1820, a new organization of the hospital took place. Your memorialists were appointed as governors, and a letter of instructions was addressed to them by the then Chief Secretary, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, in which the nature of the changes to be made were detailed. The principal reform consisted in the abolition of the male wards and limitation of the hospital to the reception of female patients only; the discontinuance of visitors; the classification of wards; provision for clerical instruction, &c. Under these regulations memorialists have administered the affairs of the hospital from the year 1820 to the present period.

Memorialists have thus laid before your Excellency the detail of the history of the Lock Hospital, with a view to show to your Excellency that the institution had its origin in 1792, and was reorganized in 1820, after the most mature consideration, on the report of competent persons sanctioned by the Government, on the ground of public expediency, and without any view to its support by private subscription.

Memorialists have not failed to inform themselves upon the subject connected with this important change, by consulting persons competent to form the most correct opinions, as well as writers upon the subject. They find the principles of national lock hospitals for female patients, many of whom are driven by want into this unhappy course of life, and many of whom are innocent sufferers through the medium of vicious husbands, to be invariably recommended. In such institutions the patients have the advantage of the care of medical officers who are wholly devoted to practice connected with their disease, while the destructive moral effect of an intermixture in mixed hospitals of profligate females with young persons of good character is avoided. To the support of such national institutions by private subscriptions there are many peculiar hindrances; great prejudices exist (however lamentably unjust) against the support of persons of profligate character, as tending to diminish the funds applicable to other charities, and as holding out an encouragement to vice; the institution also being (as is the case of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital) national and not local, it is justly considered impossible to expect subscriptions, which, in the case in question, must naturally and most unfairly fall almost exclusively upon the inhabitants of Dublin, who are peculiarly pressed by the wants of other institutions. These considerations induce your Excellency's memorialists to urge that the prospect as well as principle of private subscriptions must be laid aside in any deliberation upon continuing or discontinuing the Lock Hospital, and that the institution must stand or fall upon its merits as a national and public establishment.

Memorialists challenge the most strict inquiry as to the mode of government and economy of the establishment, as to its having fulfilled, beyond the most sanguine expectations they had formed, the objects for which it was instituted, viz. meeting the demands for admission, successful cure of the disease, and the marked change in its virulent character, which the comparison of the present cases with those of the earlier years of its existence clearly demonstrates. Exclusive, however, of the success of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital in the object for which it was established, memorialists are gratified in submitting to your Excellency the moral benefits which they have been permitted to witness, arising out of the regulations of the hospital. They found the institution in the hands of a house steward, under whom it was impossible that any good system could be preserved; wards attended by nurses, living in habits of drunkenness and neglect of their duties; after repeated efforts, during the course of several years, they have succeeded in rendering the hospital a place of sobriety, order, and zealous attention to duty, the superior officers efficient, and persons of exemplary lives, while the bad habits of the nurses have been effectually corrected. Every justice is therefore done to the unhappy inmates. In confirmation of the successful result of the administration of the affairs of the hospital by your memorialists, they would further beg leave to state, for the information of your Excellency, that on the 13th of August 1829 a letter was addressed by Lord F. L. Gower to certain individuals, appointing them commissioners to examine into and report on several of the hospitals of Dublin, and amongst others on the Westmoreland Lock Hospital; and that in consequence a report was made on the 29th November 1829, and printed by order of the House of Commons on the 8th February 1830, from which your memorialists submit the following extracts:

"We are not surprised that the Committee of the House of Commons, having before them the report made by Dr. Renny and Mr. Crampton on this institution in November 1819, should have been filled with suspicions as to its utility, or the propriety of making it the object of Parliamentary support. The abuses which had existed under the former plan of management were strongly and fully exposed; but the reformation was only projected; the complete execution of it was then only prospective. We have the pleasure, however, to assure you, that the main points of reform suggested in the document referred to have been carried into full effect."

The hospital is confined solely to the relief of intern female patients; the utmost care is taken as to classification, so as to separate the novice in crime from the hardened offender, and the married women who is the victim of her husband's profligacy from those whose disease has proceeded from their own personal misconduct. The first dawns of repentance, and every disposition to reformation, are carefully watched, and such as show a real desire to relinquish their profligate courses are assisted as far as possible; some have been restored to their friends, others have been admitted into asylums and penitentiaries, of which there are four in Dublin; and in aid of all these establishments a laundry has been opened (so long

long ago as June 1821) in the house, in which all the washing of the institution is performed by 13 reformed females, selected for their good conduct from the rest of the women, and maintained, clothed, and instructed in apartments totally secluded from the rest of the building, under the care of a matron. The establishment, besides its moral effects, has been attended with a saving "of 25 *l.* per annum in the article of washing, and also in the purchase of linen, by the superior manner in which the washing is performed." In the same report it is further added, "Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the propriety of such an establishment, or as to its claims on Parliament for support, considered merely as a surgical hospital, we think there can be none as to the institution before us, connected as it is with a system of moral improvement, not only within its own walls, but aided as it is by other establishments, whose special object is the reformation of this class of delinquents."

Memorialists will point out two features in the moral character of the institution which were submitted to commissioners appointed in 1829, and which memorialists have reason to think much influenced the commission in the favourable representation which they made to Government on the state of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital.

It had been customary during the first years after the appointment of the present Board to include in the annual estimate the sum of 200 *l.* on account of the washing of linen, &c. It was suggested by a member of the Board that this sum might be turned to better advantage, and as a preliminary step that member undertook, at the request of the Board, to examine the details of the washing account, and to make a report thereon; the result of which examination was, that the sum of 200 *l.* was reported to be a reasonable sum for the quantity of washing which the hospital required. This groundwork being established, the governors conceived themselves at liberty to new-model the arrangement of the washing, and to establish a laundry in the house, the expense of which should not exceed the sum before estimated and paid on account of that branch of their expenditure. The plan which the governors pursued (with the permission of the Chief Secretary) was, to fit up certain vacant rooms and yards as a laundry, and to appoint a matron, and to select a certain number (13) of discharged patients, who were desirous to earn an honest livelihood, and to be rescued from a life of vice and misery. These 13 young women are fed, clothed, and maintained, and wash for the entire institution; and it has appeared from experience that the hospital will always supply much more than a sufficient number of interesting cases to fill up the vacancies, and for whom a place cannot be had in other asylums. This plan was put in execution in June 1821, and has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Board; and there is thus a place of refuge for 13 patients established, without any expense to the public, or support from any private fund.

On the admission of patients, it is the practice of the officers of the institution to separate the hardened profligate from the recent victim of seduction, and to establish a strict classification of the wards; this being done, inquiry is made into the circumstances of every patient of the latter class, and every effort used to induce her not to return to a vicious course of life, as well as every practicable step taken to afford her the means of avoiding it. These means, generally speaking, are two-fold, either by restoration to her family or by admission to an asylum. If the former plan appears to be practicable, a correspondence is opened with the friends of the patient, and every influence exerted to accomplish this most desirable object; if circumstances do not open the door, interest is made, where the case is unexceptionable, to procure admission into an asylum; and such has been the success of this plan, that in the last year, out of 800 patients who passed through the house, 100 were disposed of in this way, and rescued from ruin.

As to the expediency of upholding the hospital as a medium of relief to the unfortunate females, your memorialists beg to state, that it is the only one into which women affected by the venereal can obtain admission, as they are absolutely excluded from any other hospital in the city of Dublin. In Stevens' and the Richmond Hospital, there is limited accommodation for males only; but whatever may have been the former practice, the inexpediency of admitting diseased prostitutes has induced their total rejection; so that should the doors of the Lock Hospital be closed, the wretched objects which it now admits must be cast in helpless misery on the world, not alone to certain death, but as long as life continues, to the diffusion of unrepressed pestilence.

As to the general utility of lock hospitals, in a public point of view, and the expediency of their being separate establishments, your memorialists would beg leave, in corroboration of their own conviction on the subject, to submit the opinion given in that valuable publication, the "*Medico-Chirurgical Review*," for January 1838. The article has reference to London, but is equally applicable in its principle and reasoning to Dublin: "It is much to be regretted that lock hospitals are not more numerous and more extensive than they actually are in Great Britain: in the metropolis of the empire, a city with nearly two millions of inhabitants, the solitary lock hospital is without funds to support patients, and without pupils to become acquainted with disease."

"The nature of venereal disorders, and the character of the generality of the patients, render their admission into general hospitals a matter of questionable policy. The patients themselves can never be adequately separated from the common patients; respectable females mingle with prostitutes, and become familiar with vice. The moral pestilence, nay the physical disease, is constantly communicated, and the young girl who went into the hospital a simple maid too often comes out an incipient prostitute. On the whole, it must be assumed that the plan of appending venereal wards to general hospitals has certainly done little good, and probably much evil; science has not gained, and morality has suffered."

No. 4. (B.)  
Westmoreland  
Lock Hospital.

It is more easy to conceive than to describe the consequences of allowing syphilis to ravage the lower classes of society without eleemosynary medical interference. These ravages would speedily be frightful, and the worst form of phagedœna would undoubtedly prevail to a desolating extent. It is not difficult to suppose that the evil would not stop here. Infectious complaints of new descriptions would probably be generated, and the world might see a second time such a pestilence of lues as once carried death and terror on its wings.

All practical people must come to the conclusion, that the only mode of keeping down the nuisance of venereal disease in the poor, of extending humanity to them, and at the same time protecting the community, is by institutions of the character of lock hospitals. If the system of voluntary contribution shall prove, as we suspect it will, inadequate to maintain lock hospitals, the Government is imperatively bound to interfere, and the nation must save itself from the consequences of national infirmities.

Such being the workings of this interesting establishment, the governors respectfully submit to your Excellency the great public injury which would result from the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant from the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, both in a political and moral point of view; and on these grounds memorialists confidently place the interests of the institution in your Excellency's hands, relying on your Excellency's humane desire not to abandon to disease and destitution so large a portion of the most unhappy class of female sufferers, and they trust that your Excellency will represent to the Lords of the Treasury the inexpediency of such a measure.

(signed)

*Richard Derry.*

*H. R. Dawson, D. St. P.*

*John Torrens, A. Dublin.*

*Philip Crampton, Surgeon General.*

*B. B. Woodward,* } Visiting Governors.

*P. E. Singer.*

Westmoreland Lock Hospital,  
3 February 1838.

(C.)

### THE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

No. 4. (C.)  
Lying-in  
Hospital.

WE minutely inspected every ward in this hospital, and examined the books connected with its management. We also examined Dr. Johnson, its present master; Drs. La Batt, Collins, and E. Kennedy, ex-masters and now governors; Sir John Kingston James, one of the governors; the Rev. Charles Elrington, D.D., and Mr. Alexander Montgomery, late governors.

This great and most valuable institution was founded by the late Dr. Mosse, and opened on the 8th December 1757.

On the 2d December 1756 a charter of incorporation was granted, constituting the Lord Lieutenant, the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the Chancellor, the Speaker, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Bishop of Kildare, the Commander of the Forces, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archdeacon of Dublin, the Recorder and High Sheriffs for the time being, and the Earls of Kildare for ever, with 16 other noblemen and gentlemen, a corporation.

This charter empowers and directs the governors, at the annual meeting in November, to elect a resident master and officers; and further, to take land, execute leases and make bye-laws, and appoint committees to transact the business of the corporation, and to take in, relieve, and discharge poor lying-in women.

It also ordains that the master shall have two assistants, to be proposed by him and approved of by the committee, and that all students in physic, surgeons, or apprentices to surgeons, and all such others, whether men or women, as intend to practise midwifery, and shall be approved of by the said master, shall and may have full liberty to attend the said hospital, and be instructed under the master and his assistants; that no person shall be capable of being elected master who has previously been master for seven years; that in the election of master a preference shall be given to such as have been assistants to any former master; that in electing assistants a preference shall be given to such as shall have been instructed in the hospital; and that no assistant shall be continued for more than three years.

We find that six grants were made by the Irish Parliaments, amounting to 16,000 £., towards fitting up the hospital and repaying the cost of its erection.

With the view of increasing the funds of the institution, it appears that previous to the year 1790 a scheme of building, by subscription, public rooms in the neighbourhood of the hospital, under the direction of the governors, was set on foot; but the subscriptions proving inadequate, a grant was made by the Irish Parliament,

ment, under the 25 Geo. 3, c. 43, of a tax on private sedan chairs in favour of the governors, to enable them to erect a suite of rooms as a place of public entertainment, and 11,000*l.* was borrowed for building them, on debentures at four per cent., chargeable upon this tax. These public rooms have produced to the governors, since 1828, an average income of 783 *l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

The hospital contains 13 wards, with 140 beds, the present inmates being 94. The wards are spacious and well ventilated, and kept in a most creditable manner.

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The Lying-in  
Hospital.

### Management.

The qualification of a governor (not so *ex officio*) is the payment of a life subscription of 100*l.* or 10*l.* a year. This qualification appears to us too high, and we recommend the subject to the consideration of the governors.

The meetings of the committee are regularly and sufficiently attended; a sufficient number of governors do not, however, appear to have usually met on the occasion of the charter meetings. We think it desirable that the provisions of the charter in reference to such meetings should be more strictly complied with, particularly as regards the annual election of officers.

### Establishment.

The following is a statement of the officers and servants employed in the Institution:

#### OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Observations.
		£. s. d.		
Charles Johnson, M.D.	Master	- - -	{9 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> for coals - - -}	Resident.
Abm. Colles, M.D.	Consulting Surgeon	- - -	None - - -	Not resident.
James Isdell, M.D.	Assistants	- - -	{4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> each for coals}	Resident.
Robt. Johns, M.D.				
W. M. Benson	Registrar	138 9 2	None - - -	Not resident.
Mrs. Feinagle	Matron	95 1 8	None - - -	Resident.
Edward Ansill	Porter	27 9 8	None.	
Bryan Lynch	Assistant Porter	14 13 2	None.	
John Daly	Messenger	15 6 8		
Anne Coghlan	Nurse	6 9 2		
Anne Read	Ditto	6 9 2		
Bridget Andrews	Ditto	6 9 2		
Ellen M'Kinley	Ditto	6 9 2		
Anne M'Nalty	Ditto	6 9 2		
Anne Farley	Ditto	6 9 2		
Mary Walsh	Ditto	6 9 2		
Margaret Dickenson	Ditto	6 9 2	Dieted -	Resident.
Eliza Bryan	Ditto	6 9 2		
Mary Curran	Ditto	6 9 2		
Mary M'Cleary	Ditto	6 9 2		
Anne M'Cabe	Ditto	6 9 2		
Jane Clarke	Ditto	6 9 2		
Catherine Kinaghan	Cook	6 6 -		
Catherine Byrne	Housemaid	5 - -		
Julia Healy	Kitchen-maid	3 14 -		

The income of the master arises from the fees payable to him by pupils, by the assistants, and from a portion of the fees payable for the instruction of midwives. The election of the master is appointed by the charter to be an annual one, to be held on the first Friday in November only; this, however, has been in some instances omitted in consequence of the non-attendance of the governors. There has always been an understanding that the master shall be re-elected for seven years.

The presence of the master in such an institution being obviously most essential, we are of opinion that at any time when his absence becomes unavoidable, an arrangement should be previously made by him for substituting a medical gentleman fully qualified to become resident in his place, and that immediate intimation of his absence be given to the governors.

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The Lying-in  
Hospital.

### *Assistants.*

The assistants are appointed by the master, who receives a considerable sum of money from each in consideration of such appointment. There are six pupils resident in the hospital, and at present about thirty who attend it, but are not resident.

### *Patients.*

Puerperal fever having occasionally prevailed in the hospital to a great extent, after much consideration it was recommended by the Board of Health in 1820, and also by the Commissioners of Inquiry in 1829, that the number of patients should be limited to an average of 2,000 a year, which has since been acted upon. In reference to the prevalence of puerperal fever, its causes, and means of prevention, we beg leave to refer your Excellency to the annexed reports from Dr. Ivory Kennedy and Dr. Collins, in the answers to queries 45 and 46.

The patients appear to be extremely well attended to.

### *Income and Expenditure.*

The income is derived from the following sources:—

A Parliamentary grant of 1,000 *l.* a year since 1835, previous to which time it was considerably larger; its average since 1828 has been 1,636*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

An average income since 1828, from the rooms and gardens, of 1,343 *l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

And the interest from funded property, 450 *l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

The hospital expenditure has been on an average 3,399 *l.* 13*s.*

The expenditure in connexion with the rooms and gardens 1,082 *l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

The average number of patients has been 2,160.

The average cost therefore of each patient in passing through the hospital has been 1 *l.* 13*s.*\*

\* This includes chapel expenses, amounting to an average of 1*s.* 7*d.*

It will be seen by the appended list that the bequests and donations to the institution since its opening have amounted to no less a sum than 35,286 *l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

Of this sum 6,608 *l.* 11*s.*, during the last six years, has been sold out for current expenditure, and there now remains invested in the funds 9,943 *l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

While we admit fully the importance and value of this great national establishment in its two-fold capacity as a charitable institution and a school for midwifery, and while we recommend strongly that the grant heretofore made be continued, we feel it our duty to remark that the governors do not appear to us to have paid that attention to the accounts of the hospital which is desirable in the case of a great public institution. The defective returns made in answer to some of our queries relative to the accounts clearly indicate this. We attribute it in a great degree to the want of a proper understanding between the master and committee on the subject of their respective duties. We suggest that greater attention be henceforth paid by the committee of governors to the financial branch of their establishment, and that arrangements should at once be made for placing the accounts upon a proper footing.

While we willingly admit that, in accordance with the terms of the charter, the master is fully entitled to all the privileges of a governor, we must also state our opinion, that as master of a public institution, built and supported in a great degree out of public funds, he should be looked upon as a public officer, holding a very high, very responsible, and very honourable office, for the benefit of the public, and under the direction and superintendence of the noblemen and gentlemen who are the governors of the institution, in virtue of the same charter.

Notwithstanding a strong opinion expressed by some of the governors, and especially by Dr. Collins, one of the ex-masters, to whose letter appended we feel bound to refer your Excellency, we cannot but think that it was not within the intention of the charter that the master should exercise an uncontrolled power in requiring the payment of fees from pupils and assistants as a condition of their admission into a public institution, and as a source of private emolument to himself. The charter expressly declares that all students and all such others, whether men or women, as intend to practise midwifery, and shall be approved of by the master, shall have full liberty to be instructed under the master and his assistants. The master's approval, so properly and necessarily attached as a condition to the privilege of admission for instruction, appears to us to be intended as a check against the admission of too many or of improper persons, but does not, in



in our judgment, warrant the opinion which prevails, and which has been sustained by the practice of many years, that the question and amount of fees for the privilege ordained by the charter, both as regards the assistants and pupils, are exclusively a matter for the master.

Taking into consideration the vast importance of that branch of the medical profession, and the expediency of having instruction in it afforded, as contemplated by the charter, both to males and females, by responsible and competent public officers, and in a well-governed public institution, we think it was intended in the charter that the facilities for that instruction should only be restricted by the regard that is due to the convenience and safety of the patients; at the same time, we feel that certain fees on a moderate scale may legitimately be required from pupils and assistants, as a source of income to the institution.

The same considerations lead us to the conviction that the office of master should be placed upon as respectable a footing in regard of its emoluments as its importance and responsibility demand. It is obviously most desirable that an office of that peculiar nature should at all times hereafter, as has hitherto been the case, be filled by gentlemen of the highest qualifications, both moral and professional; the constant anxiety and responsibility which it involves, as well as the very large proportion of time which it requires, and the circumstances of its duration being limited, render it reasonable and just that an ample salary should be attached to it. Having given this important subject the fullest consideration, we recommend that the Board of governors should determine the amount of the fees payable by the assistants and pupils; that this amount should be made available for the general purposes of the institution; that the master, as at present, should have the privilege of selecting the pupils and (subject to the approval of the Board) of determining their number; and considering that the masters are to be elected from those who have been assistants, that the governors should exercise sedulously the power which is vested in them by the charter, and affirmed in the 13th by-law, of approving of such persons as shall be proposed to them by the master as assistants; that the salary of the master should be a fixed sum of 350*l.* per annum, payable out of the funds of the institution, and that in addition to this he should receive one-third of the amount paid to the institution as fees for assistants and pupils. We suggest, however, that this change should not take place until immediately previous to the election of the next master.

It being an admitted fact, that at present in Ireland there is a great deficiency of properly qualified midwives, and it appearing to us that it would be extremely desirable to have such a person attached to, or resident within, the district of every dispensary, we think that branch of instruction might be advantageously extended through the midwives of the Lying-in Hospital.

By the 23 & 24 Geo. 3, c. 57, grand juries of counties were empowered to present a sum of 30 *l.* for the support and maintenance of a female pupil to be received and instructed in the Lying-in Hospital, but this Act has been abrogated by a late Act.

We therefore take the liberty of suggesting to your Excellency that it would be desirable that grand juries should be empowered, on an application from the governors of dispensaries, to present a sum for defraying the expenses attending the instruction of a midwife to be attached to such dispensary; that such sum should be raised upon the barony in which such dispensary may be situate; and that the governors be empowered to require security that the person so instructed shall practise midwifery for at least three years in the district of such dispensary.

In conformity with a previous recommendation of the Board of Health in 1820, the Commissioners of 1830 recommended that in the event of the admissions to the hospital being limited to 2,000, females applying for relief, and who cannot be received into the hospital, shall be attended by male and female pupil accoucheurs at their dwellings, under the superintendence of the master. This recommendation does not appear to have been extensively acted upon. We feel it our duty to repeat it, as calculated to enlarge considerably the usefulness of the institution. And we further suggest the establishment of a dispensary attached to the hospital exclusively for diseases connected with childbearing.

#### *The Library and Museum.*

Although the latter consists in a great degree of subjects collected in the institution, they are stated to be the property of the master, each master purchasing them from his predecessor in office. We recommend that they be purchased, and



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be made permanently the property of the institution, and that a moderate annual sum be allocated for the support of the museum.

It appearing by the accounts of the institution that interest at four per cent. is payable on 110 debentures of 100*l.* each, while there is stock, the property of the institution, to the amount of 9,666*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, producing but three and a half per cent., and having been informed that Government is considered responsible for the payment of the interest on those debentures, we felt it our duty to address to the governors the queries marked "additional." To those queries, and the answers, we have to request the attention of your Excellency.

On reference to the debentures, it appears that they were issued under the provisions of the 30th Geo. 3; c. 36, by which Act, in the case of certain incorporated charities, the holders of debentures at four per cent. are empowered, in the event of the interest being unpaid, to demand payment from the Treasury; the property, however, of the charity in such case becoming vested in Government for the repayment of such interest, and at five per cent.

If it should not be deemed advisable, under all the circumstances, that the stock should be applied in liquidation of the debt, for the interest of which the Government is thus in the first instance responsible, we feel bound to recommend that not more than 500*l.* in one year of that stock, and that only in the event of any unexpected emergency, should be applied to the purposes of the institution, without the consent of your Excellency.

We made inquiry as to the practice adverted to in Mr. Lucas's letter of the 19th March last, respecting the case of Mrs. Sherwood. It appears that, for the sake of public convenience, one of the porters of the institution has been permitted for more than 20 years to keep a book, in which women desirous of obtaining situations as nurses had their names entered on paying a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to which book reference might be made by ladies or others who might be in want of nurses. Neither the governors nor the master of the institution had any knowledge of the persons so entering their names, nor was it intended that the porter should give any recommendation, or that the institution should be in the least degree responsible for the character of such nurses. The case of Mrs. Sherwood having undergone judicial investigation, it is unnecessary we should make any observations upon it; but we are of opinion that, as nurses may in many cases be urgently and instantly required, it is desirable, as a matter of public convenience, that a book should be kept at the porter's lodge of the Lying-in Hospital, in which nurses may be permitted to enter their names.

With the view of guarding the institution and the public as far as practicable against a repetition of so unfortunate a circumstance as that alluded to in Mr. Lucas's letter, we have recommended to the governors that they should make the following regulations in the matter; viz.

That a resolution should be adopted by the governors, printed and hung up in the porter's office, to the effect,

"That it is desirable, and would tend to the public convenience, that an opportunity should be afforded to persons seeking situations as nurses to register their names in the porter's office, but that it should be clearly understood that the governors or officers of the hospital can be in no degree held answerable for the character or capability of such persons.

"That a registry shall be accordingly kept by the porter, according to the following form; but that neither he nor any other officer of the establishment be permitted to give any recommendation, under any circumstances.

"That upon an entry being made in the registry a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* be paid to the porter, for which he shall in all cases give a receipt on the printed form to be settled by the governors.

"That any person seeking a nurse, upon making an application to the porter, he shall allow the registry to be inspected, on payment of 6*d.*, for which he shall at all times give a receipt on the form to be settled by the governors; and that the porter shall furnish likewise any person making such application at the hospital with a copy of these resolutions, on payment of 1*d.*"

**FORM OF REGISTRY BOOK OF NURSES,**  
To be kept by the Porter at the Lying-in Hospital.

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Hospital.

REGISTRY.		RECORD OF NURSES.			Fee paid to Porter on Granting Receipt, and Copy of Registry to each Nurse.	Signature of Porter who Issues Copy of Registry and Receipt.	Fee paid to Porter, for Search after Nurses in Registry.	Signature of Party Receiving Copy of Registry on Form Specified.	Observations.
Number.	Date.	NAME.	Age.	Present Residence and Address.					

Feeling very sensibly the importance of a due regulation with regard to pupils, in an institution such as the Lying-in Hospital, we think it would be desirable that a book should be kept by the porter in which resident pupils should be required to enter their names, and the hour of return into the hospital, at night, when they have occasion to leave it; that any instance or complaint of irregularity on the part of a pupil should be immediately notified to the master, and by him to the Board at its next meeting; and that no pupil, resident or otherwise, should have recourse to the wards, unless under the immediate direction of the master or assistants.

No registry appears to be kept of the children who have died in the institution, without having been baptized. We are of opinion that means should be taken by the governors, as far as possible, to have children baptized in the institution by the clergymen of the religious denomination of their respective parents.

We have only to add, that we consider the Lying-in Hospital a most valuable and important public institution; we believe that in the event of the public grant being withdrawn, means could not be obtained from private sources to continue it on its present useful and efficient footing; we strongly recommend a continuance of the grant for its support; and we respectfully urge upon the consideration of your Excellency, and the governors of the institution, the suggestions we have offered with regard to the mode of keeping the accounts, the emoluments of the master, and the fees paid by assistants and pupils; the extension of midwife instruction, the extension of extern relief, the making the museum and library the property of the institution, the maintenance of the capital stock of the institution, unless disposed of under the sanction of Government, and the registry for nurses.

(signed) *George A. Hamilton.*  
*David Cha' La Touche.*  
*John Barlow.*

2 May 1842.

LETTER from Dr. Collins to John Barlow, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Merrion-square, 30 March 1842.

My anxiety for the prosperity and welfare of our Lying-in Hospital induces me to call the attention of the Commissioners to some of the subjects discussed when I was lately before them, as I am led to apprehend from their line of examination, that they contemplate the recommendation of some changes in the management of the institution, which would vitally interfere with the well-being of this admirable charity, which for nearly a century has uninterruptedly and progressively prospered, without almost one departure from the admirably wise and judicious regulations of its founder, Dr. Mosse. What need, therefore, is there for interference with regulations established at so remote a period, and which have been productive of such vast good for so lengthened a series of years that even the sanguine expectations of the truly benevolent founder, were he in existence, could scarcely hope or desire more?

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The

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The Lying-in  
Hospital.

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The first change which may possibly be contemplated by the Commissioners is the appropriation by the governors of the hospital of the small sum of money which they have lately invested temporarily in the Funds, to the payment of a portion of the debentures issued so long ago as 1790, for the building of the public rooms, and for which debentures the Government of that day went security, and have ever been strictly looked upon as a Government debt for the benefit of the charity. The appropriation, therefore, of money bequeathed by benevolent individuals for the permanent endowment of the institution, to the payment of such a debt, would, in my opinion, be a direct violation of their intentions, and in every way calculated to shut out the charity from similar bequests in future. Besides, the funds of this charity must suffer by any such application, as the governors can invest any surplus money in ground rents at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 per cent., whereas each debenture yields no more than 3*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, which is only 3*s.* 10*d.* each above the Three-and-a-half per Cents., where the money is placed until a fit investment offers. It must also be obvious to every individual who examines into the income and expenditure of the establishment, that where so large a sum is to be paid, with so very uncertain and fluctuating an income, it would be impracticable to conduct the affairs of the charity, either with advantage or energy, without a reserve fund to enable them to discharge debts arising occasionally from causes totally unavoidable, as you will see by the return made by the governors to the Commissioners.

A second change, which I apprehend contemplated by the Commissioners to recommend, is, that the master of the hospital should be paid a certain sum yearly, together with a portion of the fees which he derives from the instruction of pupils, the remaining portion to be added to the hospital funds. I sincerely state, that in my opinion a more disadvantageous change in every respect could not be made, nor one that would lessen the real utility of our invaluable school of midwifery more. It now stands unrivalled in any part of the world, and is one of the chief attractions to our Dublin School of Medicine. Change the system which has been pursued from its foundation with unexampled utility, and instantly you crush and paralyse the efforts by which it has been productive of such vast good. For what wise purpose is our school to undergo this blighting and withering process? Alone, as it was stated to me, to disabuse the minds of some invisible individuals, with respect to the enormous amount of money received by the master from his pupils. A more imaginary or groundless grievance could not be assigned; as in the first place, no well-wisher to the charity should blindly make such an assertion, when all he had to do to satisfy himself of the falsity of such a statement, was to walk into the registrar's office at the hospital, and see the record of every pupil who has ever attended the hospital, as it is kept expressly in this public manner that no individual may pass as having been a pupil who had not received instruction in the institution.

Is it possible more publicity could be given as to the master's emoluments from pupils? if thought advisable he could have no objection (but the contrary) to publish their names monthly or yearly, in the Weekly Advertiser.

It is well known to the public, the truly arduous and responsible duty the master of this hospital has to discharge, and that, agreeable to the charter, he can only hold it for seven years.

He has also to lecture his pupils three times weekly, all the year, and to lay out about 150*l.* annually, for the necessary materials for lecture, including his museum, library, extensive advertisements in the newspapers, almanacks, and periodicals.

Let the Commissioners satisfy themselves of what is here stated, and I pledge myself no just cause can be assigned for so destructive a change. Who are the individuals who have watched over this charity with the utmost zeal, and who have ever stood foremost in its support? I fearlessly answer, the ex-masters and master, and without such warm friends I know not what would become of the institution. Lessen the respectability and professional rank of the candidates for this office, and be assured a more vital stab could not be given to its welfare. I have solely the interests of the charity at heart, in making the statement I have done to you; and as an independent individual, I will add, that I solemnly feel it would be more desirable for the future well-being of the hospital to be deprived of the Government aid, and for the present to shut up a portion of the wards, until the public bounty and the exertions of the governors gradually enabled them to afford that relief which for so many years it has pleased the Giver of all Good to enable them to do, than that the measures alluded to should be adopted.

One of the many desirable objects contemplated by the founder of the hospital, was that of affording instruction in midwifery, so as to supply properly qualified practitioners to every part of Ireland; and to effect this, as far as practicable, he had a clause introduced into the charter, empowering the master "to instruct all students in physic, surgeons, or apprentices to surgeons, and all such others, whether men or women, as intend to practise midwifery."

The following statement is from the Report printed by Order of the House of Commons in 1830, respecting Charitable Institutions in Dublin. (See page 2.)

"The Committee are desirous of calling the attention of the Government, and the managers of many of the institutions receiving public aid, to the propriety of adopting the principle advantageously acted upon in London and Edinburgh, as well as the Hospital of Incurables and the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, and of obtaining the gratuitous services of surgeons and physicians, rather than by paying them annual salaries."

You will clearly see, the only object I can have in view in communicating with you, is that of stating what I believe to be true; knowing, as I so well do, how completely and almost entirely, the economy, management, and care of the charity, rest and depend upon the

the exertions of the master, and those who had been masters, and also knowing how well and faithfully these important duties have hitherto been attended to, I feel it but justice in the present instance to state so; and I truly believe no establishment could be conducted more creditably, or with greater care and anxiety as to economy, and the affording the most effectual relief to the poor and distressed creatures who seek admission within its walls.

I am satisfied the Commissioners will excuse this communication on my part, as all have the same object in view, that of benefiting the charity.

I am, &c.  
(signed) Robert Collins.

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The Lying-in  
Hospital.

#### QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Hospital.

1. STATE the year in which the institution was opened?—The hospital was opened on the 8th December 1757.

2. How was the institution established, whether by Act of Parliament or by Charter; if by either, furnish a copy?—The institution was established by Charter, dated the 2d December 1756. A copy of the charter sent. (See Appendix.)

3. By what funds was it built or endowed?—It was built solely by the efforts of the late Dr. Mosse, assisted by profits arising from lotteries and by public subscriptions; he also brought from the funds of a temporary hospital which he had fitted up in George's-lane, the sum of 8,163*l.*, and applied it to the erection of this, and when the building was completed, Parliamentary aid was granted to fit it up for the reception of patients, and for the purpose of discharging debts incurred previously.

4. Did the Government of the day contribute towards its erection or endowment, and to what amount?—When the hospital was built, the Government of the day contributed the sum of 6,000*l.*, for the purpose of discharging debts contracted, and for preparing it for the reception of patients, and from that time to the present have always afforded to this charity the most liberal support. During the first 10 years after the hospital was opened and occupied, further sums, to the amount of 9,000*l.* were granted for the improvement, extension of usefulness, and support of the patients.

5. Have any, and what additions been made to the original building, and when?—An auxiliary hospital, containing 28 beds, was taken in the year 1829.

6. What the present extent of accommodation?—The hospital contains 140 beds.

7. Has the accommodation been at all times sufficient; if not, how has the want of accommodation been supplied?—The accommodation was not found sufficient until the addition of 30 beds, by the purchase of the adjoining house.

8. Have the patients, accommodated in such way, recovered as speedily as those in the wards of the hospital?—Yes.

9. What quantity of ground, if any, is held in connexion with the hospital?—About four acres, English, in the Rotunda Gardens.

10. Is the land cultivated for the purposes of the charity, or let out to others?—The ground is laid out in plantations and walks, and the public pay 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum for admission thereto, and in the summer season a variety of amusements are got up for the benefit of the charity.

11. What is the income derived from the land?—The average profits from the gardens have been about 250*l.* per annum, but since the opening of the Portobello Gardens, and other places of amusement, it is very precarious.

12. To what annual rent is the hospital property subject?—The property is not subject to any rent, the governors having purchased the fee-simple.

13. What is the tenure under which the property is held?—For ever.

14. Are the buildings and furniture of the hospital sufficiently insured against fire, and for what amount; how often, and at what time, is stock taken?—The buildings and furniture are insured to the amount of 9,500*l.* An account is kept at all times of the bedding and linen of the establishment by the matron, and a quarterly inspection takes place. No alteration is ever made in any part of the building without requiring an inspection by the insurance offices.

15. What is the number of rooms?—Sixty-three.

16. What is the number of beds?—One hundred and forty.

17. Are the rooms spacious and properly ventilated?—The greater number of the wards are spacious, and all well ventilated.

18. Are all the beds supported exclusively by the institution; if not, state how many are supported otherwise, and under what circumstances?—They are all supported by the general funds of the institution.

19. What is the number of inmates in the institution at present, with the number in each ward?—

Ward, No. 1	-	-	6	Ward, No. 6	-	-	7	Ward, No. 11	-	-	9
2	-	-	3	7	-	-	10	12	-	-	10
3	-	-	4	8	-	-	11	13	-	-	10
4	-	-	3	9	-	-	5				
5	-	-	7	10	-	-	9	TOTAL of Inmates	-	-	94

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20. How many more patients could be accommodated?—The beds in the charity are usually fully occupied, consistent with strict attention to cleanliness and ventilation.

21. If any vacancies, why not filled up?—No vacancies, except what are necessary to afford time for cleaning and ventilating.

22. Have you a list of the candidates for admission; if so, send in a copy?—There is no list of candidates for admission kept; the patients are recommended by the clergy of the different parishes, so as to prevent individuals being admitted who are not proper objects of the charity.

#### *Management of the Hospital.*

23. How is the institution governed; furnish a copy of your laws and bye-laws?—By the governors and guardians, agreeably to the charter, a copy of which, together with the bye-laws, is forwarded.—(See Appendix.)

24. What constitutes a governor; state the number and names of the present governors?—Governors are admitted by ballot, on paying a life subscription of 100*l.*, or 10*l.* per annum; the number is limited to 60. President, The Lord Lieutenant; \* Vice-Presidents, The Lord Primate,\* the Lord Chancellor,\* the Archbishop of Dublin,\* the Duke of Leinster,\* the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Leitrim. Governors, The Lord Mayor and Sheriff,\* the Bishop of Kildare,\* Commander of the Forces,\* Dean of St. Patrick's,\* Archdeacon of Dublin,\* the Recorder,\* Lord Maryboro, Rev. E. E. Beresford, John J. Henry, esq., Richard Manders, esq., Abraham Colles, esq., S. B. Labatt, M. D., Bishop of Cork, Robert Collins, M. D., William Rathborne, esq., Rev. Dr. Stewart, Edward Litton, esq. M. P., Acheson Lyle, esq., George A. Grierson, esq., Rev. Thomas Goff, Jacob West, esq., John Chambers, esq., Rev. C. Boyton, Sir J. K. James, bart., Rev. J. M. Staples, Charles Johnson, M. D., Evory Kennedy, M. D., Francis B. Knox, esq., William Humphreys, esq.

\* Thus marked are ex-officio governors.

25. How often do governors meet, and how many usually attend; and how many constitute a quorum; is there a permanent chairman; if not, how chosen?—The governors meet eight times annually, and at all other times when required; five constitute a quorum at ordinary, and seven at Charter Boards; the senior vice-president takes the chair; and if no vice-president be present, a member is chosen from amongst the governors present.

26. What is the order of business at their meetings?—The order of business is stated in the summonses for the meeting.

27. Are the minutes of proceedings at the meetings of governors carefully entered in a book kept for the purpose by the registrar; if so, please to send it in?—Yes; and the book containing proceedings has been forwarded.

28. Are visitors appointed to check the attendance of officers and servants, &c.; if so, particularise that part of your system, and state is a book kept in the hospital for such visitors to note their remarks; please to send in the book?—All officers and servants are under the superintendence of the master, who is always resident in the institution. No book is kept for the observations of visitors.

#### *Officers.*

29. What officers attend the meetings of governors?—The secretary and registrar, and the receiver of cash when required.

30. What are their duties on such occasions?—To enter in a book all the proceedings of the Boards.

31. Who are the physicians who attend the hospital, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance; when and by whom were they appointed; and, if resident, are they allowed extern practice?—Charles Johnson, M. D., is the present master of the hospital. The master is always resident, and always present when required; he receives no salary, but has an allowance of 9*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* per annum for coal. Dr. Johnson was elected master in November 1840. The master is permitted to practise out of the hospital; he has two assistants who act under him, neither have any salary; each has an allowance of 4*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* for coal per annum.

32. Who are the surgeons who attend the institution, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance; when and by whom were they appointed, and, if resident, are they allowed extern practice?—Abraham Colles, esq. M. D., is the consulting surgeon to the charity; he does not reside, nor receive any salary; he was elected by a Charter Board on the 2d February 1821. His appointment does not interfere with his practice.

33. Is an apothecary attached; give his name, salary, and other emoluments, and whether he resides in the hospital or not; when and by whom was he appointed; is he allowed an assistant; if resident, is he allowed extern practice, and has he a shop in Dublin?—No apothecary resides in the institution, nor receives any salary. John M'Munn, who has an establishment near the hospital, supplies medicine; he was appointed in 1825.

34. How are the medicines supplied; are the prescriptions made up within the hospital?—See Answer to Query 33. The prescriptions are always made up within the hospital, the medicines having been supplied by the apothecary.

35. Does any physician, or physicians, or medical pupils visit the hospital; and, if so, what their salary or emoluments, and the times of attendance; are they allowed to prescribe

prescribe for, or interfere in, the medical treatment of the patients, in the absence of the medical officers?—The master is at liberty to receive pupils for instruction in the hospital, six of whom may reside in it; constant attention is required from them. No pupil receives any salary or emolument, nor are they allowed to prescribe for, or interfere in, the medical treatment of the patients, except under the directions of the master or assistants.

36. Does any medical pupil reside in the hospital; if so, state under what regulations?—Six of the pupils are allowed to reside in the hospital; they are nominated by the master for a period of six months each, and all reside in one room.

37. Who is the registrar or accountant, and what are his duties, what his salary and other emoluments, and does he reside in the hospital; has he given security, and to what amount?—W. M. Benson is the registrar; he keeps the accounts of the institution and the registry of patients, and attends all Boards and committees; his salary is 138*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum, and he has given security for 2,000*l.*

38. Who is the matron or housekeeper, and what are her duties, what her salary and other emoluments, and does she reside in the hospital?—The matron is Mrs. Feinagle; her duty is to regulate the whole establishment, to engage and discharge nurses, ward-maids, and servants, and to see that each does her duty; to attend to the cleanliness and order of the house, which is visited thrice a day; to attend to the laying in and expenditure of all provisions, to the purchase and ordering of house linen, blankets, beds, &c. &c.; to see that each article is properly kept and duly mended, and to lay out small sums ordered by the doctors, and to keep such small accounts; everything of domestic arrangement the matron's duty is to superintend; she resides in the house, has no emoluments, and her salary, 95*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum; she keeps an assistant.

39. How many nurses and assistant nurses are at present employed; and also how many male and female servants: give their names, salaries, duties, perquisites (if any), and other advantages; their wages to be stated per quarter?—

NAME.	OFFICE.	SALARY.	—
		<i>£. s. d.</i>	
Anne Coghlan - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Anne Read - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bridget Andrews - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ellen M'Kinley - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Anne M'Nally - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Anne Farley - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mary Walsh - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
M. Dickenson - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Elizabeth Bryan - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mary Curran - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mary M'Cleary - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Anne M'Cabe - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Jane Clarke - - -	Nurse - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Catherine Kinnehan - - -	Cook - -	1 11 6	
Catherine Byrne - - -	Housemaid -	1 5 -	
Julia Healy - - -	Kitchen-maid -	- 18 6	
John Daly - - -	Messenger -	3 16 8	
Edward Anzill - - -	Porter - -	6 17 5	
Bryan Lynch - - -	Assistant ditto -	2 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Without diet.
Ditto - - -	Sweeper - -	1 7 8	

40. How many patients has each nurse committed to her charge?—Each nurse has charge of 10 beds.

#### Patients.

41. Furnish a return of patients admitted, discharged cured, or relieved, or died, in your hospital each year since 1829, in the annexed form?—

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For the Years	Inmates at close of 1827.	Delivered Yearly.	TOTALS.	Discharged		Died.	Inmates at close of each Year.	Totals.
				Cured.	Relieved.			
1827	73	2,550	2,623	2,517	-	38	—	—
1828	60	2,856	2,916	2,873	-	43	—	—
1829	43	2,141	2,184	2,114	-	34	—	—
1830	42	2,288	2,330	2,276	-	12	—	—
1831	42	2,176	2,218	2,164	-	12	—	—
1832	66	2,242	2,308	2,296	-	12	—	—
1833	45	2,133	2,178	2,166	-	12	—	—
1834	53	2,024	2,207	1,993	-	34	—	—
1835	42	1,902	1,946	1,878	-	34	—	—
1836	56	1,810	1,866	1,830	-	36	—	—
1837	58	1,833	1,893	1,869	-	24	—	—
1838	67	2,126	2,193	2,148	-	45	—	—
1839	39	1,951	1,990	1,965	-	25	—	—
1840	38	1,521	1,559	1,533	-	26	—	—
1841	42	2,003	2,045	2,022	-	23	—	—

42. Annex an abstract of registry of admissions, since 31st December 1828?—

1829	-	-	-	2,254	1834	-	-	-	2,076	1839	-	-	-	1,889
1830	-	-	-	2,369	1835	-	-	-	1,945	1840	-	-	-	1,548
1831	-	-	-	2,252	1836	-	-	-	1,939	1841	-	-	-	2,059
1832	-	-	-	2,308	1837	-	-	-	1,893	1842	-	-	-	—
1833	-	-	-	2,202	1838	-	-	-	2,303					—
Total of Admissions for the period														27,037

43. What means have been taken since 1829, to check the spread of puerperal fever in the hospital?—See answer in No. 3, "Additional Queries," relative to the occurrence of puerperal fever for the period stated.

44. In what degree have those means proved effectual?—See answer to this subject in No. 3, "Additional Queries."

45. Annex a return of the deaths from puerperal fever during each period, since December 1828?—

1829	-	-	-	25	1834	-	-	-	17	1839	-	-	-	8
1830	-	-	-	—	1835	-	-	-	17	1840	-	-	-	16
1831	-	-	-	—	1836	-	-	-	24	1841	-	-	-	14
1832	-	-	-	—	1837	-	-	-	9	1842	-	-	-	—
1833	-	-	-	—	1838	-	-	-	35					—
Total during the above period														165

See answer to query 43.

46. Does puerperal fever appear to have prevailed more extensively when any general epidemic has prevailed in Dublin?—See the reply on the subject of puerperal fever, Q. 43.

47. What recommendation is necessary for the admission?—An admission ticket forwarded; viz.

These tickets to be had of the  
porter at the hospital.

"To the Master of the Lying-in Hospital.

"Sir,

"I recommend the bearer as a proper object to receive a ticket of admission to the Lying-in Hospital, being satisfied from a personal inquiry into her circumstances, that she is unable to provide the necessaries for her approaching confinement.

Dublin

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(signed)

"\* \* \* A small ward can only be had by applying to the master, and paying 1*l.* to the funds of the charity."

48. What is the mode of obtaining admission?—Each patient applies for a ticket of admission at the hospital, to be signed by a governor or the clergyman of her parish, and countersigned by the master or the assistant physicians of the hospital. All women coming to the hospital in labour are immediately admitted without tickets.

49. How

49. How long on an average do patients remain in your hospital?—From 8 to 10 days, or longer if the case requires it.

50. Are extern patients visited at their own dwellings by the medical or surgical gentlemen of the hospital, or relieved with medicines from its funds; if so, state the number in each year so aided, from 1829?—Extern patients are visited at their dwellings by the pupils, and when seriously ill, by the assistant physicians and master. Patients are also occasionally relieved with medicine when in an extreme state of destitution, but the expense incurred in this way is very trifling, perhaps not exceeding 5*l.* yearly; the number so aided has not been registered until within this last year.

51. Are applicants admitted if their friends undertake to defray their expense in whole or in part?—Yes, on paying 1*l.* to the funds of the charity.

52. Are there any, and what number of such persons, at present accommodated in the hospital, and upon what terms?—The average number of patients on paying 1*l.* each, is about eight annually; there are none in the house at present.

53. What are the privileges of governors or subscribers in the recommendation or admission of patients?—The recommendations of governors are at all times attended to.

54. Are any objections made to applicants for admission in consequence of their not being resident in the city or suburbs of Dublin?—None; difficult cases are sent to the hospital from all the adjoining counties.

55. What is the ordinary course of proceeding when a patient is received, with respect to clothing, food, drink, and immediate medical inspection; furnish a copy of the dietary; is any deviation from it permitted?—Patients, on admission, are immediately placed in bed, and clean linen supplied to them; their clothes, when necessary, are washed and returned to them on leaving the hospital; they are also supplied with the ordinary diet of the hospital; all patients, on admission, are seen by the pupils on duty, or by the head midwife, and when the least deviation from what is natural occurs, the master or assistants immediately visit the patient; a copy of the dietary book is herewith sent, but the master and assistants at all times order what is most suitable for the patients.

56. What is done with the clothing of patients on their admission?—The nurse of the ward takes charge of her clothes.

57. Are contracts for supplying provisions, fuel, and such like, entered into by public advertisement, and for what term; if otherwise, how are they supplied; state rate for present year?—All provisions are supplied by contracts for 12 months, by public advertisement. The rate of contracts for present year is sent herewith, viz.

Beef and mutton	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per lb.	Straw	-	-	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per cwt.
Ox-heads	-	-	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each.	White soap	-	-	1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Sheep's heads	-	-	6 <i>d.</i> each.	Yellow ditto	-	-	1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> per cwt.
Oatmeal	-	-	13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per cwt.	Mould candles	-	-	7 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
Butter	-	-	11 <i>d.</i> per lb.	Dipped ditto	-	-	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per dozen.
Bacon	-	-	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	Rushlights	-	-	7 <i>s.</i> per dozen.
Eggs	-	-	6 <i>s.</i> per hundred.	Bread	-	-	8 <i>d.</i> quartern loaf.
Ling	-	-	3 <i>d.</i> per lb.	Coal	-	-	15 <i>s.</i> per ton, including carriage.
New milk	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per gallon.				
Butter-milk	-	-	2 <i>d.</i> per gallon.				

58. Have you any specific mode of checking the receipts and issues of provisions, as also the quality, and who performs the duty; explain that part of your system?—The matron receives all provisions supplied to the institution, and carefully weighs and examines the quality, &c.; diet tables are kept in each ward, and the food ordered daily entered by one of the assistants, which affords a check upon the consumption; the matron is always a lady highly trustworthy. The quality of the food is always under the inspection of the master and assistants.

59. Are post-mortem examinations permitted, and under what regulations, and to what extent?—Post-mortem examinations are made by the master and assistants, unless when objected to by the relations of the patients.

60. Are the remains of such patients who die in the hospital, and are unclaimed by their friends, decently interred, in conformity with the law lately passed for regulating same?—When the remains of a patient are not claimed by the friends within 48 hours after death, the inspector of anatomy gets notice to that effect, in conformity with the law regulating same.

61. Do the parochial clergymen attend the patients, or are there chaplains attached, resident or otherwise?—There is a Protestant chaplain attached to the hospital, who attends such patients as are Protestants; the Roman-catholic patients have liberty to send for their clergy when they wish to do so.



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Hospital.

*Income and Expenditure.*

62. State the gross income and expenditure, and the number of patients for each year, consecutively from the year 1829, the date of the last report, up to the present time, in the annexed form?—

For the Years	Parliamentary Grants.	Extra Aid from Govern- ment.	County or City Present- ments.	Derived from other Sources.	TOTALS.	Expenditure.	Average Number of Patients each Year.

*Answer.*

For the Years	Parliamentary Grants.	Extra Aid from Govern- ment.	County or City Present- ments.	Derived from other Sources.	TOTALS.	Expenditure.	Average Number of Patients each Year.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1829	2,769 7 8	- - -	- - -	2,803 10 6	5,072 18 2	5,054 14 11	3,002
1829	2,608 7 8	- - -	- - -	2,374 7 8	4,982 15 4	4,648 1 11	2,254
1830	1,942 12 8	- - -	- - -	2,718 2 3	4,660 14 11	4,710 17 7	2,369
1831	1,647 2 8	- - -	- - -	2,748 10 10	4,395 13 6	4,460 13 8	2,252
1832	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	3,206 1 5	4,206 1 5	3,502 16 10	2,308
1833	2,423 - -	- - -	- - -	1,999 16 9	4,422 16 9	4,188 16 -	2,202
1834	1,200 - -	- - -	- - -	3,871 14 3	5,071 14 3	4,801 12 2	2,076
1835	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	2,715 6 2	3,715 6 2	4,569 8 1	1,945
1836	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	3,695 2 2	4,695 2 2	4,503 12 5	1,939
1837	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	2,600 14 8	3,600 14 8	3,802 17 3	1,893
1838	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	3,931 - 2	4,931 - 2	4,887 10 8	2,303
1839	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	3,466 12 11	4,466 12 11	4,568 8 7	1,989
1840	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	3,034 19 2	4,034 19 2	4,034 19 2	1,548
£.	19,590 10 8	- - -	- - -	38,665 18 11	58,256 9 7	57,734 9 3	28,080

63. State the income derived from private wards or beds during each year since 1829, in conformity with the annexed table?—

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1828	- - 4 - -	1833	- - 6 - -	1838	- - 3 - -
1829	- - - - -	1834	- - 11 - -	1839	- - 10 - -
1830	- - 11 - -	1835	- - 5 - -	1840	- - 12 - -
1831	- - 11 - -	1836	- - 4 - -	1841	- - 7 - -
1832	- - 5 - -	1837	- - 8 - -	1842	- - - - -

64. Furnish the items of income for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts?—This cannot be answered until after the close of the year, viz. the 31st March 1842.

65. Furnish the items of expenditure for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts?—This query cannot be answered until after the 31st March, when the year terminates.

66. What the amount of bequests, donations and life subscriptions, from the commencement of the charity?—

YEAR	BY WHOM.	AMOUNT.	YEAR	BY WHOM.	AMOUNT.
	BEQUESTS.	£. s. d.		BEQUESTS—continued.	£. s. d.
	Sir Richard Levinge -	600 - -		Rev. Dr. Smyth -	100 - -
	Mrs. Smyth -	500 - -		Mr. Martin -	20 - -
	Rev. Mr. Worrall -	500 - -		Mrs. Nixon -	63 10 -
	Alderman Bowen -	100 - -		Mrs. Hall -	185 8 6
	Thomas Prior -	60 - -		Topham Mitchell -	801 16 -
	Mrs. Conolly -	50 - -		Mrs. Harrington -	200 - -
	Mrs. Donnellan -	50 - -		Mrs. Davis -	50 - -
	Mrs. Arthur -	20 - -		John Cunningham -	220 - -
	Miss Neville -	55 2 9		Mr. Molyneaux -	100 - -
	Bishop of Raphoe -	10 - -		Alderman Falkner -	50 - -

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YEAR	BY WHOM.	AMOUNT.	YEAR	BY WHOM.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
	<b>BEQUESTS—continued.</b>			<b>DONATIONS—continued.</b>	
	Mrs. Ennery - -	5 - -		Commissioners for Widen- ing Streets - -	1,120 - -
	Countess Anglesey - -	50 - -		C. F. - - - -	20 - -
	Mrs. Cane - - - -	20 - -		Right hon. Robert Peel	50 - -
	Mr. Bushell - - - -	300 - -		Mrs. Beilby - - - -	10 - -
	Lord Cunningham - -	100 - -		Hon. John Leeson - -	484 2 10
	Mrs. Moore - - - -	250 - -		Countess of Ormond - -	5 11 - -
	Mr. Pole - - - - -	400 - -		Mrs. D. - - - - -	5 - -
	Mr. Rogerson - - - -	1,000 - -		Lord De Vesci - - - -	5 - -
	Primate Robinson - -	1,000 - -		Anonymous - - - -	7 1 11
	Mr. Cudmore - - - -	1,000 - -		Mr. Joseph Goff - - -	100 - -
	Rev. Mr. Hickson - -	50 - -		Mr. Cave - - - - -	50 - -
	Mr. Higgins - - - -	100 - -		Mr. Alley - - - - -	5 - -
	Miss Henry - - - - -	250 - -		Judge Daly - - - -	50 - -
	Mr. Lyons - - - - -	400 - -		Right hon. W. Grenville	41 5 4
	Lord Hardwicke - - -	100 - -		Duke of Rutland - - -	400 - -
	Mrs. Stratten - - - -	500 - -		Duchess of Rutland - -	100 - -
	Mr. Deane - - - - -	6,597 15 3		Lord Lifford - - - -	50 - -
	Duke of Richmond - -	22 15 - -		College of Surgeons - -	11 7 6
	Rev. Richard Daniel -	500 - -		A Gentleman - - - -	50 - -
	Mrs. Wilkinson - - - -	100 - -		Right hon. Thomas Orde	10 6 4
	Viscount Southwell - -	22 15 - -		Alderman Sutton - - -	200 - -
	Executors of Jehn Cum- ming - - - - -	113 15 - -		Miss Hamilton - - - -	89 1 - -
				Anonymous - - - -	500 - -
	Old currency - £.	16,617 17 6		The Bishop of Derry - -	50 - -
				Hon. Mrs. Knox - - - -	5 - -
	Present currency £.	15,339 10 10		Mr. E. Carolin - - - -	25 - -
	Executors of Dr. Barrett	3,193 1 4		Right hon. Thomas Waite	335 - -
	Ditto Mr. Bushe - - -	7,777 13 4		A Lady and Daughters	10 - -
	Richard Cave - - - -	300 - -		General Tarrant - - -	10 - -
	Miss Evory, annual - -	50 - -		Right hon. N. Vansittart	20 - -
	Mrs. Preston - - - -	500 - -		Judge Fox - - - - -	10 - -
				Duke of Leinster - - -	50 - -
	Total Bequests - £.	27,160 5 6		Dr. Clarke - - - - -	150 - -
				Mr. Harvey - - - - -	29 13 - -
	<b>DONATIONS.</b>			Mr. R. Cane - - - - -	5 - -
	Mr. Singleton - - - -	50 - -		Mrs. Dawson - - - - -	5 - -
	Earl of Halifax - - - -	26 - -		Lady Longford - - - -	5 - -
	A Gentleman - - - - -	15 - -		Mrs. M'Donnell - - - -	100 - -
	A Lady - - - - -	11 7 6		40 Ladies & 60 Gentlemen	2,276 - -
	Hon. Mrs. Bury - - - -	200 - -		Mrs. Ladavise - - - -	9 2 - -
	Mrs. Crosbie - - - - -	10 - -		Old currency - £.	8,279 17 - -
	Earl of Northumberland	50 - -			
	Mrs. Putland - - - - -	11 7 6		Present currency £.	7,642 18 9
	Countess of Hertford -	50 - -		Hon. Mrs. Pratt - - - -	10 - -
	A Lady - - - - -	10 - -		Mrs. Preston - - - - -	50 - -
	Lord Clare - - - - -	20 - -		Mrs. W. Farran - - - -	20 - -
	Bishop of Clogher - -	25 - -		Lord Mayor and Com- mons of Dublin - - -	102 6 - -
	Mrs. Stringer - - - -	20 - -		Total Donations £.	7,825 4 9
	Mr. Monk - - - - -	50 - -			
	Lord Buckingham - - -	11 7 6		<b>LIFE</b>	
	Major Southwell - - -	11 7 6		<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS.</b>	
	A person unknown - -	11 7 6		Sir John K. James - - -	100 - -
	Lady A. Durny - - - -	5 - -		Wm. Humphries, Esq. -	100 - -
	Countess Lansdowne - -	75 - -		Captain Knox - - - -	100 - -
	Mrs. Walcott - - - -	31 7 6		Total Life Subscrip- tions - - - - } £.	300 - -
	Earl Temple - - - - -	34 2 6			
	Mr. Burrowes - - - -	200 - -			
	Mr. Rathborne - - - -	20 - -			
	Mr. Archdall - - - - -	309 - -			
	Mr. Preston - - - - -	500 - -			
	Mrs. French - - - - -	29 16 1			
	Lord Leitrim - - - -	11 7 6			
	Lord Powerscourt - - -	22 15 - -			

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67. How have these bequests, donations, and life subscriptions been disposed of; if invested in the public funds in the name of trustees, state particulars of the funds, and the names of the trustees in which each description of stock is vested?—

TESTATORS, &c.	AMOUNT.	HOW DISPOSED OF	DATE OF PURCHASE.	NAMES OF TRUSTEES.
	£. s. d.			
Mrs. Stratten - - - -	1,024 12 -	Funded -	Dec. 1827	-- Governor and Directors of the Bank of Ireland.
Dr. Barrett - - - -	3,193 1 4	— -	Nov. 1826	
Miss Cave - - - -	395 17 -	— -	April 1831	
Mr. Rowley - - - -	1,480 18 -	— -	July 1829	
Mr. Dean - - - -	761 12 -	— -	May 1810	
Mr. Bush - - - -	1,437 16 6	— -	Aug. 1828	
Ditto - - - -	678 9 8	— -	— 1829	
Ditto - - - -	323 6 5	— -	— 1829	
Ditto - - - -	3,876 18 -	— -	— 1828	
Ditto - - - -	231 18 -	— -	May 1830	
Ditto - - - -	191 12 -	— -	July 1831	
Miss Evory - - - -	259 8 -	— -	May 1834	
Rent of rooms for registration -	387 6 9	— -	Dec. 1836	
Governors on election - -	413 8 7	— -	Feb. 1832	
Mrs. Preston - - - -	509 - 8	— -	—	
Profit on rooms - - - -	675 7 -	— -	Dec. 1832	
Arrears of subscription - -	434 5 -	— -	— 1834	
£.	16,274 16 6			
Bank stock - - - -	276 18 6			
£.	16,551 15 -			

68. Are there any other funds belonging to the charity besides those you have stated; if so, particularize them?—There are none.

69. If any part of the funds which constitute the above, have been expended, state how, when, and by what authority?

	£. s. d.
Sold in March 1836, by an order of a Board of governors, for the purchase of the premises - - - -	4,764 1 -
Sold in 1839, for expenditure - - - -	323 7 6
Ditto - - September - - - -	666 2 6
Ditto March, 1840 - - - -	255 - -
£.	6,008 11 -
Sold for expenditure - - - -	600 - 11
£.	6,608 11 11
Amount remaining funded in trust with the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland - - - -	9,666 5 9
Independent of 276 l. 18 s. 6 d. Bank stock - - - -	276 18 6
£.	9,943 4 3

70. Are there any annual subscriptions? If so, state the amount separately, since the year 1829, thus:

£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1828 - - 71 3 1	1833 - - 71 3 -	1838 - - 151 18 3
1829 - - 94 4 6	1834 - - 50 - -	1839 - - 71 3 -
1830 - - 182 13 7	1835 - - 36 10 9	1840 - - 94 4 6
1831 - - 59 12 3	1836 - - 301 13 9	1841 - - - -
1832 - - 71 3 -	137 - - - -	1842 - - - -

71. Can you suggest any more advantageous mode of investing the funded property of the institution?—See answer in General Statement, No. 2.

## ADDITIONAL QUERIES for the Lying-in Hospital.

1. It appearing by the accounts of your institution received from the Audit-office, that interest at 4 per cent. is payable on 110 debentures of 100*l.* each, state under what circumstances and for what objects those debentures were issued?—With respect to the debentures issued in the name of the governors and guardians of the Lying-in Hospital, so long ago as the year 1790, for the purpose of building the public rooms connected with the charity, the Government at that period guaranteed the repayment of the said debentures, and have ever since paid the interest annually. These debentures have ever been solely considered as strictly a Government debt by the governors of the Lying-in Hospital, as it could not for a moment be supposed by them that their predecessors would on their own account involve the charity in so hazardous a speculation. It is believed by the present governors that it was the want of such public assembly rooms in Dublin which induced the Government of that day to undertake the debt for the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital. The Commissioners lately appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant observe, that “it appears by the Audit-office accounts that the institution possesses funds, in Government and other securities, producing in some cases but 3½ per cent., and wish the governors to state any and what grounds why these funds should not be applied in discharge of the debentures.” The governors and guardians cannot help stating, in the first place, that to press such an application of the small amount of the funds at their disposal in part payment of debentures, would vitally interfere with the efforts which they have been unceasingly making from year to year in order totally to free the Government from any burthen on account of this institution; and they would also distinctly add, that in their opinion, to appropriate the money in such a manner would be a violation of the intentions of the benevolent individuals who bequeathed it to the charity.

The governors beg to state, that it is only within the last few years they have been able to accumulate any funds beyond their immediate wants, and they most respectfully submit, that the necessity of a surplus fund must be obvious, to enable them to meet the expenditure of so large an establishment, depending so much upon a very fluctuating and uncertain income; for example, the two last years the governors could by no possible effort of theirs meet the heavy loss which the charity sustained by the deficiency in their casual income of above 400 *l.* in each of these years, in consequence of the failure of receipts from the promenades in the Rotunda Gardens, owing to the recent establishment of extensive fireworks in the Portobello Gardens. Had not the governors the power of relieving the institution from about 800 *l.* debt, by the sale of so much stock, the charity could not have been kept open. When it is stated that the expenditure amounts to about 4,600*l.* yearly, and that the total actual income in possession of the governors (including the interest from the money in the funds) is only 660*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, which with the annual grant of 1,000*l.* makes 1,660*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, leaving no less a balance than 2,939*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* to be provided for by the governors from casual sources alone, no further proof is necessary of the absolute necessity of a reserved fund; which, if forced to resort to on some urgent occasions, the governors never lose an opportunity of adding to when in their power. The governors beg also to remark, that although to a casual observer it may appear that the charity would, by the payment of some of the debentures, procure higher interest than 3½ per cent., there is, however, little more than a nominal difference between the 3½ per cents. and the debentures, amounting only to 3*s.* 10*d.* on each; besides, the governors have, when practicable to spare any money from their immediate wants, invested it in ground-rents, which yields them 5 per cent., which is equal to 1*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* yearly on 100*l.* above that which these debentures would produce. The governors and guardians of the Lying-in Hospital earnestly and anxiously hope the Commissioners, in consideration of the circumstances stated, will feel with them, that to withdraw from them the trifling sum of about 6,500*l.* (which enables them to conduct the charity with an energy which they could not otherwise do), would greatly interfere with the best interests of the noble institution in which they take so deep an interest, as to induce them to undertake the heavy responsibility of its management, as well as individually to contribute to its funds.

The governors, therefore, in conclusion, and in reply to the 72d Query from the Commissioners, would respectfully submit that no more advantageous investment can be suggested by them than the purchase of ground-rents from time to time with such money as they are enabled, by the bounty of the public, to apply to the permanent endowment of the charity.

2. Has Government given any guarantee for the repayment of those debentures; if so, under what circumstances?—See Answer to above Query.

3. It appearing, by the Audit-office accounts, that the institution possesses funds vested in Government and other securities, producing in some cases but 3½ per cent., can you state any, and what grounds why those funds should not be applied in discharge of those debentures?—This query is also answered in reply to Query 1.

4. State the number of female pupils admitted each year since 1829?—

1830	-	-	-	15	1834	-	-	-	22	1838	-	-	-	12
1831	-	-	-	15	1835	-	-	-	20	1839	-	-	-	15
1832	-	-	-	14	1836	-	-	-	15	1840	-	-	-	14
1833	-	-	-	24	1837	-	-	-	11	1841	-	-	-	19

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5. Fill up the annexed table, as respects such female pupils, for the last three years.

NAME OF PUPIL.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	By whom recommended for Admission.	Where resident after Discharge.	Amount of Payment on Admission.

FEMALE PUPILS Admitted for the last Three Years.

NAME OF PUPIL.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	By whom recommended for Admission.	Where resident after Discharge.	Amount of Payment on Admission.
					£. s. d.
Teresa Glover - -	1838 : 18 Jan. -	1838 : 27 July -	- - -	Carlow - -	10 - -
Mary M'Knight - -	16 March	11 Oct. -	- - -	Limerick - -	10 - -
Mary Hughes - -	22 —	12 June	- - -	Dublin - -	5 - -
Elizabeth Warren - -	1839 : 26 May -	1839 : 18 Feb. -	- - -	Westmeath - -	10 - -
Cath <sup>a</sup> M'Keon - -	25 July -	18 —	- - -	Newry - -	10 - -
Mary Noonan - -	18 Sept.	8 April	- - -	Wicklow - -	10 - -
Mary Budd - -	1839 : 11 Jan. -	11 July	- - -	Waterford - -	10 - -
Margaret Rogers - -	11 —	10 —	- - -	Newry - -	10 - -
Frances Gannon - -	20 —	14 Sept.	- - -	Kells - -	10 - -
Elizabeth Pery - -	11 Feb. -	13 Aug.	- - -	Tuam - -	10 - -
Elizabeth M'Kearney -	1838 : 20 Oct. -	19 Feb. -	- - -	Fermanagh -	5 - -
				£.	100 - -
Margaret Keogh - -	1839 : 11 April	1839 : 11 Oct. -	- - -	Dublin - -	10 - -
Agnes Vaughan - -	25 —	12 —	- - -	Co. Down - -	10 - -
Mary Ryan - -	7 May -	10 Dec. -	- - -	Cashel - -	6 - -
Sarah Humphries - -	11 July -	11 Feb. -	- - -	Dublin - -	10 - -
Anne Cummins - -	27 Aug.	3 March	- - -	Enniscorthy -	10 - -
Mary John - -	14 Sept.	9 —	- - -	Westport - -	10 - -
Margaret Conolly - -	16 —	10 April	- - -	Dublin - -	10 - -
Margaret Richey - -	15 Oct. -	10 —	- - -	Armagh - -	10 - -
Margaret Hall - -	18 —	10 —	- - -	Sligo - -	10 - -
				£.	86 - -
Honor Concannon - -	1840 : 27 Jan. -	1840 : 23 July -	- - -	Dublin - -	10 - -
Cath <sup>a</sup> Nolan - -	5 Feb. -	2 Sept.	- - -	Kingstown - -	10 - -
Mary Browne - -	6 March	10 —	- - -	Dublin - -	10 - -
Anne M'Bride - -	2 April	30 —	- - -	Dungarvan - -	9 4 7½
Cath <sup>a</sup> Haverty - -	9 May -	14 Nov.	by presentment	Co. Kildare -	10 - -
Jane Feltur - -	14 —	14 Oct. -	- - -	Co. Clare - -	10 - -
Margaret Byrne - -	29 June	22 Dec.	- - -	Freshford - -	10 - -
Cath <sup>a</sup> Mulally - -	1841 : 28 July -	1 Feb. -	- - -	Wexford - -	10 - -
Bridget Ward - -	28 —	24 —	- - -	Raphoe - -	10 - -
Margaret Beedom - -	15 Oct. -	8 May -	- - -	Dublin - -	10 - -
Jane M'Intee - -	10 Nov.	3 —	- - -	Ditto - -	10 - -
				£.	109 4 7½

6. What steps are taken for the baptism of children born in the hospital?—The chaplain baptizes all Protestant children born in the hospital, when the parents require him to do so. The Catholic children are sent out to be baptized. The Catholic clergymen have not for many years come to the hospital for the purpose of baptizing.

7. Fill

7. Fill up the annexed table with respect to such children?—

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YEARS.	Number Born in the House.	Number Baptized in the House.	Discharged without being Baptized.	Died in the House without being Baptized.	Observations.
1829	2,169	50	1,890	No registry kept of children dying without baptism.	
1830	2,315	70	2,113		
1831	2,229	74	2,008		
1832	2,278	50	2,082		
1833	2,168	47	989		
1834	2,039	44	1,876		
1835	1,925	45	1,826		
1836	1,835	62	1,702		
1837	1,856	73	1,673		
1838	2,150	54	1,987		
1839	1,981	64	1,814		
1840	1,537	70	1,382		
1841	2,049	58	1,873		

8. By whom are the nurses appointed?—By the matron, subject to the approbation of the master.

9. Do they pay any, and what fee, on admission; and if any, how is such fee appropriated?—They do not pay any fee, but are paid wages, as stated in Query 39.

10. By whom are the assistants appointed; do they pay any, and what fee, on admission; if any, how is it appropriated?—The assistants are appointed by a Board; the money paid by them on admission constitutes part of the income of the master, and varies according to private agreement between the master and them.

11. When the mother after childbirth dies in the hospital, how is the infant provided for?—The father or relations take the child.

12. When many births occur in a ward during any given night, what precaution is adopted to prevent an infant being given to a female as her child which may be the child of another female in the ward?—The care of the children is under the nurse tender and midwife on duty; and no such occurrence ever took place in the institution, so far as is known to the officers.

13. Is there a rule as to the baptism of the infants; state that rule?—See Query 6.

14. What proportion do the children who are still-born bear to others; have they increased of late years?—About 1 in 18; they have not increased.

15. If the proportion is greater than in general, state the causes?—The proportion is not greater than in general.

Charlemont, V. P.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates, in 1829, have reported that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance on the part of such institutions as the Lying-in Hospital to be the following; viz. 1. The proved utility of the charity; 2. The improbability of its maintenance by private aid only; 3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation; 4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state, as distinctly as possible, upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid, upon the principles so laid down:—

A STATEMENT of the Grounds upon which the Governors and Guardians of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital may hope for a favourable consideration of their Claims to a continuance of that liberal Aid which the Government has invariably afforded this Charity.

THE Committee of the House of Commons in 1829 state the principles upon which a fair claim can be supported to be the following; viz.

1. The utility of the institution.
2. The improbability of its maintenance by private subscriptions only.
3. The contributions of funds locally raised by subscriptions or taxation.
4. The strictest economy in salaries and other expenses.

With respect to the first, the utility of the charity: The necessity of such a benevolent institution, where extreme poverty exists amongst the lower orders, needs no proof; the generous assistance given by the public to its funds, now for nearly half a century, amply demonstrates the fact, as well as the deep interest taken in its welfare and prosperity.

As to the second, the improbability of its maintenance by private subscription only: Any attempt to raise such a fund by subscription alone, must ever prove abortive in the present impoverished state of this city; the governors trust, however, their efforts in support of the charity from their own resources have not been wanting or unproductive (as is fully demonstrated by the vast and progressive diminution in the Parliamentary grant), which they have been enabled to make, when seeking from year to year that bountiful aid which

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has been so generously afforded them for so long a period. For many years the Parliamentary grant to this institution was above 3,000*l.* annually; at present it is only 1,000 *l.*; and the governors and guardians trust, that if the Government continue their benevolent assistance a little longer, that the period is not very remote, when, by the continued generosity of the public, and their own resources, they will be enabled to supply the wants of their helpless inmates, without being obliged, as at present, to throw themselves upon the generosity of the Government, to which they, on behalf of the charity, feel so truly and largely indebted.

With respect to the third head, the statement given as to subscriptions is sufficient; and the governors would add, that the charity has received no support from local taxation for many years past; a tax on private sedan chairs, granted to the institution by the Irish Parliament, produced 400*l.* per annum before the Union, but soon afterwards declined, and at present there is not one paid for.

As to the fourth head: In reference to the strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses, the governors and guardians beg to state, that the most scrupulous attention is paid to keep the general expenses of the dietary, and other comforts of the patients, within as moderate bounds as is sufficient to afford adequate relief to the patients, as they have always felt it an important part of their duty, and they can confidently assert that the expenses fall much within those of any similar establishment in Great Britain,—little more than one-third of that expended on each patient in similar institutions in England and elsewhere. The governors annex a statement of the only salaries paid to the different officers, which they consider moderate, consistent with the duties to be performed, and the responsibility required.

The governors and guardians, in conclusion, beg to refer with satisfaction to the following statement made by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in 1829, to report on certain charitable institutions.

“REPORT ON THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

“On the information which they have received, your Commissioners would observe,

“That having visited the Lying-in Hospital, and examined every part of its internal arrangements, and taken into consideration the annexed statements extracted from the replies given to them by the governors of the hospital, together with other facts with which they are acquainted, they are fully impressed with the benefits which the community must derive from the relief afforded to a large number of females in the lower class of life, whose indigent circumstances render them, when in the puerperal state, peculiar objects of compassion, and give them a strong claim to commiseration and assistance.

“That the wards of the hospital are kept in a state of neatness and cleanliness, highly creditable to the master, and that all the comforts of food, proper clothing, care of nurses, with medicines and medical attendance, are liberally and effectually supplied to the inmates.

“That such an institution in this city is valuable to its inhabitants, must be evident to those who take into consideration the great mass of poverty in Dublin, and the very numerous claimants for relief, of whom many are dependent on personal exertions for the means of living, and who seek an asylum in the Lying-in Hospital at a time when any effort of theirs for support is altogether impossible.

“Your Commissioners would also observe, that the Lying-in Hospital is an establishment of national utility, as it affords instruction in midwifery to male and female pupils.”

(signed) “Geo. Renny. J. Cheyne.  
“A. R. Blake. P. Crompton.  
“W. Disney. Francis Barker.”  
Charlemont, V. P.

\* STATEMENT OF SALARIES.

\* See p. 57.

APPENDIX.

DR. COLLINS'S ANSWERS TO QUERIES, No. 43, 44, 45, and 46, for the Years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833.

IN February 1829, at which time I was master, puerperal fever, which for several months previous had prevailed in the hospital, now increased much in intensity. On consulting with the medical committee, it was deemed advisable at once to recommend that no patients, except such as were absolutely destitute, should be admitted; but that attendance should be afforded to all such as wished for assistance at their own houses, and that they should be supplied with gruel, whey, and medicine from the charity, until the entire wards of the hospital should have been thoroughly purified. In this way the admissions in the month of February were only 149, and in the month of March were reduced to 109, so that ample time was given for purification. We had all the wards in rotation filled with chlorine gas, in a very condensed form, for the space of 48 hours, during which time the windows, doors, and fire-places were closed, so as to prevent its escape as much as possible; the floors and all the woodwork were then covered with the chloride of lime, mixed with water, the consistence of cream, which was left on for 48 hours more; the woodwork was then painted, and the walls and ceilings washed with fresh lime; the blankets, &c. were in most instances scoured, and all stoved in a temperature of between 120 and 130.

From

From the time this was completed, until the termination of my mastership in November 1833, we did not lose one patient by this disease.

As the wards of the hospital were occupied by patients in rotation, as soon as each in succession was vacated I continued the use of the chloride of lime, confining its application to the floors; in this way every ward was submitted to this process every 10 or 12 days, the solution being left on for 24 hours, during which time the blankets, quilts, linen, &c. were suspended, so as to be exposed to the chlorine gas, which is copiously discharged from the preparation mentioned; the chloride was then carefully washed off, and the boards when dry polished with a brush. It may appear strange that a process such as stated should be considered advisable in an establishment which is at all times kept in the most perfect state of neatness and cleanliness in every respect, so much so, that few private houses would bear comparison; yet the result consequent on such a practice will fully justify our having recourse to it. To the ventilation of the hospital I always paid the most strict attention, so that no heated or vitiated air might be suffered to accumulate, at the same time using every precaution against exposing the patients to too free a current of air. All the beds in the hospital are composed of straw, nor is any one used more than a second time without the cover having been washed and the straw removed. In any instance when the patient dies this is at once done, and should the most remote symptom of fever have been present, every article connected with the bedding is instantly scoured and stoved, the woodwork and floors washed with the chloride of lime solution, and the entire ward white-washed; this was readily effected, as the sick were invariably placed in a small ward apart from the healthy. To this precaution too much attention cannot be paid; I am satisfied instant separation is of vast importance to both.

I have thus minutely described the measures adopted to banish or guard against this disease during my residence in the hospital, the consequences of which were extremely satisfactory. Of 10,785 patients delivered in the hospital subsequent to this period, only 58 died, which is nearly in the proportion of one in 186, the lowest mortality on record in an equal number of a similar class of females. The facts detailed are strongly calculated not only to lead us to suspect, but even to prove, that this fever derived its origin from some local cause, and not from anything noxious in the atmosphere. To this I should assent, had we not proof equally well authenticated of its prevalence and fatality in the houses of the affluent, in London and Edinburgh particularly.

In private practice among the higher classes in Dublin, puerperal fever, accompanied by the low typhoid symptoms, so prevalent in hospitals, is scarcely known.

The late Dr. Joseph Clarke informed me, that in the course of 45 years' extensive practice he lost but four patients from this disease. My own experience is in every respect corroborative of Dr. Clarke's.

Amongst the lower classes in Dublin it occurs occasionally of the same character as is observed in hospitals; never, however, as far as I have been able to judge, to any extent. As to the prevalence or otherwise of puerperal fever in the hospital during any general epidemic in Dublin, as noticed in Query 46, this is a doubtful point. This disease has become epidemic in our hospital upon several occasions when typhus fever prevailed in the city, and at other times when erysipelas was frequently met with. I also know of two remarkable instances when patients labouring under a bad form of typhus fever were admitted at night, and placed in beds adjoining other lying-in women, who were shortly after this occurrence attacked with puerperal fever; in the first instance the two females in the adjoining beds were attacked, and both died; in the second instance there were only three women in the ward with the patient labouring under typhus; all were attacked, and two died. Both the patients in typhus had been but a few hours in the ward with the other women, as they were instantly removed into another apartment. The occurrence just noticed was very striking, but I have known several similar to have taken place (the admission of patients labouring under typhus) without any bad effects whatever. When typhus fever was very prevalent, we have been frequently compelled, however unwilling to do so, to admit such patients when in labour, and in the majority the recovery was favourable; the utmost precaution, however, was observed to keep them apart from the other patients. I have known puerperal fever at several times to prevail in the hospital when there was no general epidemic in Dublin, and, on the contrary, I have known the fever hospitals crowded when there was no puerperal fever in the Lying-in Hospital. It has been generally observed, that previous to puerperal fever becoming epidemic in the hospital, the patients recovered more slowly, and when this is observed it should arouse the medical attendant to adopt without delay every means he considers in the least degree calculated to prevent its occurrence. The vital importance of prevention to those physicians who have charge of hospitals is best impressed by the notoriously fatal result of this disease when prevalent.

I cannot here omit urging the great importance of the medical attendant seeing the patient instantly on her being attacked; whenever this is practicable, it is of the utmost consequence. In our hospital the master and assistants are always resident, than which a more salutary regulation could not exist, as their immediate presence always insures to the patient the utmost attention, and affords them the full advantage of the charity.

In the hospital we made it an invariable rule at all times to visit every patient twice daily; but when puerperal fever prevailed, we visited every six hours.

Merrion-square, March 1842.

Robert Collins, M.D.  
late Master of the Hospital.



43. The number of patients has been as much as possible restricted. Over-crowding of the wards prevented; the patients scattered more through the building by using the small wards for labour patients, as well as for such as required to be separated; strict separation in patients attacked with puerperal fever attended to; the house most assiduously ventilated; the wards left vacant for several days between each time of their occupation by patients, which was seldom for a period of more than five days; strict ablution and cleanliness in every article of furniture secured; the bed-clothes constantly washed and stored; the bed-straw changed with every fresh batch of patients; the wards frequently white-washed and woodwork occasionally painted; and in addition to all these, the plan of washing the floors and woodwork, bedsteads, &c. with chloride of lime solution, and fumigation of bed-clothes with chlorine gas in every ward after its occupation by each batch of patients, as practised by my predecessor in office, Dr. Collins, was even more rigorously carried out by me throughout the whole period of my seven years' mastership.

44. It is quite possible, that had not these means, with a view to prevention of puerperal fever been adopted, the fatality might have been greater; at the same time that the history of my septennial mastership affords convincing proof, that as yet we possess no effectual means of prevention in this disease. I entered upon its charge in 1833, after a period of four years in which the disease had not shown itself, and sanguine in my hopes that its absence was ascribable to the excellent plans adopted by my predecessor for its prevention, I carried them into effect, if possible, with greater assiduity, and persisted in them, as well as every other that human ingenuity could devise, until I resigned my anxious post, and in no one year of my seven was I free from it. From my own experience then, as well as from what I know of its history, both in the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin and elsewhere, I am constrained to believe that the apparently capricious returns of puerperal fever are ascribable to causes beyond our influence alike to divine and prevent; and whilst I should still urge the adoption of every reasonable plan that may offer even a probability of success for its prevention, I must add my conviction, based upon experience but too ample, that the only check to its spread in the locality in which it appears, is to refuse patients admission within the sphere of its fatal influence.

45. There died from puerperal fever, in my seven years' mastership, in the year 1834, 17; 1835, 17; 1836, 24; 1837, 9; 1838, 35; 1839, 8; 1840, 16.

46. Occasionally it would appear to have done so, but no certain or invariable relation was in this respect observed to hold.

The epidemic affections with which it appeared to bear the most marked relation were continued and typhus fever, and erysipelas.

The character of the puerperal fever varied also very much in its different attacks, and its nature occasionally appeared to be influenced by the prevalent epidemic; thus in some forms the chest was more likely to be engaged, in others the joints, &c. &c.

*Evory Kennedy, M.D.*

A COPY of HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL CHARTER for Incorporating the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Relief of Poor Lying-in Women in Dublin, dated the 2d day of December 1756.

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I. George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas several of our lords, clergy, and gentlemen of our kingdom of Ireland, benefactors of the hospital in George's-lane, Dublin, for the relief of poor lying-in women, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the benefactors of the said hospital, by their petition to our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and counsellor Lionel Duke of Dorset, then our Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom, setting forth that in many parts of our said kingdom, but more especially in the city and suburbs of the city of Dublin, there are always many poor and distressed women great with child, who by the sickness, death, absence, neglect, or extreme poverty of their husbands, wholly depend on their own daily work for even common necessities, and are in lying-in frequently both

both themselves and infants lost, not only by the difficulty of obtaining the care and attendance of some skilful person, but even through the want of such covering, lodging, and sustenance as are necessary for women in that condition; many instances of which (if required) could be produced, more especially in the case of wives and widows of the soldiers and sailors of our army and navy.

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II. And that already a considerable sum had been collected, and many persons of quality and distinction, as well as others, had declared their intentions to contribute largely towards the building and supporting an hospital for the reception and relief of all poor and distressed lying-in women, as soon as we should be graciously pleased to grant letters patent for erecting such hospital: That several legacies had been bequeathed to the same purpose, to be paid by executors when such hospital shall be properly established: That such hospital when established will be a means not only of preserving the lives and relieving the miseries of numberless lying-in women, but also of preventing that most unnatural (though too frequent) practice of abandoning, or perhaps murdering, new-born infants; and that it may prevent such gentlemen as intend to practise midwifery in our said kingdom from going abroad for instruction: That by admitting and instructing in such hospital, women, who after some time spent there, being duly qualified, may settle in such parts of our said kingdom as most stand in need of such persons, it will be a means of preventing the unhappy effects owing to the ignorance of the generality of country midwives: That by preserving the lives of so many infants, who in all probability must otherwise perish, it will increase the number of our subjects in our said kingdom.

III. And further setting forth, that the petitioners were the more encouraged in their application to our said then Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland from the great success which had then already attended an attempt towards an hospital of this kind, made by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, of the said city of Dublin, surgeon and man-midwife, who, being convinced of the great usefulness of the undertaking, and encouraged thereto by the subscriptions of several well-disposed persons, had opened, some time since, for this purpose an house, furnished with 24 beds, and other necessaries in proportion, and in the space of four years and a half, 1,240 women, with proper certificates of their poverty and good character, had been admitted, and safely delivered of 1,262 children (several having had twins), and discharged, during which whole time there had been no instance of any child exposed or murdered in the city or any of the suburbs of Dublin; the said petitioners did, by such their petition, apply to our said then Lieutenant-general and General Governor of said kingdom, to intercede with us for our Royal Charter to incorporate such persons as we should think fit, by the name of "The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Relief of Poor Lying-in Women in Dublin," with a power of purchasing lands to the value of 1,000*l.* per annum, together with such other powers, and under such regulations, as to us should seem proper: And whereas our said Lieutenant-general and General Governor did by his order, bearing date the 12th day of March 1752, refer the said petition to our attorney and solicitor general of our said kingdom, to examine and consider the allegations of the said petition, and report unto our said Lieutenant-general and General Governor whether it would be advisable for us to grant the charter thereby desired; who by their report, bearing date the 5th day of May 1752, are of opinion that the granting the petitioners such a charter as is desired will be of great benefit and advantage to our said kingdom of Ireland.

IV. We therefore being so graciously pleased to encourage so laudable an undertaking: Know ye, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Robert Viscount Jocelyn, our Chancellor of our said kingdom of Ireland, our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, James, Earl of Kildare, and our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Brabazon, Earl of Besborough, our Justices General and General Governors of our said kingdom of Ireland; and according to the tenor and effect of our letters under our privy signet and sign manual, bearing date at our Court at Kensington, the 26th day of July 1756, in the 30th year of our reign, and now enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland:

V. Have made, nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents we do make, nominate, constitute, and appoint our Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, or other our Chief Governor or Governors of our said kingdom of Ireland for the time being; the Most Rev. Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of our said kingdom; the Right Hon. the Speaker of our House of Commons of our said kingdom; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin; the Most Rev. Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland; the Right Rev. Father in God the Lord Bishop of Kildare; the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief of our Forces in our said kingdom; the Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; the Rev. the Archdeacon of the city of Dublin; the Recorder of the said city, and the High Sheriffs of the said city, all for the time being; our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, James, Earl of Kildare, and the Earls of Kildare for ever; our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, John, Earl of Shelburne; the Right Rev. Father in God, Robert, Lord Bishop of Clogher; the Right Rev. Father in God, Jemmat, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross; the Right Rev. Father in God, Robert, Lord Bishop of Raphoe; the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Gore, Bart.; the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Esq.; the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart.; the Right

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Hon. Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq.; the Rev. John Whittingham, doctor in divinity; Nathaniel Clements, William Henry Dawson, William Forward, Ralph Sampson, William Whittingham, and Edward Sterling, Esqrs.; Ellis Price, merchant, and Bartholomew Mosse, doctor of physic; and such others as shall from time to time be elected, in the manner hereinafter directed, to be one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of "The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Relief of Poor Lying-in Women in Dublin."

VI. And them our said Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, or other our Chief Governor or Governors of our said kingdom of Ireland for the time being, the said Lord Archbishop of Armagh, the said Lord Chancellor of our said kingdom, the said Speaker of the House of Commons of our said kingdom, the said Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, the said Archbishop of Dublin, the said Lord Bishop of Kildare, the said Commander-in-Chief of our Forces in our said kingdom, the said Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, the said Archdeacon of the city of Dublin, the said Recorder of the said city, and the said High Sheriffs of the said city, all for the time being; the said Earl of Kildare, and the Earls of Kildare for ever, the said Earl of Shelburne, the said Robert, Lord Bishop of Clogher, the said Jemmat, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, the said Robert, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, the said Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., the said John Ponsonby, Esq., the said Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart., the said Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq., the said John Whittingham, doctor in divinity, the said Nathaniel Clements, William Henry Dawson, William Forward, Ralph Sampson, William Whittingham, and Edward Sterling, Esqrs., the said Ellis Price, and the said Bartholomew Mosse, one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of "The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Relief of Poor Lying-in Women in Dublin."

VII. We do make, nominate, constitute, and appoint by these presents, and by the same name to have perpetual succession, to purchase and take, hold, receive, and enjoy, to them and their successors, any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments whatsoever in our said kingdom of Ireland, not exceeding in the whole year the clear yearly value of 1,000*l.*, and all manner of goods, chattels, and personal estate, of what nature and value soever; and also by the same name to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all the courts and places whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, in all suits, complaints, and demands whatsoever.

VIII. And that they and their successors may have and use such common seal as they shall think proper; and that it may be lawful for them and their successors to change, break, alter, and make new the same from time to time, as they shall think fit.

IX. And our further will and pleasure is, that the said corporation, and their successors for ever, shall have one president, six vice-presidents, one treasurer, one secretary, and one master of the said hospital; and that our Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland shall be the first president; and the Most Rev. Father in God the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, the most Rev. Father in God the Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, the Right Hon. James, Earl of Kildare, the Right Rev. Father in God, Robert, Lord Bishop of Clogher, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., and the Right. Hon. Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart., the six first vice-presidents; Ralph Sampson, Esq. the first treasurer; and Edward Sterling, Esq. the first secretary; and Bartholomew Mosse, doctor of physic, the first master of the said hospital. Each of them, the said president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary, to continue in their said respective office of president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary of the said hospital from the date of these our letters patent until the first Friday in the month of November 1756, and until others shall be chosen in their respective rooms, unless they shall sooner die, resign, or be removed; and the said Bartholomew Mosse to continue in his office of master of the said hospital during his natural life, unless he shall resign, or be removed for reasonable cause.

X. And our further will and pleasure is, and we do hereby authorize and direct, that the said president, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, master of the said hospital, and the rest of the members of the said corporation also above named, or as many of them the said president, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, master of the hospital, and members as conveniently can or may, shall, within 40 days after the date of these our letters patent, meet together, at such time and place as the said president, or in case of his decease, absence, or default, the said vice-presidents, or such of them as shall be in the city or suburbs of Dublin, shall appoint by summons or other notice, which he or they is or are by these presents empowered and required timely to issue for that purpose to the said members, or such of them as live within the city or suburbs of Dublin; where they, or the major part of them then present, may choose all such inferior officers and servants as shall be thought necessary or useful for the purposes of the said corporation, to serve in the said offices until the first Friday in November 1756, and until others shall be elected in their rooms, unless they shall sooner die, resign, or be removed; and further, may choose and appoint one or more committee or committees out of the members of the said corporation, to consist of such number and persons as to the major part of the members then present shall seem fit, to continue until the first Friday in the month of November 1756. And our further will and pleasure is, that such and all and every committee and committees elected and appointed according to the directions of these presents, shall have full power to direct, manage, and transact all the business, affairs, estate, and effects of the said corporation; and to take in, relieve,

relieve, and discharge all poor lying-in women, according to such rules and directions as shall be made and established from time to time by general courts.

XI. And our farther will and pleasure is, and we do further authorize and appoint, that there shall be every year four stated general meetings of the governors and guardians of the said corporation at the said hospital or other convenient place, to be held on every first Friday in May, August, November, and February respectively; at which meetings, and no other, the said corporation, or the major part of the members then present, shall and may execute leases of the estate or estates of the said hospital, for any term not exceeding 31 years, or three lives, in possession and not in reversion, at the best rent that can be had or got for the same. And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to the said general courts full power and authority to make all such bye-laws as they shall think meet for the well governing of the said corporation, provided such bye-laws be not repugnant to the laws and statutes of our said kingdom of Ireland. And our further will and pleasure is, and we do further authorize and direct, that at the general meeting of the said corporation on the first Friday in November, in all future time, shall and may be the election of all succeeding presidents, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and master of the hospital, and committees, by majority of votes of all the members then present, to continue in their respective offices until the first Friday in the month of November following, and until others shall be chosen in their room; and all other inferior officers shall be annually appointed, or oftener if needful, by the major part of the members then present at their general meeting, at such salaries as they shall think reasonable.

XII. Provided that the said salaries of officers or servants to be employed by the said corporation shall not in the whole, at any time, exceed one-fifth part of the clear yearly profits, interest, and produce of the real and personal estate to them at that time belonging; and moreover, we grant that the members present at all general meetings, or the major part of them then present, may from time to time remove and displace any officers and servants of the said corporation for misdemeanors, at their will and pleasure, and put others in their rooms; and that the committee for the time being may, on any just cause, suspend or displace any inferior officers or servants, and put others in their rooms, until the next general meeting; provided that no act in any general meeting shall be valid unless seven or more members be present, and the major part of such as shall be present be consenting thereto.

XIII. And our further will is, and we do hereby authorize and require, that in all general courts or meetings the president (or in case of his death or absence, the vice-president first named in the list of vice-presidents then present) be the chairman of the said court, and have a double or casting vote in case of equality of votes; and in case of the death or absence of the president, and of all the vice-presidents, that the majority of governors then present may appoint any governor present to be chairman of the said court, who shall likewise have a double or casting voice, in case of equality of votes; provided also, that no act in any committee be valid unless five or more members be present, and the major part of them present consenting thereto.

XIV. And we do moreover grant, that the president (or in case of his death, the vice-president as named in the list of vice-presidents) may at any time, as there shall be occasion, summon a general meeting or court, over and above the four general stated meetings; and that at any such meeting, as also at any of the four general stated meetings, the said corporation and their successors, or the major part of the members then present, may from time to time elect and nominate such fit and able persons to be governors and guardians as they shall think most likely to encourage and promote the charitable designs of the said corporation; which governors and guardians so elected shall, from and after such election, be adjudged and deemed members of the said corporation, and as such shall be summoned and admitted to vote and act, by these presents, to all intents and purposes, as if their names were particularly inserted to be members thereof.

XV. Provided always, that the members of the said corporation shall never be more in number in the whole than 60 governors and guardians; and all elections or nominations of any person or persons, over such number of 60 governors and guardians, to be void and of none effect. And to the intent that the said corporation may have continuance for ever, we do hereby ordain and grant, that whensoever any member or members thereof shall happen to die, the surviving members shall remain incorporate by the name aforesaid, to all intents and purposes, as if all the members thereof had continued.

XVI. And our further will and pleasure is, and we moreover direct, that the said corporation, and their successors, shall and may have power to authorize and appoint such persons as they shall think fit to take subscriptions, and collect such money or monies, as shall by any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, companies or other societies, be given or contributed for the purposes aforesaid, and revoke and make void such authorities and appointments, as they shall see cause. And, moreover, we further order and direct that the said corporation shall and may cause fair and just accounts in writing to be kept of all the receipts and payments by or to them, their officers, and agents respectively, in relation to the premises, which shall be liable to the view and inspection not only of any member of the said corporation, but also of any subscriber or subscribers, benefactor or benefactors; which said accounts shall, on the first Thursday in June every year, or within 14 days after, be examined, audited, adjusted, and subscribed by the members present at such meeting, or the major part of them.

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XVII. And we do hereby further authorize and direct, that the master of the hospital for the time being be always some experienced practitioner in midwifery, and that he shall have two assistant men-midwives, to be proposed by him the said master, and to be approved of by the then sitting committee; and that all students in physic, surgeons, or apprentices to surgeons, and all such others, whether men or women, as intend to practise midwifery, and shall be approved of by the said master, shall and may have full liberty to attend the said hospital, and be instructed under the said master and his two assistants.

XVIII. And that from and after the death, resignation, or removal for reasonable cause of the said Bartholomew Mosse, whom we do hereby appoint first master of the hospital, and to continue in the said office for and during the term of his natural life, unless he shall sooner resign, or be removed for reasonable cause, no one person, however deserving, shall be capable of being elected master of the said hospital, who has been master for seven years, either successively or at different times, but amounting in the whole to seven years.

XIX. And our further will is, that in all future elections of master of the hospital, regard be always had and preference given to such as have been assistants to the former or any master of the hospital; and that in proposing and appointing all future assistants, regard be always had and preference given to such as have been instructed in the said hospital. And we do further authorize and direct that no one person shall be continued assistant to the master longer than for the space of three years. And our further will and pleasure is, that these our letters patent, and everything therein contained and specified, or the enrolment thereof, shall be, in all and every thing and things, firm, valid, and effectual in the law, according to the purport and tenor of these our letters patent: provided always, that these our letters patent be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland, within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness our aforesaid Justices General and General Governors of our said kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the 2d day of December, in the 30th year of our reign.

*Domvile.*

Examined.

*Mich. Nowlan,*  
Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper.  
(Great Seal.)

#### BYE-LAWS.

Bye-Laws and Ordmances for the more effectual Welfare of the Hospital for the Relief of Poor Lying-in Women in Dublin, pursuant to the Powers granted by Charter, dated 2d December, in the 24th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty George the Second, and enlarged by an Act of the 25th of George the Third.

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10. Distribution of apartments - - - - -	p. 83	31. Master a governor - - - - -	p. 85
11. Master to read lectures - - - - -	p. 83	32. Chaplain not a governor - - - - -	p. 85
12. Qualification of pupils - - - - -	p. 83	33. Articles by wholesale - - - - -	p. 85
13. Qualification of assistants - - - - -	p. 83	34. No beer to residents - - - - -	p. 85
14. Assistants to remove, and when - - - - -	p. 83	35. Registrar to collect in square - - - - -	p. 85
15. Female pupils - - - - -	p. 83	36. To give security - - - - -	p. 85
16. Certificate of pupils - - - - -	p. 84	37. Prior orders to be read - - - - -	p. 85
17. Ladies visitors; premiums for cleanliness, - - - - -	p. 84	38. Great objects to be relieved - - - - -	p. 85
18. Washing for patients - - - - -	p. 84		

WHEREAS sufficient regulations have been provided by several clauses in the charter for the general government and conduct of this charity;

Resolved, That the present arrangement shall only relate to particular and private matters therein, to be comprehended under the following heads:

1. That as this hospital subsists by the bounty of the public, and is extended, without distinction or recommendation, to all ranks and classes, it is a duty essentially incumbent on the conductors thereof to establish and maintain the most strict economy in every department; the following regulation is therefore judged ample and sufficient, and is hereby directed to continue as such until altered in due form; and proper notices, conformable thereto, are hereby directed to be served by the register on the several parties concerned.

GENERAL

## GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT of Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.

No. 4. (C.)  
The Lying-in  
Hospital.

Officers :	Salary.			Coals.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Master - - - - -	-	-	-	10	-	-
Assistant - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-
Pupils - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	-
Treasurer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consulting physician - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consulting surgeon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registrar - - - - -	40	-	-	-	-	-
Matron - - - - -	60	-	-	10	-	-
Housekeeper - - - - -	20	-	-	-	-	-
Collector - - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	-
Porter - - - - -	10	-	-	5	-	-
Garden porter - - - - -	20	-	-	-	-	-
Chaplain - - - - -	54	-	-	10	-	-
Clerk - - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	-
Sextoness - - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	-
Agent - - - - -	10	-	-	-	-	-
£.	244	-	-	45	-	-

Servants' Wages :	£.	s.	d.
Principal nurse tender - - - - -	15	-	-
Five nurse tenders, 6 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	30	-	-
Six ward maids, 4 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	24	-	-
Two housemaids, 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each - - - - -	7	-	-
Two laundry maids, 3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> each - - - - -	7	10	-
Kitchen maid - - - - -	3	-	-
Cook - - - - -	4	11	-
Messenger - - - - -	3	-	-
Diet for housekeeper and 19 servants, 6 <i>d.</i> per diem - - - - -	182	10	-
£.	276	11	-

Lamps, 25 double, at 1 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> each - - - - -	33	15	-
Seven lamps, single, 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each - - - - -	5	15	-
£.	39	10	-

Sundries, on Average :	£.	s.	d.
House-rent - - - - -	70	-	-
Paving tax - - - - -	20	-	-
Coals for house - - - - -	80	-	-
Candles for house - - - - -	20	-	-
Groceries, soap, &c. - - - - -	60	-	-
Slater and whitewasher - - - - -	10	-	-
Smith and carpenter - - - - -	5	-	-
Brazier and tinman - - - - -	5	-	-
Apothecary - - - - -	20	-	-
Printing - - - - -	10	-	-
Wear of blankets - - - - -	20	-	-
Wear of linen - - - - -	20	-	-
Relief of objects - - - - -	50	-	-
Reward for neatness - - - - -	10	-	-
Incidental expenses - - - - -	50	-	-

TOTAL Sundries - - - - - £.	450	-	-
Salaries and coals - - - - -	289	-	-
Wages and diet - - - - -	276	11	-
Lamps - - - - -	39	10	-
1,440 patients' diet - - - - -	720	-	-
£.	1,775	1	-

No. 4. (C.)  
The Lying-in  
Hospital.

GENERAL FUND of Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.

	£.	s.	d.
Surplus of duty on 258 private licensed sedan chairs, after payment of interest on 5,000 <i>l.</i>	154	4	-
Surplus of tax on 48 tenements surrounding the hospital garden, at 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per foot, above payment of 70 lights on the enclosure	45	-	-
Saving on 103 private lamps of 48 houses, by reduced price of oil	35	-	-
Rent of rotunda vault	60	-	-
Annual benefactions, as per list	404	16	3
Produce of chapel, average 13 years, salaries not deducted	250	-	-
Annuity of Mr. Astley	100	-	-
	1,049	-	3
Net Profit expected from Public Rooms	726	-	9
	£.	1,775	1 -

2. That sealed proposals be advertised for and received for supplying the hospital throughout the year with the following articles; viz. butchers' meat, beer, bread, butter, coals, candles, groceries, lamplighting, milk, repairs, and washing; and that preference be given to the most reasonable. That distinct pass-books be kept for the several tradespeople, wherein the several articles wanting shall be set down by the house officers; the prices shall be inserted by the several dealers, and the initials of the person who may receive the same shall be added, as vouchers for the delivery.

3. That no half-yearly bill, exceeding 10*l.*, be discharged, unless an affidavit be annexed thereto or inserted in the pass-book (if one be kept) that the several articles therein contained were honestly delivered, were good in their kinds, and the charge reasonable; and it is recommended that all accounts be stated and discharged every six months, if possible, and likewise returned annually, as directed, to the Commissioners of Imprest Accounts; and that a forfeiture of ten times the value be annexed to every breach of contract, for such articles as may be agreed for by the weight, whether by want of weight, goodness, or by any other imposition; the same to be ascertained by the inspection of the market jury, or by proof on oath, and on inspection of any magistrate of the city or county of Dublin.

4. That a monthly printed table, extracted from the several pass-books, weekly accounts, and registry of patients, be furnished to the Board, specifying therein the number of patients, and also the number of house servants maintained during that period; and stating the quantities and kinds of butchers' meat received, also weight of bread, the quantity of milk, &c. Said table (with the several pass-books referred to) to be produced at every Board to be held in the hospital.

5. That in order to prevent extortion from patients, and to render the attendance of the servants of this charity serviceable and effectual, their wages be advanced as in the foregoing table, and the following diet be allowed them; viz. a pound of meat with vegetables or potatoes, four ounces of butter, a pound of bread, three pints of table beer, daily; and on fast days, such proportion of fish or cheese as the master may direct, or such future regulations as may on further investigation, at some subsequent Board, be thought necessary.

6. That a tablet be set up in each ward, requiring any patient who may have cause of complaint, to enclose the same in writing, within 14 days from quitting the hospital, to the register or any of the governors; and if such charge be substantiated, the servants offending shall be forthwith dismissed, and a sum of one quarter's salary be detained for the charity, or the person aggrieved.

7. That every person, officer or servant, resident in said hospital (excepting the master, assistants, and chaplain), shall take and subscribe the oath hereinafter set forth, at any general Board; and that every person who shall for ever hereafter hold or enjoy any office or employment therein shall take and subscribe the same, on their respective admissions thereto, which said obligation now required does not arise from any doubt of the integrity of the parties concerned, but in order to give every possible security and satisfaction to the public.

"I, A. B., do swear, that I will to the best of my power, knowledge, and ability, discharge the trust reposed in me, relative to this charity, without favour or affection; and that I will not by myself, or permit any other person with my privity, to embezzle or apply to private use the property, firing, or provisions of this hospital, but will give immediate information thereof to the Board; and that I will not demand or receive any gratuity from any patient admitted therein. So help me God."

8. That



8. That an inventory and valuation be forthwith made of the several articles the property of the hospital, whether appropriated for the general use, or in the possession of the residents (who are expected to deliver up the same in good order when required); all matters of private accommodation, as painting, glazing, &c., and all kinds of furniture and utensils, are to be found by the several residents, and not to be chargeable on the funds of this charity; and that a committee of three governors do, in the last week of March annually, for ever, compare said inventory with the articles therein set forth.

9. That from the great concourse of patients who apply for relief, it is become necessary to increase the number of beds for their reception. That therefore the following distribution of apartments be hereafter considered as the established regulation of this hospital, and do continue unalienably as such, unless hereafter altered in the forms required.

The upper floor, containing 44 beds in four wards, will accommodate 40 patients and four attendants.

The large apartment, and the two smaller ditto, on the north-east angle of the principal floor, will contain 11 beds, and accommodate 10 patients and one attendant.

The large apartment, and the two smaller ditto, on the north-west angle of the principal floor, will contain 11 beds, and accommodate 10 patients and one attendant.

The master to occupy the large apartment, and two smaller ditto, on the north-east angle of the basement floor, and also the two small apartments on the south-east angle of the principal floor, with occasional use of the front room.

The assistant to have the two small apartments on the south-west angle of the principal floor, with occasional use of the west anti-chapel.

Pupils to have the large apartment on the south-west angle of the basement floor, with camp-beds therein according to their number, which shall not at any time exceed six.

The chaplain to occupy the large apartment on the south-east angle of the basement floor, and one small apartment adjoining thereto.

The matron to have the two small apartments on the north-west angle of the basement floor, and an occasional use of the board-room thereto adjoining.

The housekeeper to have the two small apartments on the south-west angle of the basement floor.

As the hospital would be obliged, at a very considerable expense, to build kitchens for the new apartments in Cavendish-row, it is therefore recommended, and it is hereby directed and ordered, that such kitchens and apartments as may be marked for that purpose, in a plan to be submitted to the Board, be for ever annexed to such new buildings, and separated from the offices of said hospital; and that the apartments of said underground floor, as marked and set forth on said plan, be for ever considered as appropriated to the several residents therein specified, and do remain as a record with the register.

10. That the necessary consumption of coals for the wards (allowing seven months for the greater or winter proportion), and also the daily consumption in the kitchen and housekeeper's room, be returned to the Board.

11. That the master of the hospital be required, once or more in every year, to read a course of lectures on midwifery, and that a registry of persons attending the same be regularly kept.

12. Although we deem it highly advantageous to the public that students in midwifery should be allowed to profit by the experience to be derived from practice in hospitals, yet as it is injurious to the character of this hospital, and unprecedented in every other, as well as inconsistent with the peace of mind and safety of patients, to be attended by young men totally ignorant of midwifery, it is therefore resolved, that no student shall in future, from the 1st of November 1787, be admitted to practise in this hospital, without producing a certificate, signed either by a reputable teacher or practitioner in midwifery, by two fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, or by the president and two censors of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, that he is a proper qualified person to be admitted a pupil or student into said hospital; the certificate to be approved of by the Board of governors, and his name and time of admission to be registered.

13. As we are by our charter bound to give a preference in election for master to those who have served the office of assistant, it is therefore resolved, that no person shall be deemed eligible as assistant who shall not lay satisfactory proofs before a Board that he has been regularly educated a physician or surgeon, or has taken a degree in some university, and who has not also studied midwifery under some reputable teacher.

14. That at the expiration of the term of residence of any master, the assistants to be continued, with the express approbation of the Board, but not otherwise; the privilege of the master to recommend being considered as terminating with his residence.

15. That as six months will be found sufficient for the instruction of female pupils, four (if they offer) be received in each year, two at a time. That they diet with the housekeeper. That of the 30l. presented by their respective county, 10l. be considered for



No. 4. (C.)  
The Lying-in  
Hospital.

their diet, 10*l.* to the master for his instruction, and 10*l.* for incidents and expense of journey.

16. That a printed certificate, signed by the master and one of the assistants, be granted to each pupil, male or female, who shall have served and attended a regular course in said hospital, and that a certain seal shall be affixed thereto by the register, and an entry thereof made in the registry before directed to be kept; and that 2*s.* 6*d.* and no more, be demanded for the same.

17. That 12 ladies (wives or daughters of governors) be requested to become monthly visitors in rotation, for the inspection of the diet, accommodation, cleanliness, and attendance on patients. That they please to meet once a month in the board-room. They will furnish in writing their remarks on any neglect in diet, &c. to the Board; and that they have a weekly ticket, to be left with the ward-maid whom they shall find most exemplary for cleanliness and attendance; and that the servants of the ward where most such weekly marks shall appear at the end of the year shall be clothed or rewarded to the amount of 10*l.* sterling.

18. That the clothing of each poor patient be washed at the expense of the charity, and that cleanliness, so essential to this foundation, be particularly attended to in bedding, &c.

19. That a medical committee, consisting of the master for the time being, the consulting physician and surgeon, such former masters as are governors of the hospital, the assistants for the time being, if graduate doctors of physic, or members or licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, be established, and that they do meet as often at the hospital as may be necessary for the regulation of the medical department, and to consider of all such matters as may from time to time be referred to them by the Board of governors for their opinion; and that they report their proceedings, and the cause of their meeting, to the succeeding general Board.

20. That as the principal support of this charity is produced from public entertainments in apartments contiguous to the hospital, it must be of the utmost advantage to contrive every possible accommodation for servants, to prevent noise and disturbance, and therefore that the Board will please to direct (when their funds can admit of it) a large hall, extending from Great Britain-street to the Rotunda, to be erected of such considerable breadth as to admit of a railed passage for company, and a space, with three fire-places on either side, for waiting servants, and such other accommodation as the governors of this charity may judge necessary.

21. That carriages coming to the public rooms be required to draw up at the new principal entrance in Great Britain-street, with their horses' heads to the west, or towards Granby-row; and that the peace officers or doorkeepers be hereby authorized and required to take special care that no driver of a carriage shall force out of his rank or order to impede others.

22. That a door for private sedan chairs only to attend at shall be provided in the hospital yard, to avoid as much as may be the inconvenience or disturbance which the patients at present suffer.

23. That two doors for public or numbered sedan chairs be contrived from such waiting-hall, both to open into the extremity of Cavendish-street, lately open to Sackville-street, and that a fine of 5*s.* be exacted and levied on every numbered sedan chair that shall at any time stand or wait at the door in the hospital yard heretofore allotted for private sedan chairs only; to be recovered by plaint, on oath, before the governors of the workhouse, or such other person or persons who, for the time being, shall have power and authority to regulate hackney sedan chairs in the city of Dublin.

24. That the common entrance into the gardens be established at the north-west angle. That keys be given to any of the neighbouring families who may choose the same for admission, at the yearly payment of half-a-guinea each; but that on nights of public entertainment, a second lock be put on to prevent the admission of any person whatsoever. That out of the produce of said keys, 4*l.* per annum be added to the constable of the watch for daily attendance, and the residue to the general uses of the charity.

25. That no sum whatsoever above 20*l.* (besides the usual current expenses) shall be allowed, unless an estimate was laid before the Board or a committee, and an order made thereupon.

26. That no extraordinary work be done in the hospital, rotunda, or garden, unless by a direct order from the Board, or the acting governor appointed to superintend the same; and that all mechanic work which cannot be done by measurement, be certified by affidavit.

27. That no dogs be kept by residents, or admitted into the hospital.

28. That no person be put in nomination for a governor who is not a benefactor, either by annual contribution (which shall be considered during life, unless notice be given in writing to the contrary), or for some essential service or benefit done to the charity.

29. That

29. That any person who has been or shall be elected a governor on account of a yearly benefaction, shall cease to vote or act as such whenever such benefaction is discontinued for two years, on proof of its being demanded, which the registrar is hereby required regularly to do on the last week [in January, and to enter the same at the first Board in the succeeding year, and state a table of arrears then due.

30. That governors be elected by ballot, two-thirds of the governors present consenting. No person to be elected on the day he is proposed.

31. That the master of the hospital be a governor during his office, and no longer, unless by a subsequent election.

32. That the chaplain, as such, shall not be elected a governor.

33. That such articles as potatoes, groats, brown sugar, &c., as may come more reasonable by wholesale, and can conveniently and securely be stowed, be provided in that manner.

34. That no small-beer be allowed to any of the resident families.

35. That as the governors of the hospital (being a perpetual corporation) are directed to receive and superintend all matters respecting the expenditures necessary for the square, their registrar be directed to provide a proper book for the several accounts, under the heads necessary, and calculated for the 48 tenements surrounding the gardens, and likewise an additional statement for such other additional tenements as are liable to pay for a watch and patrol as now established.

36. That no person shall act as agent and registrar for this charity who shall not give an undeniable security to the Board, to the amount of 1,000 *l.* sterling, for his conduct.

37. That all orders and entries made at any Board respecting this charity shall be publicly read over by the registrar at the subsequent Board, previous to any further proceedings.

38. That when the annual receipts of the hospital shall be likely to exceed the sum of 1,500 *l.* per annum, a sum not exceeding 50 *l.* may be yearly applied in flannel clothing, or otherwise, to the relief of the most necessitous patients, at the discretion of ladies, the wives of governors. Such assistance not to exceed the sum of 10 *s.* to any person, and to be certified by said ladies in writing.

At a Board of the governors and guardians of the hospital for the relief of poor lying-in women, in the city of Dublin, on Saturday the 28th day of January 1786, it is resolved,

That the foregoing bye-laws and regulations be considered as the act of this Board, in pursuance of the power vested in them by Parliament, upwards of 11 governors being present: Leinster; Charlemont; John Foster, Speaker; James Sheil, Lord Mayor; Dennis George, Recorder; John Sankey, Hugh Trevor, Sheriffs; W. Cradock, D. S. P.; T. Hastings, A. D. D.; Luke Gardner; H. T. Clements; George Putland; Frederick Trench; William Bury; Paul Marland; Henry Rock; Samuel Croker King; W. Harvey.

We, the underwritten Chief Judges of His Majesty's courts of Ireland, do hereby signify our assent and approbation of the several regulations hereinbefore expressed.

*Lifford, C.*  
*Earlsfort.*  
*B. Yelverton.*  
*M. Patterson.*

## INCOME of the LYING-IN HOSPITAL from 1828 to 1842 inclusive. - - - - -

Year ended	Chapel.	Bed Money.	Rotunda Rooms.	Rotunda Gardens.	Rents.	Benefactions.	Parliamentary Grants.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1828 - -	265 14 4½	137 15 2½	863 1 3	461 10 -	193 8 -	4 5 -	2,769 7 8
1829 - -	309 9 8	75 3 -	627 4 1	517 13 6	142 11 7	14 9 8	2,769 7 8
1830 - -	313 1 9½	101 4 6	662 17 10	433 1 -	193 9 1½	5 1 9	2,608 7 8
1831 - -	316 4 1½	143 13 7	727 18 11	395 15 6	326 3 6½	28 - -	1,949 12 8
1832 - -	262 9 -	70 12 3	945 9 5	496 10 -	111 2 4	- - -	1,647 2 8
1833 * -	286 17 7	114 13 9	888 19 4	749 - 6	326 2 6½	8 7 -	1,500 - -
1834 - -	207 16 2	77 3 -	639 12 3	689 14 6	190 8 -	10 8 5	1,678 - -
1835 - -	159 - 5½	61 - -	682 7 3	713 19 -	275 17 -½	269 2 -	1,999 16 11
1836 - -	200 7 8	41 10 9	882 16 6	815 12 2	223 7 5½	1 - -	500 - -
1837 - -	237 8 5½	305 13 9	676 6 11	561 12 9	263 11 1½	149 12 -	1,500 - -
1838 - -	201 14 6	159 18 3	583 16 11	363 5 4	223 7 5	53 15 8	1,000 - -
1839 - -	176 5 2½	74 3 -	995 6 1	1,131 13 6	223 7 5½	52 11 2	1,000 - -
1840 - -	84 3 7½	192 13 9	748 19 4	479 17 10	223 7 6	50 17 -	1,000 - -
1841 - -	120 15 7½	106 4 6	1,044 12 8	23 11 6	225 1 9	59 15 -	1,000 - -
1842 - -	not furnished.	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - £.	3,141 8 2½	1,661 9 3½	10,969 8 9	7,832 17 1	3,141 4 10½	707 4 8	22,009 15 3

## EXPENDITURE of the LYING-IN HOSPITAL from 1828 to 1842 inclusive. - - - - -

Year ended	Chapel.	Rotunda Rooms.	Rotunda Gardens.	Establishment.	Rent and Insurance.	Washing.	Medicines.	Coals, Soap, and Candles.	Maintenance.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1828 - -	140 6 -	100 19 5	237 4 8½	557 12 3	203 19 5	384 1 -	97 11 8	268 - 10	1,347 17 -½
1829 - -	185 - 10	53 6 2	233 9 6	546 17 -	203 19 6	432 3 10	155 10 11	221 4 3	1,219 11 8
1830 - -	193 9 4	53 15 6	216 1 7	520 2 10	203 19 5	389 - 10	160 - 2	226 17 4	1,152 13 3
1831 - -	183 13 4	179 4 -	154 15 7	524 2 10	203 19 6	388 9 11	150 3 -	207 17 2	1,107 15 2½
1832 - -	183 13 4	60 14 2	188 8 1½	531 2 10	203 19 5	367 15 -	142 17 9½	197 19 -	1,094 - 5½
1833 - -	213 12 5	142 8 1	302 19 3	661 5 -	203 19 6	393 10 9	131 9 7	177 12 6	1,349 8 2½
1834 - -	187 1 1	56 12 5½	252 13 8	485 7 6	203 19 6	240 - -	143 8 1	169 17 5	1,042 5 3
1835 - -	212 13 11	139 11 5	312 15 4	492 19 1	214 5 8	240 - -	133 17 2½	179 2 -	993 3 -½
1836 - -	187 - 3	66 7 3	437 3 9	592 2 5	†352 15 -	237 7 5	91 3 1½	161 14 8	921 4 9
1837 - -	186 8 7	51 10 -	49 1 6	901 7 11	29 13 5	240 - -	207 17 1	171 3 11	1,039 3 11
1838 - -	159 17 8	53 9 6	50 17 7	512 10 5	29 13 5	240 - -	193 14 2½	206 6 11	1,160 11 6½
1839 - -	200 11 -	60 15 10½	659 19 2	564 14 7	29 13 5	240 - -	213 8 2	216 16 4	1,082 2 4½
1840 - -	118 17 -	67 1 -	586 9 -½	507 3 8	29 13 5	240 - -	213 7 2	198 3 -	1,080 2 1½
1841 - -	89 12 3	65 16 -	101 13 7½	526 3 7	29 13 5	240 - -	193 8 3	200 6 7	1,003 2 8
1842 - -	not furnished.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - £.	2,441 17 -	1,151 10 10	3,783 12 5	7,913 11 11	2,143 4 -	4,272 8 9	2,227 16 5	2,803 1 11	15,602 1 6½

\* Five quarters in this year, owing to the change of period from January to March.

† In March 1836 the sum of 4,806 l. 9 s. was paid to Mr. Q. Dick in purchase of the ground-rent of the hospital premises. Stock was sold to produce this sum, yet no entry was made in the accounts to show how or why the stock was reduced or how appropriated.

## INCOME of the LYING-IN HOSPITAL from 1828 to 1842 inclusive.

Rutland-square Tax.	Interest on Stock.	Female Pupils.	Incidentals.	Funds Sold.	TOTALS.	Admitted during the Period.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
398 - 4	181 15 3	69 4 7½	- - - -	- - - -	5,344 1 8½	3,002
262 2 3½	255 11 6	99 4 7	- - - -	- - - -	5,072 17 6½	2,254
312 8 9	241 18 4	109 4 7	2 - 9	- - - -	4,982 16 1	2,369
320 9 7½	350 11 8	109 4 7	- - - -	- - - -	4,660 14 2½	2,252
318 9 5	478 18 5	70 - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,395 13 6	2,308
424 18 11½	742 19 7	137 13 9½	- - - -	- - - -	5,179 13 -½	2,202
286 1 10	584 8 -	64 4 7	- - - -	- - - -	4,422 16 9	2,076
197 4 4½	604 2 9	109 4 7	- - - -	- - - -	5,071 14 4½	1,945
301 18 1½	608 13 6	140 - -	- - - -	- - - -	3,715 6 2	1,939
470 6 2	440 11 -	90 - -	- - - -	- - - -	4,695 2 2	1,893
379 5 4	530 5 5	105 5 -	- - - -	- - - -	3,600 13 10	2,303
327 18 3	526 15 6	100 - -	- - - -	323 - -	4,931 - 2	1,989
344 19 10½	355 14 -	86 - -	- - - -	900 - -	4,466 12 11	1,548
319 11 4½	409 3 4	109 4 7½	1 19 8	587 13 2	4,007 13 2	2,171
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4,663 14 8½	6,306 8 3	1,398 10 11½	4 - 5	1,810 13 2	64,546 15 7½	30,251

## EXPENDITURE of the LYING-IN HOSPITAL from 1828 to 1842 inclusive.

Furniture.	Instruction of Female Pupils.	Interest on Debentures.	Building and Repairs.	Lighting.	Stationery.	Incidentals.	Investments.	TOTALS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
285 16 4	73 16 10	387 13 10½	496 12 -½	270 15 -	25 3 6	57 19 3½	- - -	4,935 9 2
245 19 3½	73 16 10	489 4 7½	542 16 11	343 15 -	57 19 7	49 19 -	- - -	5,054 14 11
207 3 5½	73 16 10	406 3 -½	445 1 9½	343 15 -	15 14 1	40 7 5½	- - -	4,648 1 11½
226 12 -	73 16 10	367 7 8½	510 12 10	270 15 -	33 7 1	128 5 7½	- - -	4,710 17 7½
226 19 7	73 16 10	413 10 9½	399 17 9½	344 5 -	21 19 5	19 14 2	- - -	4,460 13 8½
397 13 4	73 16 10	435 13 10½	512 3 5	429 13 9	33 5 10	11 16 2½	682 - -	6,092 8 6½
192 1 6	73 16 10	378 9 2½	379 17 3	343 15 -	32 11 9	6 19 6	- - -	4,188 16 -½
222 15 10	73 16 10	356 6 2	588 2 8	335 16 3	35 5 -	14 1 10½	257 - -	4,801 12 3½
234 9 -½	73 16 10	476 6 2	391 17 1	308 12 6	31 10 6½	5 17 3½	- - -	4,599 8 1
261 11 11	73 16 11	398 4 7½	565 3 7	298 10 -	24 13 7	10 5 6	- - -	4,503 12 5½
246 12 2	36 18 5	387 13 9½	194 6 -	298 10 -	25 14 1	6 1 7	- - -	3,802 17 3½
195 15 2½	110 15 3	448 12 3½	510 1 8½	298 10 -	32 19 9	22 15 7	- - -	4,887 10 8½
150 15 10½	36 18 5	391 7 8	515 7 5½	298 10 -	113 15 4	11 17 5	- - -	4,568 8 7
187 8 10	36 18 5	404 6 1½	502 18 4	298 10 -	69 18 3	17 12 7	- - -	3,967 3 11½
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,281 14 4½	959 18 11	5,735 19 11½	6,554 13 10½	4,483 12 6	553 17 9½	408 13 1	879 - -	65,191 15 3½

This account was made out by our secretary, Mr. Brierly, from documents obtained at the hospital.

(D.)

## DR. STEVENS' HOSPITAL.

No. 4. (D.)  
Dr. Stevens'  
Hospital.

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WE minutely inspected every ward in this hospital, which is the principal and most extensive surgical hospital in Dublin, and fully examined all the books connected with its management. We also examined, of the governors, Dr. Cusack, Dr. Croker, and the Bishop of Meath; likewise Dr. Cecil Crampton, the resident surgeon; Eliza Thompson, the stewardess; Mrs. Morgell, the matron; and Mr. Johnson, the receiver or registrar.

It was founded by Dr. Richard Stevens, who by his will, bearing date 1710, bequeathed his estates, in value at that time about 600 *l.* a year, after the death of his twin sister, to build an hospital, for maintaining and curing sick and wounded persons whose distempers were curable.

His sister having generously given up her life interest in those estates, reserving to herself but 150 *l.* a year and apartments in the hospital, in 1717 a site was purchased, and the building soon after commenced.

In 1730 an Act was passed constituting the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the two Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, the Deans of Christ Church and St. Patrick's, the Provost of Trinity College, all for the time being, and 12 other individuals, a corporation, by the name of "The Governors and Guardians of Dr. Stevens' Hospital," with power to elect future governors in case of vacancies.

On the 2d of July 1733 the hospital was opened for patients. At subsequent periods, through the liberality of various benefactors, its accommodation was considerably increased. It now contains 14 wards (spacious and well ventilated), with ample accommodation for 230 patients. Of these wards, two, containing 31 beds, were appropriated in 1832, by desire of Government, to venereal patients, and three surgical wards, opened many years previously in consequence of an arrangement with Government.

*Management.*

The present governors are,—*Ex officio*: The Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer; the Dean of Christ Church, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Surgeon-general.—*Elective*: J. S. Rochfort, Esq.; Rev. John Rowley, Abraham Colles, Esq., Robert M. Peile, Esq., Gustavus Lambert, Esq., Rev. Archdeacon Torrens, Sir William Betham, Samuel Wilmot, Esq. M. D., Sir Henry Marsh, Bart. M. D., James William Cusack, Esq., C. P. Croker, Esq. M. D., the Lord Bishop of Meath.

The Board appears to be regularly and sufficiently attended.

The

The following is a statement of the medical and other officers and servants of the institution :

NAME.	OFFICE.	SALARY.	EMOLUMENTS.	OBSERVATIONS.
		£. s. d.		
Rev. A. Sillery - -	Chaplain - -	18 9 2	- - With an endowment of 161 l. 2 s. per year.	Resident.
Sir Henry Marsh - -	Physician - -	27 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	None - - - -	Visiting and prescribing.
Chas. P. Croker, Esq. M.D.	Assistant ditto - -	- - - -	None - - - -	- ditto - ditto.
Sir P. Crampton - -	Surgeon - -	- - - -	Coach hire 9 l. 4 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	} - - To attend operations and consultations.
Robt. M. Peile, Esq. - -	- ditto - -	- - - -	- ditto - 9 l. 4 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
Samuel Wilmot, Esq. - -	} Assistant ditto - -	- - - -	ditto, each 9 l. 4 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. -	} - - To attend in succession on the patients, and to deliver clinical lectures.
Jas. W. Cusack, Esq. - -				
Wm. Colles, Esq. - -	} Resident ditto - -	55 7 8	Coals, candles - -	} - - Has charge of resident pupils, surgical library, and instruments.
Cecil Crampton, Esq. - -				
J. H. Robinson - -	Apothecary - -	86 - -	ditto - ditto - -	Resident.
Benj. B. Johnson - -	Registrar & Receiver	92 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	None - - - -	Not resident.
Wm. Newton - -	Inspector of Accounts	27 13 10	None - - - -	- ditto.
Eliza Thompson - -	Stewardess - -	46 3 3	Coals, candles - -	Resident.
Charlotte Morgell - -	Matron - -	51 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto - ditto - -	- ditto.
James Miley - -	Male nurse - -	24 18 6	ditto - ditto - -	- ditto, but not dieted.
Harriet Christon - -	} Head nurses, each -	24 18 4	ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto.
Jane Newin - -				
Nine nurses, each at - -	- - - -	18 9 3	ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto.
One ditto extra - -	- - - -	8 4 -	ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto.
Jane Greene - -	Laundress - -	33 4 6	} ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto.
Mary Greene - -	Assistant - -	6 - -		
Mary Bramble - -	Cook - -	24 18 4	ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto.
Three porters, each at - -	- - - -	20 6 -	ditto - ditto and a suit of clothes each per year.	- ditto - ditto.

These allowances are obviously extremely moderate. There are likewise two qualified surgeons appointed as clinical clerks every year, who receive 25 l. each, made up from the fees payable by pupils. A considerable number of pupils (about 30) attend the hospital for the benefit of instruction, eight of whom reside. The fees required from the pupils are appropriated exclusively in the payment of the clinical clerks, and in procuring casts and drawings of diseases. Clinical lectures are delivered for the instruction of pupils.

The work of the hospital being too much for the regular nurses, each nurse has heretofore been in the habit of employing an assistant or servant; this practice the Commissioners think very objectionable, and they have taken the liberty of suggesting to the governors that it would be desirable for them to determine upon the number of servants which would be sufficient for the necessary business of the hospital, and that all such servants should be appointed by a responsible officer, and made part of the regular establishment.

The accountant being advanced in years, and in delicate health, and the steward being a female, the Commissioners are of opinion, taking into consideration the extent of the hospital, and the necessary complication and magnitude of the accounts, that a regular and efficient accountant would be the means of saving to the establishment more than the amount of his salary, even if it should be deemed right to continue, in consideration of his long services, to the present accountant a remuneration during his life.

#### Patients.

The patients appear to be extremely well taken care of; they have the benefit of the best medical and surgical attendance which Dublin affords, and the institution stands as high at present in public opinion as it did at any former period, both as an hospital for the relief of patients, and as a school for surgical instruction. Patients are admitted indiscriminately from all parts of the empire.

#### Income and Expenditure.

Since 1828 to 1840, the hospital has derived an average income from their estates of 2,629 l. 7 s. 8 d.; from Parliamentary grants, 1,742 l. 1 s. 2 d.; from other sources, 504 l. 2 s. 5 d.; making a total of 4,875 l. 11 s. 3 d.

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The Parliamentary grant has been 1,500 *l.* a year since 1833; it appears to have originated in consequence of an arrangement made between the governors and Lord Maryborough, when Secretary for Ireland, and by which arrangement the then Government was saved the expense of building a surgical hospital, deemed necessary at that period, and the privilege of opening wards for the reception of fever patients conceded to Government. Subsequently, when male patients were excluded from the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, two wards, containing 31 beds, were opened at the instance of Government, for male patients suffering under the venereal disease, which class of patients were not previously admissible under the regulations of the hospital.

We think it right to state that it has been intimated to us by some eminent practitioners, that they consider the hospital accommodation for males affected with the venereal disease to be insufficient in Dublin, as the regulations of the hospitals generally preclude the admission of that class of patients.

The average expenditure of the hospital since 1828 has been 4,833 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*, and the average numbers of patients passing through the hospital during the same period has been 1,656; the cost, therefore, of each patient has amounted to 2 *l.* 18 *s.* 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  *d.* Their funded property at present is 12,447 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.*, together with two 50 *l.* debentures in the Mullingar trust.

The provisions and supplies are procured by contract, after public advertisement, and appear to be at moderate prices. The system of checking the supplies received for the use of the hospital appears somewhat defective. The appointment of an efficient accountant or registrar, as we have recommended, would remedy this defect.

The usefulness of this hospital, not merely as the means of affording surgical and medical relief to more than 1,500 patients in the year, but as a well-regulated school for the instruction of pupils, under some of the most eminent practitioners in Dublin, being extremely great, and a considerable portion of the hospital having been allocated under an arrangement with former Governments, we cannot recommend that the Parliamentary grant should be at present diminished, and the more particularly because the estates of the hospital would be inadequate to support the number of patients which so spacious a building is capable of accommodating.

We suggest as improvements—

1. That all the assistants and servants in the house be appointed by a responsible officer, and that all nurses and servants diet in the house, their wages being proportionately reduced.
2. That an efficient accountant or registrar be appointed, and the general system of accounts which we have elsewhere suggested be adopted.
3. We are of opinion that the chaplain might perform the duties of librarian without a separate salary, and a saving of 18 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* annually be thereby effected.

*Geo. A. Hamilton.*  
*David Cha<sup>r</sup>. La Touche.*  
*Jn<sup>o</sup> Barlow.*

2 May 1842.

#### QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Hospital.

1. STATE the year in which the hospital was opened?—2d July 1733.
2. How was the institution established, whether by Act of Parliament or by charter; if by either, furnish a copy?—See copy charter, herewith sent.
3. By what funds was it erected or endowed?—Dr. Richard Stevens bequeathed his real estate, set in perpetuity, amounting to 604 *l.* 4 *s.* annually, to his sister, Griselda Stevens, during her lifetime; after her death, to be vested in trustees named, for erecting and endowing an hospital for the relief of curable patients (without reservation as to locality). Miss Stevens erected the hospital by subscription, and gave up the rental of the estates to its support, reserving to herself 150 *l.* per annum and apartments during her life. She lived and died in the hospital.
4. Did the Government of the day contribute towards its erection or endowment, and to what amount?—No.
5. Have any, and what additions been made to the original building, and when?—In 1818, a laundry was built, separate from the institution. Its erection was rendered necessary by the frequent introduction of fever patients, in compliance with the wishes of Government. In 1826, an operation room was built, partly out of the funds of the institution, and partly by subscriptions from the medical officers.

6. What

6. What the present extent of accommodation?—The present accommodation consists of 14 wards, containing 230 beds.

7. Has the accommodation been at all times sufficient; if not, how has the want of accommodation been supplied?—Yes, generally, except when required by Government to receive fever patients, at which period additional accommodation was afforded by placing tents in the laundry yard.

8. Have the patients accommodated in such way recovered as speedily as those in the wards of the hospital?—The mortality did not exceed that in the house.

9. What quantity of ground, if any, is held in connexion with the hospital?—The hospital stands on a surface sufficient for laundry accommodation and burial-ground; there is also a small garden.

10. Is the land cultivated for the purposes of the charity, or let out to others?—See Answer to No. 9. The garden was formerly enjoyed by the steward of the hospital; the governors let it to St. Patrick's Hospital for 20 *l.* per annum, but permit the present steward to receive the rents for her own use, as compensation for the loss of it. A small portion of ground is also let to St. Patrick's Hospital, at the rent of 10 *l.*

11. What is the income derived from the land?—See No. 10.

12. To what annual rent is the hospital property subject?—None.

13. What is the tenure under which the property is held?—For ever.

14. Are the buildings and furniture of the hospital sufficiently insured against fire, and for what amount; how often, and at what time is stock taken?—It is insured against fire for 8,000 *l.*; all accounts of the hospital settled, and stock taken once a quarter.

15. What is the number of rooms?—Fourteen wards; with the same number of nurses' rooms attached.

16. What is the number of beds?—Two hundred and thirty might be made available.

17. Are the rooms spacious, and properly ventilated?—Yes.

18. Are all the beds supported exclusively by the institution; if not, state how many are supported otherwise, and under what circumstances?—It is impossible to separate the accounts. The contract with the Government is, to maintain 31 beds for the worst class of male venereal patients, and in addition, three surgical wards were opened at the desire of Government, in order to save the expense of erecting an hospital, contemplated at the time when Lord Maryborough was Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

19. What is the number of inmates?—One hundred and ninety-four patients, as follows. Ward No. 14, closed.

MALE WARDS.						VENEREAL WARDS.			FEMALE WARDS.				PATIENTS.	
No. 1.	2.	3.	4.	7.	10.	11.	12.	13.	5.	6.	8.	9.	M.	F.
13	10	13	28	11	12	—	33	11	12	10	15	26	131	63

20. How many more patients could be accommodated?—About 36; but it is questionable whether every hospital should not have a vacant ward, to provide against emergencies.

21. If any vacancies, why not filled up?—Want of funds. *Note.*—During the great storm the hospital was materially injured, and a portion of the roof destroyed. The institution also lost a portion of the rental of the Bay Lough estate by bad tenants. Application having been made to the late Government, under these circumstances, for additional assistance, but the application having been refused, the governors met the difficulty by a temporary reduction of members during the summer months.

22. Have you a list of candidates for admission; if so, send in a copy?—No; the funds will not afford a special clerk.

23. How is the institution governed; furnish a copy of your laws and bye-laws?—See charter.

24. What constitutes a governor; state the number and names of the present governors?—See charter. Present Governors:—Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron, Dean of Christ Church, Dean of St. Patrick's, Provost of Trinity College, Surgeon-General (all for the time being), J. S. Rochford, Esq., Rev. John Rowley, Abraham Colles, Esq., Robert M. Peile, Esq., Gustavus Lambert, Esq., Rev. Archdeacon Torrens, Sir William Betham, Samuel Wilmot, Esq. M. D., Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., James William Cusack, Esq., Dr. C. P. Croker, Lord Bishop of Meath.

25. How often do governors meet, and how many usually attend, and how many constitute a quorum; is there a permanent chairman; if not, how chosen?—As often as occasion requires. See charter. No permanent chairman; generally the governor of the highest rank presides.

26. What is the order of business at these meetings?—The minutes of former board-day are read, then the accounts are inspected, and any other business for which the Board are summoned is transacted.



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27. Are the minutes of proceedings at the meetings of governors carefully entered in a book kept for the purpose by the registrar; if so, please to send it in?—Yes. Sent in.

28. Are visitors appointed to check the attendance of officers and servants; if so, particularize that part of your system; and state, is a book kept in the hospital for such visitors to note their remarks; please send in the book?—No visitors; no book. This duty, and the general management of the officers, and internal economy of the hospital, is attended to by a committee of nine, chosen from among the governors.

29. What officers attend the meetings of governors?—The registrar and such other officer as may be required.

30. What are the duties on such occasions?—The registrar enters the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and such orders as the Board shall make.

31. How many officers employed, and what are their official distinctions?—Five: chaplain, steward, matron, receiver, and registrar, inspector of accounts.

32. State the names of the several physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries connected with the hospital, and answer the subjoined queries in reference to each, viz.?—Sir Henry Marsh, Baronet, attending physician. His duty is to visit the patients and prescribe for them at stated times, as frequently as, from the nature of the cases, he deems necessary; also to give such directions to the apothecary for the care of patients in his absence as he may consider requisite. Salary 27 *l.* 13 *s.* 10 *d.*

Assistant physician, Dr. Charles Philips Croker, whose duty is to assist Sir Henry Marsh as physician. No allowance or salary.

Two visiting surgeons, Sir Philip Crampton, Baronet, and Robert Moore Peile, Esq. To attend all operations and consultations; to inquire into and regulate the business of surgery, and report to the Board of governors such matters as they may deem necessary. Their salaries are, by way of allowances for coach hire, each 9 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*

Three assistant surgeons, Samuel Wilmot, Esq., James W. Cusack, Esq., and William Colles, Esq. To attend on days of admission of patients; also to attend on the surgical patients in succession in the intermediate days; to perform such operations as fall to them in rotation, always giving due notice to the visiting surgeons of the time for the performance of the operations; and to deliver in succession six months' course of clinical lectures. Their salaries, or allowance for carriage hire, are also, each, 9 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*

Resident Surgeon, Mr. Cecil Crampton. To superintend the internal economy of the hospital, and the dressing of the patients; to attend all accidents that may be admitted until the surgeon who is to have charge of the case shall arrive; to have prompt notice of each accident forwarded to the surgeon of the month; to assist in the examination of invalids who apply for admission; and also to attend in the dispensary, to reside constantly in the house, and also to take charge of the pupils' library of the surgical instruments, &c., belonging to the hospital. Salary, 55 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.*

Apothecary, J. H. Robinson. He is to constantly reside in the hospital, and visit all the wards every morning and evening, for the purpose of seeing that the patients are supplied with medicines; to deliver out the medicines prescribed each visiting day before four o'clock, and on other days before 10 o'clock, and on urgent occasions immediately. He cannot become a pupil of any medicine teacher, or engage himself in medicine teaching. He also furnishes to the steward the diet roll of the medical patients. He is also to prepare, for the Commissioners of Public Accounts, an exact return of the number of patients in each year, specifying those discharged from the hospital cured, those who died, or were discharged incurable, and those who remain in the house. Salary, 86 *l.*

33. Other emoluments derived, directly or indirectly, from the institution, either as allowances, or as fees derived from pupils attending the hospital?—The resident surgeon and apothecary have apartments in the hospital, and coals and candles. The medical officers during the war, from the unusual run in the medical profession, received fees from pupils and apprentices; during the past nine years the sums derived from pupils have been exclusively applied by the medical officers to the support of two clinical clerks, who receive 25 *l.* each per annum, and the maintenance of a collection of drawings and casts of diseases. The physician and assistant surgeon have each a room for the accommodation of one or two pupils, who neither receive or pay additional for the privileges.

N.B. The clinical clerks have no charge of the diet roll of the surgical side. They must be qualified surgeons, and they hold their office for one year.

34. Whether resident or not; and if resident, are they allowed extern practice or occupation?—No prohibition as to extern practice.

35. When appointed, by whom, and times of attendance?—All officers are appointed by the governors. Sir Philip Crampton, appointed 22d November 1819; R. M. Peile, appointed 22d October 1820; Sir Henry Marsh, appointed assistant physician in 1820, and elected physician in the room of John Crampton, deceased, in 1840; C. P. Croker, elected assistant physician in 1840. Assistant surgeons: Samuel Wilmot, elected 20th May 1814; J. W. Cusack, elected 11th February 1834; William Colles, elected 30th August 1841. Resident Surgeon, Cecil Crampton, appointed 17th February 1841. Apothecary, J. H. Robinson, appointed 1837. As to times of attendance, see answer to Query 32.

36. Has the apothecary any assistant?—No paid assistant; has privilege for one pupil.

37. Has the apothecary, or his assistant, a shop in Dublin?—No; contrary to rule.

38. How are medicines supplied; are the prescriptions made up within the hospital?—By the Apothecaries' Hall, according to the terms of the Government contract. All prescriptions are made up in the hospital.

39. Does any physician or physicians, or medical pupils, visit the hospital; and if so, what their salary or emoluments, and the times of attendance; are they allowed to prescribe for,

or

or interfere in, the medical treatment of the patients in the absence of the medical officers?—The non-resident medical officers, one or more, visit every day before 9 A.M. The resident surgeon and apothecary are in charge during their absence. No salaries or emoluments except those mentioned in answer to Query 32.

40. Does any medical pupil reside in the hospital; if so under what regulations?—Eight pupils, who pay nothing for the privilege; one pupil in rotation is obliged always to remain in the hospital, to render any assistance that may be required.

41. Who is the registrar or accountant, and what are his duties; what his salary and other emoluments; does he reside in the hospital; has he given security, and to what amount?—Benjamin Bowen Johnson is the registrar and receiver; his duties are to receive the rents of the estates of the hospital; to disburse the money as ordered by the Board of governors, as often as directed so to do by an order signed by any five of them; to keep a registry of their transactions, and to conduct such law proceedings as may be thought necessary for the security or recovery of their property. His salary is 36*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*; he also receives an additional sum of 55*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, in lieu of receiver's fees on the rents; has no other emoluments; does not reside in the hospital. The governors always considering the Government grant to be uncertain, and only applicable to the relief of sick poor, were not willing to increase their officers, or expenses of the establishment, continued the practice of letting each officer keep the account of his or her department; and as a check, they appointed Mr. William Newton as inspector of accounts, at the salary of 27*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, whose duty it is to inspect the several accounts, check, and see them properly vouched; all of which are again checked by two of the governors, who quarterly audit the accounts. The yearly accounts, and all vouchers, are regularly sent to the Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

42. Who is the matron or housekeeper, and what are her duties; what her salary and other emoluments; and does she reside in the hospital?—Mrs. Charlotte Morgill is the matron and housekeeper; her duties are various, such as the duties of all housekeepers in public establishments; she has the care of the furniture of the establishment; she must attend to the diet and cleanliness of the patients and wards, nurses' conduct, &c.; her salary is 51*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*, with apartments and coals and candles; she resides in the hospital.

43. How many nurses and assistant nurses are at present employed; and also how many male and female servants; give their names, salaries, duties, perquisites (if any), and other advantages; their wages to be stated per quarter?—

NAME.	DUTIES.	WAGES.	PERQUISITES, &c.
		£. s. d.	
James Miley	male nurse	6 4 7½	
Harriet Christon	ward nurse	6 4 7½	
Jane Newin	ditto	6 4 7½	
Honor Kelly	ditto	4 12 3½	
Mary M'Mahon	ditto	4 12 3½	
Jane Lowry	ditto	4 12 3½	
Margaret Devoy	ditto	4 12 3½	
Margaret Fox	ditto	4 12 3½	
Mary Fagan	ditto	4 12 3½	
Eliza Gaily	ditto	4 12 3½	
Hanna Develin	ditto	4 12 3½	
Eliza Casey	night nurse	4 12 3½	
Sally Byrne	extra nurse	2 1 —	
Eliza Greene	laundress	8 6 1½	
Mary Greene	assistant ditto for winter half year.	3 — —	
Mary Bramble	cook	6 4 7	
Charles Nelson	gate porter	5 1 6	
John Harbourn	shop porter	5 1 6	
Bryan Doyle	messenger	5 1 6	

All these servants have apartments in the hospital, with coals and candles; no other emoluments.

44. How many patients has each nurse committed to her charge?—Each nurse is in charge of her respective ward. The number of patients vary. The venereal wards are under the care of a male attendant.

45. What are the diseases principally admitted into your hospital?—Acute and chronic diseases of every description, from all parts of Ireland, without restriction. The special exception, as noticed before, being the male venereal patients admitted by desire of Government.

46. Furnish a return of patients admitted, discharged, and relieved, or died, in your hospital, each year since 1829, distinguishing males and females?—The registry up to the year 1835 is not forthcoming; therefore no accurate report can be made for these years.

The person whose duty it was to keep the registry was obliged to resign his situation in consequence of this neglect. No separate registry for males and females kept.

YEARS.	Number of Patients at Close of each Year.	Admitted during each Year.	TOTALS.	DISCHARGED.					Inmates at Close of each Year.	TOTALS.
				Incurable.	Relieved.	For Irregularity.	Cured.	Died.		
1836	199	1,520	1,719	60	344	18	1,013	107	177	1,719
1837	177	1,762	1,939	27	399	12	1,170	131	200	1,939
1838	200	2,068	2,268	25	385	9	1,524	133	192	2,268
1839	192	1,387	1,579	25	251	16	990	99	198	1,579
1840	198	1,384	1,582	21	245	19	1,048	99	150	1,582
1841	150	1,320	1,470	6	291	7	941	70	155	1,470
TOTALS -	1,116	9,441	10,557	164	1,915	81	6,686	639	1,072	10,557

47. What recommendation is required for the admission of patients?—A certificate of poverty.

48. What is the mode of obtaining admission?—By application on the regular days; urgent cases and accidents at all hours.

49. How long on an average do patients remain in the hospital?—About 50 days; the venereal male patients, being the worst cases, are rarely cured under three months, and are found most expensive, the constitutions being in most cases very much broken. Country patients, from long previous neglect, are tedious, and are obliged to be retained so long as there is a chance of cure.

50. Have you any record of the residences of patients admitted; if so, send in your book containing it?—No.

51. Are extern patients visited at their own dwellings by the medical or surgical gentlemen of the hospital, or relieved with medicines from its funds; if so, state the numbers in each year so aided from 1829, in conformity with the annexed table?—Extern patients are not visited at their houses, except when special application is made by some poor person requiring immediate relief; medicine and advice are given to a limited number; the advice was general, but in consequence of the number of applicants becoming so excessive, the system, from necessity, was given up.

52. Are applicants admitted if their friends undertake to defray their expenses, in whole or in part?—Yes, the system is in operation, and on trial.

53. What number of such persons, and on what terms?—Sixteen patients; charge, 1s. per day.

54. What the privileges of governors or subscribers in the recommendation for admission of patients?—Privileges are of little value, for the bad cases have precedence. Some descendants of original subscribers claim the privilege of having beds always at their disposal; when practicable, their recommendations are attended to, but not to the exclusion of more urgent cases.

55. What is the ordinary course of proceeding when a patient is received, with respect to clothing, food, drink, and immediate medical inspection; furnish a copy of the dietary; is any deviation from it permitted?—Patients visited by the visiting officers, if present, or the resident surgeon; no separate room for clothes; no hospital dress, except a limited number of shirts and chemises to each ward, the funds being insufficient for the purpose. Copy of dietary sent; no deviation, unless by order of medical officer in charge of patient.

57. What is done with the clothing of patients on their admission?—The nurse in charge of patients must take care of clothing of patients, under the superintendence of matron.

58. What provision is made for prompt attention to patients brought into the hospital and suffering under accidents?—See Answer to Queries 32 and 48.

59. Are contracts entered into for supplying provisions, fuel, and such like, by public advertisement, and for what time; if otherwise, how are they supplied; state rate for present year?—Yes, by public advertisement, from 1st November in each year, for the following:

Bread, at 20 per cent. below assize price.  
Meat, at 3½d. per lb. without bone.  
Mutton, at 5d. per lb.  
Oxheads, at 1s. per.  
Milk, at 7½d. per gallon.  
Buttermilk, at 2d. per gallon.  
Oatmeal, at 14s. per cwt.  
Potatoes, at 3s. per cwt.  
Straw, at 1s. 10d. per cwt.  
White soap, at 1l. 14s. per cwt.  
Yellow ditto, at 1l. per cwt.

Mould candles, 7s. per dozen lbs.  
Dipped ditto, 6s. 9d. ditto.  
Lamp oil, 3s. 3d. per gallon.  
Lard, 7½d. per lb.  
Tow, 7d. per lb.  
Mops, 1s. each.  
Sweeping brushes, 2s. 7d. each.  
Handles, 3d. each.  
Stair brushes, 1s. 10d. each.  
Coals, 15s. 9d. per ton, including carriage.

60. Have you any specific mode of checking the receipts and issues of provisions, as also the quality, and who performs the duty; explain that part of your system?—A printed form

form of dietary is suspended in each ward, with a diet roll, in which the name of each patient is inserted by the clinical clerk; the roll is corrected at each morning visit, the nurse then carries it to the apothecary, who makes up the totals in the diet-book; the book thus vouched is then delivered to the steward, who delivers the corresponding quantity of provisions; these are distributed under the superintendence of the matron. The weekly totals are made up and compared, as in the annexed form.

61. Are *post-mortem* examinations permitted, and under what regulations, and to what extent?—The governors countenance *post-mortem* examinations.

62. Are the remains of such patients as die in the hospital, and unclaimed by their friends, decently interred, in conformity with the law lately passed for regulating same?—Yes, if not delivered to the medical inspector under that Act.

63. Do the parochial clergymen attend the patients, or are there chaplains attached, resident or otherwise?—The Protestant chaplain is resident, and has apartments, coals, and candles, and a salary of 18 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.*, as librarian, from the establishment. The Protestant chaplain receives, besides the above 18 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.*, rents from lands purchased by Mrs. Esther Johnson's legacy, 121 *l.* 2 *s.*, and by Dr. Sterne's legacy 40 *l.*, late currency. These endowments special, and not under the control of governors. Parochial Roman-catholic clergymen attend, when required, free.

64. State the gross income and expenditure, and the number of patients for each year consecutively, from the year 1829, the date of the last report, up to the present time, in the annexed form?—

For the Year	Parliamentary Grants.		Derived from Estates.	Derived from other Sources.	TOTALS of INCOME.	TOTALS of EXPENDITURE.	Number of Patients each Year.
	Yearly.	Extra.					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1828	1,699 13 1	- - -	2,565 1 11	567 1 10	4,831 17 7	4,788 7 10	1,283
1829	1,675 13 10	- - -	2,664 14 6	643 1 11	4,983 10 3	4,907 9 4	1,202
1830	1,256 13 10	- - -	2,645 4 2	471 18 11	4,373 16 11	4,569 13 8	1,334
1831	1,996 13 10	- - -	2,614 12 8	479 7 -	5,690 13 6	4,891 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,656
1832	1,962 - -	- - -	2,842 3 2	677 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,482 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,841 13 3	1,797
1833	1,500 - -	- - -	2,746 9 4	447 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,694 - 11	4,595 15 10	2,048
1834	1,500 - -	- - -	2,669 19 11	509 6 -	4,679 6 9	4,660 4 5	1,657
1835	1,500 - -	- - -	2,722 1 9	461 4 7	4,683 16 4	4,648 15 4	1,719
1836	1,500 - -	- - -	2,601 13 11	474 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,575 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,659 1 9	1,939
1837	1,500 - -	906 5 2	2,668 7 3	457 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,531 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,677 8 7	2,268
1838	1,500 - -	- - -	2,529 1 1	448 18 -	4,477 19 1	4,529 12 5	1,579
1839	1,500 - -	121 14 -	2,327 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	456 18 2	4,406 9 9	4,414 4 11	1,582
1840	1,500 - -	- - -	2,584 13 -	459 2 10	4,543 15 10	4,652 7 10	1,470
TOTALS - £.	20,590 14 7	1,027 19 2	34,182 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,553 11 2	62,954 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	62,829 16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,534

65. Hand in the book containing rental of your property?—A rental sent in.

66. Furnish the items of income for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts, in the following order; viz.

#### Income.

The hospital accounts for the year 1842 will not close until 31st March instant, so at present this query cannot be answered. The financial year has been changed by order of Government; a copy of the account ending 31st March 1841 herewith sent.

67. Furnish the items of expenditure for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts in the following order; viz.

#### Expenditure.

See Answer to Query 66; like reasons for not being able to answer this. A copy of the discharge for 31st March 1841 herewith sent.

68. Tabular statement of Income and Expenditure for 1841?—

TABULAR STATEMENT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of Dr. Stevens' Hospital for 1840.

#### INCOME.

Balance to Credit on 31st March 1840.	Parliamentary Grant.	Rents.	Interest on Funded Property.	Donations.	Pay Patients.	Advanced by Receiver, to 31st March 1841.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
15 16 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,500 - -	2,584 13 -	440 14 10	10 - -	8 8	92 15 10	4,652 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

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## EXPENDITURE

Provisions.	Fuel and Light.	Medicines.	Furniture.	Stationery.	Incidentals.	Insurance.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,582 15 2	310 6 2	729 18 10	580 8 -	53 16 4	76 14 -½	18 16 8

  

Clothing.	Officers' Salaries.	Servants' Wages.	Head Rents, &c.	Sundries, per Registrar.	Balance due to Treasurers.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
21 16 8	403 10 -	345 15 10½	342 1 1	186 9 -	- - -	4,652 7 10½

69. What the amount of bequests, donations, and life subscriptions, from the commencement of the charity, as per annexed form?—

YEARS.	BY WHOM.	REQUESTS.	DONATIONS.	LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.	TOTAL EACH YEAR.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.

This hospital being established so many years ago, it would be too voluminous to furnish the required information. The following return of all donations and bequests received since 1829, and a statement of the funds of the hospital and its income, will afford information that, it is hoped, will be equally satisfactory:

## DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

YEARS	1830.	1831.	1832 and 1833.	1834.	1835 to 1839.	1840.	1841.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	3 3 -	4 17 9	- - -	5 4 -	- - -	1 1 -	10 - -	24 5 9

## ANNUAL INCOME OF DR. STEVENS' HOSPITAL.

BY WHOM BEQUEATHED.	LANDS, WHERE SITUATE.	YEARLY RENT.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	—
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Dr. R. Stevens -	County Westmeath and King's County - -	556 15 10	Held in fee, quit-rents - -	21 10 -
	County of Carlow - -	81 10 2	- - Lives, renewable for ever, at yearly rent - - -	13 11 8
Edward Cusack -	County of Meath - -	1,094 16 3	Ditto, at yearly rent and charges	200 6 1
	City of Dublin - -	86 15 4	Ditto - - ditto of - - -	24 10 -
Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher.	County of Dublin - -	463 19 5	Fee-farm - - ditto - - -	5 16 4
Archdeacon Williamson	City of Dublin - -	87 13 8	Fee, quit-rent - - - -	3 11 11
Col. Alex. Montgomery	County of Dublin - -	10 - -	Fee - - - - -	-
Philip Ramsey -	City of Dublin - -	39 18 10	- - Lease of years, will expire in 1853 - - - -	2 15 4

BY WHOM BEQUEATHED.	LANDS, WHERE SITUATE.	YEARLY RENT.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	—
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Lewis Moore -	City of Dublin -	25 16 10	Lives, renewable for ever -	13 16 10
William Golding -	City of Dublin -	36 18 6	Term years, will expire in 1883 -	12 18 6
	A purchase made by the governors of ground- rents in Crow-street -	112 12 4	Fee, quit-rent -	- 11 1
	Part of hospital ground, set to governors of Swift's Hospital -	9 4 7	Rentcharges -	47 18 10
	£. 2,605 16 9		£. 347 6 7	
	Deduct head rents and charges -	347 6 7		
	Net Annual Profit - £.	2,258 10 2		
	Yearly interest on turnpike debentures -	5 1 6		
	Ditto, on 11,105 l. Old 3½ per. cent. stock -	388 14 -		
	Ditto, - 1,099 l. ditto, Barrett's legacy -	38 9 8		
	Ditto, - 242 l. New 3½ per cent. stock -	8 9 8		
	Net Yearly Income - - - £.	2,699 5 -		

Beside the lands here enumerated, are lands appropriated to the sole use of the chaplain, not included in the foregoing rental. Mrs. Esther Johnson left 1,000 l. to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the use of the chaplain, who himself receives the rents, independent of any control of the governors.

70. How have these bequests, donations, and life subscriptions been disposed of; if invested in the public funds, in the names of trustees, state particulars of the funds, and the names of the trustees, in which each description is vested?—Bequests and donations, if of any amount, have been invested in stock; a few small subscriptions or donations have gone into the general annual expenditure. The most part of the funds originally subscribed were expended in the erection of the hospital and furniture. At present the governors have—11,105 l. 14 s. 3 d. invested in Old 3½ per cent. stock; 1,099 l. 10 s. 8 d. invested in Old 3½ per cent. stock, Barrett's legacy; 242 l. 6 s. invested in New 3½ per cent. Government stock; and two Mullingar turnpike debentures for 50 l., and originally bequeathed to the hospital.

71. Can you suggest any more advantageous mode of investing the funds of your hospital?—No, not at present.

72. Are there any other funds belonging to the charity beside those you have stated; if so, particularize them?—None, except rents of estates.

73. If any part of the funds which constitute the above have been expended, state how, when, and by what authority?—None.

74. Are there any annual subscriptions; if so, state the amount separately since the year 1829?—None.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates, in 1829, have reported that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance, on the part of such institutions as Dr. Stevens' Hospital, to be the following; viz.

1. The proved utility of the charity.
2. The improbability of its maintenance by private aid only.
3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation.
4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state, as distinctly as possible, upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid upon the principles so laid down.

#### REPORT of the Governors of Dr. Stevens' Hospital.

In reply to the above, the governors have to observe, that the utility of Dr. Stevens' Hospital may be fairly estimated by its character with the public and profession.

The governors have no desire to prove their case by instituting comparisons; they feel, however, justified in affirming (which is matter of public notoriety) that the hospital is a favourite institution with the diseased poor and public. That admission and advice is anxiously sought for, not only by those resident in Dublin, but also by numbers from all parts of Ireland. That poverty and severe disease have always had due preference, and constituted the only claim for relief. That there is no unnecessary expenditure, and that, on examination, it will appear the patients enjoy every reasonable comfort and attendance.

With respect to the possibility of the maintenance of the hospital at its present rate by private subscriptions, the answer is obvious. If thrown on its own resources, no doubt by

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due exertion, much good would be effected; but funds could not be raised, or deductions made in expenditure, so as to permit the admission of the present number of patients.

The governors admit they can found no claim on funds likely to be raised by local taxation, as Dr. Stevens' Hospital is, essentially, a general hospital.

The governors fear that the principle of economy in salaries has been carried out to a fault. It will appear, on comparison with similar institutions, that the salaries and allowances of the medical officers are small in proportion to the quantity of duty expected to be done. The non-resident medical officers receive a small sum for carriage-hire, which, 100 years ago, may have been an adequate allowance.

(By order.)

13 March 1842.

(signed) Ben. B. Johnson, R. and R.

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(E.)

#### CORK-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

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Cork-street Fever  
Hospital.

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THE prevalence of fever at all times amongst a dense and impoverished population such as that of Dublin, and the fearful ravages it has committed at different periods, render the necessity of such an establishment as the Cork-street Fever Hospital, for the maintenance of public health, unquestionably manifest.

This subject has been fully adverted to in the reports of the Commissioners in 1808 and 1830.

We inspected every ward and examined the books of the hospital; we also examined of the governors, Mr. Arthur Guinness, Mr. Allen, and Mr. English, as also the governors collectively, at their meeting on Thursday the 14th instant; and of the medical attendants, Dr. O'Brien and Dr. G. A. Kennedy.

The hospital was opened in 1804, Parliament having contributed 1,954*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* towards its erection; the then Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Hardwicke, having subscribed 300*l.*, the then Secretary for Ireland 200*l.*, and the remainder of its expense, no less than 8,864*l.* 1*s.*, having been raised by voluntary subscription among the citizens of Dublin. It being subsequently found necessary to increase the accommodation, an additional building was erected in 1809, and a second one in 1817.

##### *Accommodation.*

There are 36 rooms for patients, containing 257 beds; the number of patients in the house on the day of our visiting it was 131. The ventilation of the wards is extremely good, and the hospital appeared admirably calculated for its purpose.

The accommodation proving insufficient on the occasions of the prevalent typhus fevers of 1826 and 1837, tents were supplied by Government, and pitched upon the grounds attached to the hospital. Although the mortality appears to have been greater in a very small proportion, (perhaps attributable to the bad cases taken in there,) and the cure slower in reference to the patients so accommodated, as stated in the answer to the 8th Query, yet there can be no doubt that the fever so prevalent in Dublin at those periods was greatly checked by the prompt measures thus taken by the Government and governors of the hospital, in consequence of having such an establishment in operation.

##### *Management.*

According to the general rules of the hospital, it is managed by a committee of 21, consisting of the 15 trustees and six subscribers, chosen annually by the governors, according to the bye-laws; a donation of 20 guineas, or a subscription annually of two guineas, being the qualification of a governor.

The following are the committee for 1842:

Edward Allen, Edward Barrington, Joseph Bewley, Francis Augustus Codd, Thomas Crosthwaite, William Disney, Thomas Disney, William English, Arthur Guinness, James Haughton, Joseph Hone, David Charles La Touche, William Digges La Touche, George Millner, John Perry, James Pim, John Powell, John T. Purser, George Renny, George Roe, and Richard Watkins, esqrs.

The committee meet every Thursday; they are extremely regular in their attendance, and exhibit the greatest assiduity in superintending this important and valuable establishment. There are also two monthly visitors appointed from the committee.

*Officers.*No. 4. (E.)  
Cork-street Fever  
Hospital.

The following is a statement of the medical and other officers and servants of the institution:

NAME.	OFFICE.	SALARY.	EMOLUMENTS.	OBSERVATIONS.
		£. s. d.		
John O'Brien -	Permanent Physicians.	92 6 4	None - - -	Not resident.
Patrick Harkan -		92 6 4		
John O'Riordan -		92 6 4		
John Eustace -		92 6 4		
G. A. Kennedy -		92 6 4		
Gordon Jackson -	Temporary Physicians.	92 6 4	None - - -	Not resident.
Samuel Hanna -		- - -		
Thomas Brady -	Surgeon -	55 7 8	None - - -	Not resident.
Leonard Trant -	Apothecary -	90 - -	- - - -	Resident.
Richard Stephenson -	Registrar -	138 9 4	- - - -	Resident.
James Montgomery -	Matron -	69 4 8	- - - -	Resident.
Margt. Montgomery -	Engineer -	42 18 -	10s. monthly -	Resident.
Maurice Lynan -	- - -	39 - -	4l. 4s. gratuity, with great coats and hats.	Resident.
John Hislam -	- - -	27 6 -		
John Mullen -	- - -	40 4 -		
Patrick Rorke -	- - -	39 - -	9s. 6d. per week for diet Rations - - -	Resident.
Thomas Fox -	- - -	39 - -		
Michael Toole -	- - -	20 16 -		
Richard Netterville -	- - -	12 12 -	9s. 6d. per week for diet Rations - - -	Resident.
Mary Carroll -	- - -	6 6 -		
20 nurses and servants, each at -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	Resident.

All cases of reported fever are visited previous to admission; three of the attending physicians are engaged in the performance of this duty, the other three in attending patients in the hospital, alternately every two months. Considering the nature and extent of the duties to be performed (the average number of visits paid each day during the last two years having been 17), and the station in the profession of the gentlemen who perform them, the salaries appear to us moderate. We are also of opinion, having reference to the prevalence at all times of fever in so poor a population as that of Dublin, the probability of its occasional extension, and the risk that appertains to medical gentlemen attending a large fever hospital, that it would not be expedient to diminish the number of physicians.

*Patients.*

The physicians state that none but fever cases, or cases with febrile symptoms, are admitted into the hospital. A box is open at the gate of the institution for the reception of application papers, with a notice of the existence of fever in any house; these application papers are forwarded to the house of the extern physician each morning, about half-past ten o'clock; the extern physician visits the house noticed in such paper during the day, and if he finds febrile symptoms, gives the family an order for admission; this order being delivered at the institution, the fever-carriage is sent for the patient, and the house fumigated and white-washed; the clothes also of patients after admission are washed and fumigated, and every means taken to prevent infection. The extern physicians, however, whose sole business appears to be to visit in cases in which the application papers have been sent to them from the hospital, have no power of visiting in any other cases, or of ordering the admission of a patient, even in cases of the utmost emergency, or where a second member of the same family exhibits symptoms of fever; and consequently where it happens that an application paper is not lodged till after ten o'clock in the morning, it remains in the box till the following day.

*Income and Expenditure.*

The average income since 1828 has been 5,072 l. 2s. 1 d.; the average Government grant during same period, 3,821 l. 12s. 2 d.; the average expenditure since 1828 has been 5,091 l. 19s. 7 d.; the average number of patients during each year has been 4,155; the average cost of each patient in passing through the hospital has been 1l. 4s. 6 d.; 17 days is stated to have been the average time for a patient to remain. Great care appears to be taken in checking the receipts.



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and issues of supplies; the contracts are properly made, and at reasonable prices.

£. 8,620. 18s. is the amount of stock invested in the 3½ per Cents., in addition to which, the governors are possessed of 50 Grand Canal debentures, of 92l. 6s. 2d. each.

Regarding this hospital as indispensably necessary with a view to public health and safety, and concurring entirely in opinion with the respectable and experienced governors whom we examined, that it would be useless to expect that a much larger portion of the expense of maintaining it than is already contributed could be derived from private sources, and being able to state to your Excellency that its management is extremely good and economical, we do not hesitate to recommend that the grant in its favour be continued.

We are happy to be able to remark that, a considerable portion of the hospital is at present unoccupied. While we attribute this principally to the present season being unusually healthy, we feel warranted in attributing it likewise to the improved and temperate habits of the lower classes, and also to the diminution of extreme destitution, in consequence of the opening of the Dublin workhouses. We have to make the following suggestions, with the view of rendering the Cork-street Fever Hospital more extensively useful.

We are of opinion that, continuing the present number, viz. the six permanent and two temporary or supernumerary, no physician should be capable of being re-elected after the eighth year of his attendance; the senior thus vacating his office each year, and the vacancy being supplied by an open election, in the manner prescribed by the first bye-law under the head "Physician." The salaries to be according to the annexed scale.

*Proposed Scale.*

	£
1st year, temporary or supernumerary physician	No salary.
2d " ditto ditto	ditto
3d " ordinary physician	40
4th " ditto	60
5th " ditto	80
6th " ditto	100
7th " ditto	100
8th " ditto	100

We are strengthened in offering this recommendation, by finding that the plan of physicians going out in rotation was entertained and approved of by the governors in the year 1821, as appears in the minutes, though it was not acted upon by the Government of the day.

The rotation of physicians, while it would increase the usefulness of the hospital to the medical profession, in the more extensive opportunity it would afford for the observation and treatment of fever, would also effect a reduction in the cost of its medical attendance, and avoid the necessity of superannuation allowances, which, in the case of some other institutions, have been granted with the sanction or by the direction of Government. In making this arrangement, regard should, of course, be had to the claims and interests of the present physicians.

Actuated also by the feeling that a public establishment should be rendered as generally useful as possible, we took much pains to ascertain how far the introduction of pupils into the hospital might be permitted without injury to the patients, and we examined the heads of the medical profession in Dublin on the subject.

The excellent and efficient Board of governors having had the matter under frequent consideration, and having a strong objection to such admission, on the ground that it would be calculated to disturb the quiet which fever patients peculiarly require, we have some hesitation in expressing to your Excellency an opinion at variance with theirs. But we feel bound to state that, on the best evidence we have been enabled to collect from the highest medical authorities in this country, and from the practice of the other Dublin hospitals with fever wards, as well as those in London, we are unable to discover that the admission of pupils, limited in number, and under proper restrictions and regulations, would be productive of the evils which the humane apprehensions of the governors have led them

them to anticipate. On the contrary, it is confidently asserted by gentlemen of the largest experience, and of the highest medical and moral reputation, that great benefit arises to patients in fever hospitals from the increased attention and observation of their symptoms which the presence of intelligent pupils occasions.

Considering, therefore, the great value in Ireland of disseminating, as widely as possible, a knowledge of and familiarity with fever amongst medical pupils, we feel it our duty to recommend that the governors, reconsidering this important question, should elect two clinical clerks, whose business it should be, as in Stevens' Hospital, to observe and note down cases; and that the governors should likewise permit the introduction of a certain number of pupils, perhaps two or three for each physician, under such restrictions and regulations as they may deem expedient.

It appears to us a matter of general advantage to a public medical institution, and especially in the discussion of questions which must frequently arise out of communications between the governors and medical officers of such institutions, that the governors should be enabled to avail themselves of the opinions of at least one medical gentleman of high reputation, unconnected, professionally, with the institution. This consideration seems to have prevailed in reference to the Cork-street Hospital, for we find the name of Dr. Rennie amongst the governors. But as that gentleman has been unable for some time to attend, we have taken the liberty of suggesting to the governors that, in the event of a vacancy, it would be for the interest of the institution that some one of the heads of the profession in Dublin should be added to the Board.

We have only further to suggest, with the view of securing more prompt attention to reported cases of fever than the present regulations with respect to admission provide for, that in the afternoon (perhaps at three o'clock), as well as in the morning, the application papers should be taken out of the letter-box at the door of the institution, and forwarded to the extern physicians of the day; and that it should be the duty of the extern physicians to visit such reported cases the same afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining if they are such as to require immediate admission into the hospital; and if so, that the order for admission should be immediately given.

2 May 1842.

*Geo. A. Hamilton  
David Cha' La Touche.  
Jr Barlow.*

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#### QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Hospital.

1. STATE the year in which the institution was opened?—The institution was opened 14th May 1804.

2. How was the institution established, whether by Act of Parliament or by charter; if by either, furnish a copy?—Neither by Act of Parliament nor by Charter.

3. By what funds was it built or endowed?—By private subscriptions and donations, aided by Parliamentary grants.

4. Did the Government of the day contribute towards its erection or endowment, and to what extent?—Parliament granted, in the years 1802 and 1803, 1,954*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* His Excellency Earl Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, gave a private donation of 300*l.*, and the Right Hon. Charles Abbot contributed 200*l.* The remaining sum of 8,864*l.* 1*s.* was subscribed by the citizens of Dublin.

5. Have any, and what additions been made to the original building, and when?—Since 1804 two houses have been added to the buildings of the hospital, the first opened in 1809, the second in 1817, in addition to which a new laundry was erected in 1818.

6. What the present extent of accommodation?—Two hundred and fifty-seven beds.

7. Has the accommodation been at all times sufficient; if not, how has the want of accommodation been supplied?—In the years 1826 and 1837, in consequence of epidemic, the accommodation proved insufficient. On both these occasions large tents were supplied by Government, and pitched upon the grounds attached to the hospital, for the reception of those for whom accommodation could not be provided within the wards of the institution.

8. Have the patients accommodated in such way recovered as speedily as those in the wards of the hospital?—By the records of the hospital for one of the periods referred to (1837) it appears that the average length of time each patient remained in hospital was,

In the houses, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  days; in the tents, 17  $\frac{1}{2}$  days.

And the mortality.

In the houses, 1 in 13  $\frac{1}{2}$  nearly; in the tents, 1 in 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  nearly.

9. What quantity of ground, if any, is held in connexion with the hospital?—The whole area of the hospital is 4 A. 0 R. 13 P.

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10. Is the land cultivated for the purposes of the charity, or let out to others?—Hay for the use of the horses is grown on the unoccupied portion of the ground.

11. What is the income derived from the land?—None.

12. To what annual rent is the hospital property subject?—£. 65. 3 s. 4 d. per annum, and renewal fines.

13. What is the tenure under which the property is held?—By lease of lives, renewable for ever, from Alexander Ross, bearing date 26th February 1802.

14. Are the buildings and furniture of the institution sufficiently insured against fire, and for what amount; how often, and at what time is stock taken?—The buildings and furniture are insured in the sum of 9,200 £.; stock is taken every three months.

15. What is the number of rooms?—

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN FEVER HOSPITAL, Cork Street, and how Occupied.

EAST WING (a).		CENTRE HOUSE—continued.	
Rooms for patients - - -	24	Unoccupied rooms - - -	3
Ditto for nurses - - -	4	Servant's room - - -	1
SOUTH WING.		CONVALESCENT WING.	
Rooms for patients (b) - -	8	Patients' rooms - - -	4
Ditto for nurses - - -	6	Nurses' ditto - - -	1
Ditto for head nurse - - -	1	Servants' ditto - - -	1
Bath and reception room - -	1	Store ditto - - -	2
CENTRE HOUSE.		Registrar's ditto - - -	3
Physician's room - - -	1	Board-room - - -	1
Apothecary's shop - - -	1	Waiting-room - - -	1
Ditto parlour, closet, and bed-rooms	4	Total Number of Rooms - - -	71
Housekeeper's ditto, ditto, ditto -	4		

(a) This house is at present unoccupied.

(b) Two of these at present unoccupied.

16. What is the number of beds?—*Vide* Answer to Query 6.

17. Are the rooms spacious and properly ventilated?—The rooms or wards first erected are on a smaller scale than those in the south wing, last erected. The whole are properly ventilated.

18. Are all the beds supported exclusively by the institution; if not, state how many are supported otherwise, and under what circumstances?—All the beds are supported exclusively by the institution.

19. What is the number of inmates in the hospital at present, distinguishing males and females, with number in each ward?—

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL on the Night of 16th March 1842.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In lower ward, south wing - - -	27	-	27
In middle ward, ditto - - -	2	27	29
In upper ward, ditto - - -	4	39	43
In convalescent wing - - -	2	12	14
Total Number in Hospital - - -	35	78	113

20. How many more patients could be accommodated?—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In east wing - - -	24	48	72
In south wing - - -	3	23	26
In convalescent wing - - -	28	18	46
Total Vacancies - - -	55	89	144

21. If any vacancies, why not filled up?—In consequence of decrease in the number of applications for admission.

22. Have

22. Have you a list of candidates for admission? If so, send in a copy.

The following is a Copy of the Form of Application Book, viz.

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NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Application.	Date of Admission.	If to be White-washed.	Extern Physician.	Why not Admitted.
Richard Grace	- - 3, Sampson's-lane, Moore-street.	1842 : Mar. 16	1842 : - -	- -	Kennedy	not fit case.
Richard Carr	- 29, Thomas-court -	- 16	Mar. 16	to be	Jackson.	
James Jenkinson	- 53, Lower Kevin-street	- 16	- 16	ditto	O'Reardon.	
Francis Norris	- 5, Back-lane - -	- 16	- 16	ditto	ditto.	
Emily Byrne	- 12, Digges-lane -	- 16	- 16	ditto	ditto.	
Ellen Brady	- 60, New Row, Poddle	- 16	- 16	ditto	ditto.	
Ellen Murphy	- 5, Bow-lane, Stephen-st.	- 16	- 16	- -	ditto.	

A similar list is made each day.

*Management of the Hospital.*

23. How is the institution governed? Furnish a copy of your laws and bye-laws?—By a committee of subscribers, consisting of 21 members, 15 of whom are trustees for life, the remaining six elected annually.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES upon which the Hospital is founded, laid down by the Original Subscribers to its Erection and Establishment; expressed in Resolutions passed at a Meeting held at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on the 28th of October 1801.

1. THAT to relieve the destitute poor, afflicted with fever, and to check the progress of contagion, are the main objects of the proposed institution.

2. That in order to carry the design fully into effect, we are of opinion that the erection of a new building, adapted in its construction and all its arrangements for the specific purpose of a house of recovery, would be more desirable than the fitting up any old buildings, designed for other purposes.

3. That we consider manifest poverty and disease, properly ascertained to the satisfaction of the managing committee, (to be appointed as hereafter directed), and residence within a certain district (to be defined in the manner hereafter prescribed), as the only circumstances necessary to entitle a patient to admission; and we are of opinion that no recommendation of a subscriber should, on any account, be attended to, unless the above circumstances shall, after minute inquiry at the houses of the persons recommended, be found to concur.

4. That the procuring the ground on which the House of Recovery shall be built, the erection of the building, and the providing the necessary furniture, be entrusted to 15 trustees, in whom the property of the institution shall be invested, without any other control than that they shall permit the building to be used for the purpose of a house of recovery or fever hospital, conformably to the general principles now agreed on.

5. That in the outset of the establishment, accommodation should be provided for the reception of at least 40 patients; but if the funds of the institution, whether arising from donations or annual subscriptions, should so far increase as that a surplus shall remain after the above-mentioned accommodation shall have been provided for, the trustees shall be at liberty either to enlarge the establishment by providing accommodation for an additional number of fever patients, or in case such enlargement shall be deemed inexpedient, to such other measures as they shall deem most conducive to the health of the poor of this city; and in case the House of Recovery shall hereafter be discontinued for the space of three years, the said trustees shall be at liberty to dispose of the property then in their possession, or the produce thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, in such manner as they shall judge most eligible.

6. That the management of the institution, the extent of the district from whence patients labouring under contagious fever may be admitted into the house, the appointment of physicians, nurses, and all the other officers and servants, be vested in a committee, consisting of the trustees and six other persons, to be elected annually by the governors.

7. That said committee shall be fully competent to make all such rules and bye-laws (not inconsistent with the principles expressed in these resolutions) as may seem best fitted to carry the objects of the institution fully into effect, as well for the internal regulation of the house and the admission of patients, as for preventing the spreading of contagion in the houses and neighbourhood from whence the patients shall have been removed, and for the introduction of such habits of cleanliness as may diminish, if not destroy, the operation of those causes that have contributed to make such an institution so necessary at the present time, and to disburse from time to time such sums as may be necessary for any of the above purposes.

8. That a donation of twenty guineas, paid in any one year, shall make the donor governor for life, and that annual subscribers of two guineas or upwards, shall also be governors, provided that no such annual subscriber (after the first year) shall vote at the election of

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members of the managing committee, unless his name shall have been on the books of the institution, as a subscriber, for one whole year previous to such election, and unless he shall have paid his subscription for the year in which he shall tender his vote, together with all arrears thereof.

9. That it shall be lawful for the managing committee, at any meeting specially summoned for the purpose (not fewer than 11 members being present), to enlarge the sum necessary to constitute a governor.

10. That when a vacancy or vacancies shall occur by the death or resignation of any of the trustees, any one of the remaining trustees shall have a power of convening the others, specifying the place, time, and purpose of the meeting, and giving three days' notice thereof; and the trustees who shall meet in consequence of such notice (provided every trustee resident in the city of Dublin shall have been summoned, and not fewer than five shall have been assembled together) shall be competent either to fill up such vacancy or vacancies, by the election of a new trustee or trustees, or to empower the governors to enlarge the number of managers to co-operate with the trustees, by electing one or more additional managers, as may seem best calculated to advance the purposes of the institution; provided always, that the number of managers shall not be enlarged beyond the number of nine, nor the number of trustees reduced below the number of 12, nor the whole number of the committee beyond the number of 21, by such proceeding.

11. That in case of the insolvency or general non-residence of any one or more of the trustees in the city of Dublin, or within ten miles thereof, the remaining trustees be and they are hereby empowered (if they shall think it expedient so to do) to declare the place of such trustee or trustees vacant, and to proceed either to the election of a new trustee or trustees, or to enlarge the number of elective managers, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions, as are contained in the foregoing resolution.

12. That in case it shall be found by the experience of three years after the opening of the hospital, that a committee of 21 members is not sufficient for conducting the business of the institution, it shall be competent for the managing committee, specially summoned for the purpose, and not fewer than 11 being assembled together, to declare that the number of elective managers should be enlarged to any number not exceeding the number of trustees at the time, or that the number of said annually-elected managers should be reduced to a number of not less than the original number of six, as the exigency of the institution may require.

13. That in case it shall be found expedient to enlarge the committee to the full number of 30 members, and the number of trustees shall have been reduced below the original number of 15, it shall be competent to the trustees, or any five of them, assembled in the manner described in the 10th resolution, to restore the original number of 15 trustees, in the manner hereinbefore directed.

14. That it be an instruction to the managing committee, to take special care that such a registry shall be kept of all their proceedings, whether within the walls of the House of Recovery or without, as shall enable them at all times to exhibit to the public a detailed view of their progress; and that it be a standing rule of the institution, that at the end of the year after the opening of the hospital, and at the end of every succeeding year, an account of the annual income and expenditure, and all other particulars of their progress, shall be printed for the public information.

#### BYE-LAWS as altered and amended in Committee.

28th December 1887.

#### General Rules.

1. ALL general meetings of the governors shall be summoned by public advertisement, in one or more newspapers, and one shall be called annually, to wit, on the first Thursday in October, to appoint six persons from amongst the governors, who, with the 15 trustees, are to form the managing committee for the ensuing year.

2. The district of the House of Recovery includes the whole of the city of Dublin within the Circular Road.

3. Applications for admission, stating the sick person's name and place of abode, are to be put into the letter-box, at the east entrance to the hospital, before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or the patient cannot be visited on the same day; and no patient can be received into the hospital unless the physician's order for admission be delivered on the day on which it bears date, nor in any other manner than in the hospital carriage.

4. In order to counteract contagion, the apartments from whence patients are removed to the hospital shall be whitewashed by persons appointed for the purpose, when the extern physician shall report it to be necessary; and whenever the extern physician shall report to the managing committee that fever of a peculiar malignancy exists in a particular dwelling, all necessary measures shall be taken by them to purify the furniture, bedding, &c. in order to extinguish the existing contagion; and in cases where the removal of the sick person shall not be deemed advisable, or where the fever shall have ceased in a dwelling-house, and any measures shall appear to the extern physician necessary or conducive to prevent the renewal of its effects, he shall report his opinion thereon to the managing committee, who may give directions for their adoption.

5. No officer or servant of the institution shall presume at any time to take from any patient, tradesman, servant, or others, any fee or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any service done or to be done on account of the institution, on pain of being immediately dismissed.

6. In

6. In order to form a permanent fund for the maintenance of the hospital, all sums given thereto, whether by legacy or donation, amounting to 50 l. and upwards, shall be laid out in such Government securities as shall be approved of by the committee, and that legacies amounting to 10 l. or upwards, bequeathed to the hospital, shall in like manner be laid out by the committee in such securities as aforesaid.

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#### *Managing Committee.*

1. The managing committee meet at the House of Recovery to transact business on every Thursday at eight o'clock in the morning, except during the months of November, December, January, and February, when they meet at half-past eight o'clock, three to be a quorum, and may adjourn from time to time as they shall think necessary.

2. The committee may be summoned to meet on any emergency by the registrar, on his receiving a requisition for the purpose, signed by two members of the committee.

3. One or more members of the committee shall be appointed visitor or visitors for each month, whose special duty it shall be to visit the hospital frequently, and to see that all regulations are duly attended to.

4. The minutes of every day's meeting to be carefully read over in the fair book, and when compared with the rough minutes, to be signed by the chairman of the day; and all business entered for consideration on the minutes of any day's proceedings to be considered and disposed of on the following day of meeting, before any other business is transacted, with the following exceptions; viz.

1st. At the first meeting in the month medicines and all other articles wanted for the current month to be ordered.

2d. At the weekly meeting next following the first of each month the register shall furnish a list of articles furnished to the house, and the bills of them, for which payment is to be made; these shall be examined by the committee, and if found right and to have been procured conformably to order, shall be marked for payment, and a draft or drafts on the treasurers given to discharge the same.

3d. At the meeting succeeding that on which the foregoing examination has been made the receipts or vouchers for the sums so ordered to be paid shall be compared therewith, and if found right the account shall be passed, and the abstract entered on the minutes.

4th. Whenever the treasurer's receipts are produced from the collector, the same shall be entered on the minutes.

5th. On reading the minutes of the former meeting, when entries of money occur that form the basis for entries in the journal, examination shall be made that those transactions be correctly journalised.

#### *Physicians and Surgeon.*

1. The physicians and surgeon shall be elected annually, to wit, on the first meeting of the managing committee in the month of January, the committee to be specially summoned for the purpose, and no election or dismission of a physician or surgeon to take place at such first meeting, unless there be eleven members present; nevertheless, if said number do not attend at the next meeting of the committee specially summoned for the purpose, the members present, being a quorum, at such second meeting shall be competent to act.

2. There shall be six physicians, to be denominated permanent physicians, and there shall be two to be called on; in consequence of any of the said physicians being absent from sickness or leave, as the managing committee shall direct; these shall be called temporary physicians; and when a temporary physician shall be called in, he shall take the place and perform the duties in all respects of the physician he is called in to represent.

3. Three of the physicians shall attend to the intern duty, and three to the extern; and the intern physicians are to visit the hospital every day at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and one of the physicians shall also visit every evening such patients as may have been admitted into the hospital at any hour too late to be prescribed for by the physician visiting in the forenoon, such evening visit not to be earlier than six o'clock nor later than eight o'clock; and each physician shall write his name and hour of attendance and departure in a book for that purpose.

4. The physicians and surgeon shall not absent themselves from their duties except by reason of absence from town on private or professional business, or from ill health; and when any of the physicians or surgeon shall require leave of absence from either of these causes, he shall, previous to his absenting himself, if practicable, communicate the circumstance to the committee, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made to fill his place. When a physician shall be prevented by sudden indisposition from performing the intern duty, he shall find a substitute from amongst the extern physicians, if possible, notifying the fact immediately to the apothecary; but if he shall be unable to find a substitute, he shall make report to the apothecary, who shall summon one of the temporary physicians to act until the next meeting of the committee, and make report of the circumstance to the committee, the duties of the hospital requiring the daily attendance of three physicians at the appointed hours. The physicians shall regulate their attendance on the extern and intern duties of the hospital annually, agreeably to a roster, to be drawn out and signed by them, and handed in to the committee.

5. The list of medicines agreed on by the physicians, and sanctioned by the managing committee, shall be adhered to.

6. The physicians shall write their prescriptions in books kept for that purpose, and give the necessary directions to the apothecary respecting the medical treatment of the patients in

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the interval between their daily visits; also respecting the ventilation of the passages and wards.

7. Applications for admission shall be forwarded to the extern physicians at 10 o'clock; the applicants shall then be visited as soon as possible, and if the physician find their diseases to be such as are fit to be admitted into the hospital, he shall fill up and sign a printed order for admission, which he shall direct the patient's friends to take immediately to the hospital; if the physician find the case unfit for removal to the hospital, he shall on the following day return an account in writing, in order that it be entered in the registry of applications for admission; and it is to be noticed as a fundamental principle of the institution, that no patient is to be admitted into the hospital but in the manner set forth in this rule.

8. The physicians shall report, in the order for admission, all the apartments from whence patients are brought to the hospital that require whitewashing; and to the managing committee, when cases of peculiar malignancy exist that call for other measures.

9. The surgeon shall attend each day at one o'clock, and write his name and hour of attendance and departure in a book for that purpose; he is at those times to give all necessary surgical attendance to the patients in the hospital.

10. The intern physicians shall order the wards of the hospital to be whitewashed when they shall judge expedient.

11. In the winter months, that is, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, if the intern physicians find that patients they are about to discharge labour under a pulmonic or rheumatic disease, which requires the warmth of additional clothing to forward recovery, as well as to guard against the chance of speedy relapse into fever, they shall certify the same to the housekeeper, in order that she shall furnish each of such patients with a new flannel waistcoat previous to dismission.

12. The intern physicians shall order the removal of patients from fever to convalescent wards, as they shall judge necessary, and in case of relapse, shall immediately order them back again. When they judge patients sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital, they shall put in the Diet Book, instead of the order for diet, a mark (say x), and no patients are to be discharged from the hospital without this mark. In case of death, instead of the order for diet, another mark shall be affixed (say x x).

13. The permanent physicians shall have a salary agreeably to a fixed scale. The temporary physicians shall be elected without a salary; but in case of a vacancy for a permanent physician, the senior temporary physician shall be appointed to fill such vacancy, and be entitled to salary, commencing at the lowest rate, and rising afterwards, according to the scale of salaries, provided he shall have been one year a temporary physician; if not, he shall not be entitled to salary until he shall have been one year a physician to the hospital.

#### *Registrar and Purveyor.*

1. He shall reside in the hospital, and be accountable for all articles committed to his charge, and shall have a general care over the premises, and have them kept in neat and clean order; and if anything thereon appears amiss, he shall have it rectified or reported to the committee. The porters and whitewashers shall be under his care and direction, save that the apothecary is to give them directions respecting that part of their duty which comes under his control.

2. He shall keep the accounts of the institution regularly, by double entry; fairly copy the proceedings of the trustees, general meetings of governors, and of the managing committee; and summon the meetings of trustees and committees as required.

3. He shall give orders so that the house be kept well supplied with those articles of provisions which the committee have contracted for, and shall purchase on the best terms those smaller articles for the dietary that are not supplied by contract; and he shall deliver out the provisions to the housekeeper, according to the diet tables and the orders of the physicians as to the number of patients on each description of diet. He shall keep exact accounts of the transactions under this head, according to the forms laid down by the committee; he shall be responsible for any errors or deficiencies in this department, and shall have no profit whatever arising therefrom.

4. The coals shall be under his care, and he shall deliver out to the several officers, nurses, and servants the different allowances ordered for their use.

#### *Collector.*

He shall collect the subscriptions with diligence, care, and respect, and shall lodge the sums so collected with the treasurer, at least once a week; he shall deliver the reports of the institution to the subscribers, and furnish a list of subscribers annually to the committee.

#### *Apothecary.*

1. He shall reside in the hospital, and be accountable for all articles committed to his charge; shall not practise as an apothecary except for the institution; he shall keep an exact registry of all patients applying for admission, also of all those that are brought into the hospital, in books kept for those purposes.

2. He shall every morning inspect the hospital carriage, and see that it and the bedding are in a proper state; and on receipt of the physician's order shall send the carriage for the patient, giving the porters who attend it one of the printed advices respecting the removal of



of infection, to be left in the room the patient is brought from, and he shall direct the white-washers to whitewash such apartment as the physicians notify to him to stand in need thereof.

3. He shall attend on the male patients (as the housekeeper on the female) in the reception-room of the hospital, and see that an accurate account be entered in a proper book of the clothes they bring; and he shall be responsible that when taken off they be immersed in cold water, and given in charge to the laundry-maid; their hands, faces, and limbs washed and made perfectly clean with warm water and soap, and their hair combed; and that each patient be provided with the hospital dress previous to being removed into any of the wards; and he shall ascertain when patients bring money or other valuables with them, and shall have the charge thereof until the patient is fit to leave the house, and he shall keep regular entries of all such transactions in books kept for that purpose.

4. He shall satisfy himself by frequent personal visitation, by night as well as by day, that the patients are properly attended to by the nurses, and get their medicines and drinks as directed. The strict observance of this rule will be especially necessary in fever accompanied with delirium.

5. The ventilation of the passages and wards will be regulated by the intern physicians, and the apothecary shall be responsible that their orders are implicitly obeyed.

6. He shall, on the death of a patient, send notice thereof to the friends of the deceased, at the apartments from whence the patient was brought to the hospital; if they do not send for the body within 24 hours, he shall then, agreeably to the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 75, forward a notice thereof to the inspector of anatomy; if it remain unattended to for 24 hours more, he shall then send it for interment to the most convenient burying-ground, in the carriage provided by the hospital for that purpose.

7. He shall attend at the gate every Tuesday and Friday, from half-past two till half-past three o'clock, to give full and authentic information to all applicants relative to their sick friends who are patients in the hospital; and no person can be admitted to see any patient in the hospital without having an order in writing from one of the attending physicians, which order, in cases of extreme danger, shall be left with the apothecary daily.

#### *Housekeeper.*

1. She shall reside in the hospital, and be accountable for all furniture, bedding, clothing, and other articles committed to her charge; and she will have the control over the several nurses and female servants, and, in conjunction with the apothecary, be responsible that the nurses, by night as well as by day, attend upon the sick with diligence, and that they administer such medicines and drinks as shall have been prescribed for them, at the times and in the manner ordered by the physicians.

2. She shall attend on the female patients (as the apothecary on the male) in the reception-room of the hospital, and see that an accurate account be entered in a proper book of the clothes they bring; and she shall be responsible that when taken off they be immersed in cold water, and given in charge to the laundry-maid; their hands, faces, and limbs washed and made perfectly clean with warm water and soap, and their hair combed; and that each patient be provided with the hospital dress previous to being removed into any of the wards; and she shall ascertain when patients bring money or other valuables with them, and shall hand the same to the apothecary, who shall take charge thereof.—See Apothecary, Rule 3.

3. She shall be responsible for the general cleanliness of the hospital, and that the passages and wards are washed three or four times a week with a wet mop, and carefully swept every morning before visiting hour, and this to be done over every part of the floor of each occupied ward. It will likewise be her duty to see that all discharges from the patients shall be removed from the wards into the water-closets without delay.

4. She shall, when any female patient be taken in labour, send immediately for an accoucheur, so that no time may be lost in providing the necessary relief.

5. The laundry shall be under her special superintendence, and she shall be responsible that all linen and bed-clothes, on being removed from the bodies of the patients, be immersed in cold water; that the clothes brought into the house by patients be properly purified and aired, and kept in her custody, she taking special care in all cases that they be perfectly dry before they are delivered to patients on their discharge.

6. She shall see that, on the death of a patient, the body be stretched out, properly dressed, and laid in a coffin, and deposited in a room appropriated to that specific purpose.

7. She shall in the winter months (that is, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May,) furnish with a flannel waistcoat each patient who shall be certified to her by one of the intern physicians to require it, on account of their labouring under a pulmonic or rheumatic disease, which requires the warmth of such additional clothing to forward recovery, as well as to guard against the chance of relapse into fever; said certificate shall be a voucher to her in accounting for the number of waistcoats given into her charge.

8. She shall receive from the purveyor the provisions for the diet of the patients, nurses, and servants, agreeably to the tables of diet, and the orders of the physicians as to the number of patients on each description of diet, and shall see that they be properly cooked and served at the appointed hours.

9. When she considers any of the nurses and servants employed ineligible to be retained, she shall report to the committee to get an order for their discharge; and she shall make inquiry into the characters of such as apply, and engage those she shall think most eligible,



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which engagements shall be reported to the succeeding meeting of the committee for confirmation; and she is required to read the rules for nurses and female servants, together with the fifth general rule, to each nurse or female servant she engages.

#### *Head Nurse.*

1. She shall have the superintendence of the nurses in the fever wards, and shall be responsible that the directions of the physicians respecting the patients be punctually attended to; and shall see the medicines duly administered to the sick at the time and in the manner directed.
2. She shall take care that there is the utmost cleanliness observed in the wards, and that the nurses immediately remove anything offensive.
3. If she shall observe or come to the knowledge of any carelessness or impropriety of conduct in any of the nurses, she shall immediately report the same to the housekeeper, and shall also make an entry thereof in her own book, for the information of the committee.
4. She shall duly note down in the book wherein she enters her nightly visits any window which may have been broken, and the nurse's name in whose ward such took place.
5. She shall also conform to the directions of the apothecary and housekeeper.

#### *Patients.*

1. They are to observe the greatest regularity and decorum at all times, and are not to eat or drink of anything unless ordered by the physicians and supplied by the hospital.
2. No intercourse shall be permitted between the patients accommodated in the fever and convalescent hospitals.
3. The convalescent patients shall breakfast at nine, dine at two, and sup at eight o'clock each day; diet tables shall be hung up in the several convalescent wards of the hospital for their information.
4. The clergy of all persuasions shall be admitted to see any patient in the hospital, on application being made to the apothecary for that purpose; other persons shall not be allowed to visit the patients in the hospital, without having an order in writing from one of the attending physicians, which order, in cases of extreme danger, is to be left with the apothecary daily; but full and accurate medical information shall be given to all applicants relative to their sick friends who are patients in the hospital, on every Tuesday and Friday, from half-past two till half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, by the apothecary, who shall attend at the gate for that purpose, and also at other times in extreme cases.\*
5. It shall be the duty of the nurse in whose ward any patient shall die to communicate the same to the head nurse, without any unnecessary delay, and before removing, stirring, or washing the body.

The head nurse shall, immediately on such communication being made, inform the apothecary.

The apothecary, on being informed of a death, shall immediately proceed to the ward to inspect the body, which is not to be disturbed or removed until he shall have given directions.

#### *Porters.*

1. Two of them shall reside in lodges at the gates of the hospital premises, and some of their families shall attend to the opening and shutting thereof; and it is expected that their lodges shall be kept particularly neat and clean, and that such of their families as attend the gates, shall be always clean and respectable in their persons and apparel.
2. They shall, on receiving instructions from the apothecary, proceed with the carriage, and convey the patients to the hospital from their own homes, with due attention to decorum and humanity, taking care to leave the printed advices respecting removing infection in the rooms the patients are brought from, and urge attention thereto.† On arrival at the hospital,

\* The foregoing regulation, excluding visitors from seeing patients in the hospital, was found necessary from the injury done to the patients themselves, by the admission of visitors, and from the injury done to the visitors by their catching the infection, as well as from the extreme confusion that arose from the admission of a number of visitors at particular periods into the hospital; and to admit at all times would prevent the regular business of the hospital from being attended to.

† *Advice.*—Though you have sent your friend to the House of Recovery, yet the infection may still remain in your rooms and about your clothes; to remove it you are advised to use, without delay, the following means:—First, let all your doors and windows be immediately thrown open, and remain so for two hours; secondly, let the house or room from whence the patient is removed be immediately cleansed; all dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be immersed in cold water; the bed-clothes, after being first steeped in cold water, should be wrung out and washed in warm water and soap; thirdly, let the clothes you wear be steeped in cold water, and afterwards washed, and let every box, chest, drawer, &c. in the infectious house be emptied and cleansed; fourthly, if you lie on straw beds, let the straw be immediately burned, and fresh straw provided, and let the ticken be steeped in cold water; fifthly, whitewash all your rooms and the entrance to them, with lime slacked in the place where you intend to use it, and while it continues bubbling and hot; sixthly, scrape your floor with a shovel, and wash it clean, also your furniture; seventhly, keep in the open air for the space of a week as much as you can; and, lastly, wash your face, hands, and feet, and comb your hair well, every morning at least.

N.B.—The benefit of this advice, after infection has entered your dwelling, you will soon feel, and persevering in your attention to it, will, under God, preserve you from all the variety of wretchedness occasioned by infectious fever; attend to it then with spirit and punctuality, for be assured that cleanliness will check disease; improve your health and strength, and increase your comfort.

The committee, being anxiously desirous to preserve the health and promote the future welfare of all the patients who have been in the hospital, wish to impress on their minds, and on the minds of their friends in general, the absolute necessity of the practice of temperance. The committee further intreat of the patients and their friends not to give any gratuity to the nurses or other servants of the hospital, who would be at once discharged if they were known to accept of anything of the kind.

pital, if the patient be a male, they shall inform the apothecary, and if a female, the housekeeper. They are to behave civilly and decently to the inhabitants of the houses from whence patients are brought, and not on any account to take either money, drink, or other gratuity for any service they may perform, under pain of dismission. In case of death they shall convey the bodies from the wards, and to the place of interment, when not claimed by relations or friends.

3. When not employed as above, they shall be under the order and control of the purveyor, and do whatever they may be directed by him in the service of the institution, whether in serving out coals, supplying the cistern with water, weeding, sweeping, and cleaning the premises, or otherwise.

#### *Whitewashers.*

1. They shall proceed every morning to whitewash such apartments as shall be specified in a list furnished by the apothecary; they shall slack the lime in the rooms, and whitewash every part of the walls they can get at, by removing the beds, furniture, &c., taking care previously to brush away all cobwebs and dirt. They shall behave civilly and decently to the inhabitants, and not on any account take either money, drink, or other gratuity for any service they may perform, under pain of dismission.

2. When not employed in whitewashing, they shall be under the order and control of the purveyor, and do whatever they may be directed by him, in the service of the institution, whether in serving out coals, supplying the cistern with water, weeding, sweeping, and cleaning the premises, or otherwise, it being fully understood that their whole time shall be at the disposal of the committee.

#### *Nurses and Female Servants.*

1. These shall be subject to the direction and control of the housekeeper.

2. The nurses shall, with attention and humanity, wait upon and take care of the sick, under the direction of the physicians, apothecary, and housekeeper; and keep their respective wards in neat and clean order. When the patients are brought to the hospital, they shall convey them to the wards, after they have been properly cleaned.

24. What constitutes a governor; state the number and names of present governors?—See "General Principles," No. 8.—Edward Allen, Edward Barrington, Joseph Bewley, Francis A. Codd, Thomas Crosthwait, William Disney, Thomas Disney, William English, Arthur Guinness, James Haughton, Joseph Hone, David C. La Touche, William Digges La Touche, George Millner, John Perry, James Pim, John Powell, John T. Purser, George Renny, George Roe, Richard Watkins.

25. How often do governors meet, and how many usually attend; and how many constitute a quorum; is there a permanent chairman; if not, how chosen?—The governors meet every Thursday in the year; the attendance averages from three to seven. Three members constitute a quorum. No permanent chairman is appointed, but the third person who enters the board-room is chairman for that day.

26. What is the order of business at their meetings?—The minutes of the last day's proceedings are carefully read over in the fair book, and when compared with the rough minutes, signed by the chairman of the day; and it is a rule generally followed that all business entered for consideration on the minutes of any day's proceedings is considered and disposed of on the following day of meeting, before any other business is transacted, with the following exceptions; viz.

1st. At the first meeting in the month medicines and all other articles wanted for the current month are ordered.

2d. At the weekly meeting next following the first of each month the registrar furnishes a list of articles supplied to the house, and the bills of them, for which payment is to be made, and if found right, and to have been procured conformably to order, it is marked for payment, and a draft or drafts given on the treasurers to discharge the same.

3d. At the meeting succeeding that on which the foregoing examination has been made, the receipts or vouchers for the sums so ordered to be paid are compared therewith, and if found correct, the amount is then passed, and the abstract entered on the minutes.

4th. Whenever the treasurer's receipts are produced from the collector, the same are entered on the minutes.

5th. On reading the minutes of the former meeting, when entries of money occur that form the basis for entries in the journal, examination is then made that those transactions are correctly journalized.

27. Are the minutes of proceedings at the meetings of governors carefully entered in a book kept for the purpose by the registrar? If so, please to send it in.—They are. Fair copy sent.

28. Are visitors appointed to check the attendance of officers and servants, &c.; if so, particularize that part of your system; and state is a book kept in the hospital for such visitors to note their remarks? Please to send in the book.—Visitors are chosen every month, to whom reference is made should any case of emergency arise between the meetings of the committee; but as such take place every week, on which occasions the attendance of officers is closely investigated, their personal attendance is rendered less necessary. A book is, however, kept, which is herewith sent.

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Cork-street Fever  
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*Officers.*

29. What officers attend the meetings of the governors?—The registrar, apothecary, and housekeeper residing in the hospital, are always in attendance when called on.

30. What are their duties on such occasions?—To give such information in their several departments as may be required by the committee.

31. How many officers employed, and what are their official distinctions?—Six physicians, one surgeon, one apothecary, one registrar, one housekeeper, two supernumerary doctors unpaid.

32. Who are the physicians who attend the hospital, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance; when and by whom were they appointed; and if resident, are they allowed extern practice?—

NAMES OF PHYSICIANS.	SALARY PER ANNUM.	HOUR OF ATTENDANCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	BY WHOM APPOINTED.
Permanent:	£. s. d.			
John O'Brien -	92 6 4	11 o'clock, A. M.	25 March - 1813	The managing committee.
Patrick Harkan -	92 6 4	- ditto - -	17 March - 1814	- ditto.
John O'Reardon -	92 6 4	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
John Eustace -	92 6 4	- ditto - -	8 Nov. - 1821	- ditto.
G. A. Kennedy -	92 6 4	- ditto - -	21 June - 1832	- ditto.
Gordon Jackson -	92 6 4	- ditto - -	20 Oct. - 1836	- ditto.
Temporary:				
Samuel Hanna -	- - -	- - -	16 Feb. - 1837	- ditto.
Thomas Brady -	- - -	- - -	27 August 1840	- ditto.

Three of these physicians are employed attending the patients in the wards of the hospital, and are called intern physicians. Three others visit the applicants for admission into the hospital, to ascertain their fitness for hospital treatment, and order when necessary their habitations to be whitewashed; these are called extern physicians. They perform these duties alternately every two months. There is no resident physician. The temporary physicians, without salary, are called on to attend when any of the permanent physicians are unavoidably absent from sickness or other cause, or in cases of unusual increase of patients by reason of epidemic.

33. Who are the surgeons who attend the institution, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance; when and by whom were they appointed; and if resident, are they allowed extern practice?—Leonard Trant; 55*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum; appointed by committee 15th December 1825; attends with the physicians; is not resident.

34. Is an apothecary attached; give his name, salary, and other emoluments, and whether he resides in the hospital or not; when and by whom was he appointed; is he allowed an assistant; if resident, is he allowed extern practice; and has he a shop in Dublin?—Richard Stephenson; 90*l.* per annum; resides in the hospital; appointed by committee on 1st May 1840; is not allowed an assistant; is not allowed extern practice; has not a shop in Dublin.

35. How are the medicines supplied; are the prescriptions made up within the hospital?—On the first Thursday in every month a list of the medicines required, signed by one of the intern physicians, is furnished to the committee by the apothecary, who directs them to be procured from the druggists who supply the hospital. All prescriptions are compounded within the hospital.

36. Does any physician or physicians, or medical pupils, visit the hospital; and if so, what their salary or emoluments, and the times of attendance; are they allowed to prescribe for or interfere in the medical treatment of the patients in the absence of the medical officers?—No physician, physicians, or medical pupils visit the hospital, except those already stated.

37. Does any medical pupil reside in the hospital; if so, state under what regulations?—No medical pupil, either resident or non-resident, permitted.

38. Who is the register or accountant, and what are his duties, what his salary and other emoluments, and does he reside in the hospital; has he given security, and to what amount?—James Montgomery; salary 138*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum; resides in the hospital; appointed by committee 25th February 1819; has given security, two joint securities with himself for 600*l.* For duties, see Bye-laws, under the head "Registrar and Purveyor."

39. Who

# INSPECT CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, DUBLIN.

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39. Who is the matron or housekeeper, and what are her duties, what her salary and other emoluments, and does she reside in the hospital?—Margaret Montgomery; salary 69*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum; resides in the hospital. For duties, *see* Bye-laws, under the head "Housekeeper."

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40. How many nurses and assistant nurses are at present employed, and also how many male and female servants; give their names, salaries, and duties, perquisites (if any), and other advantages; their wages to be stated per quarter.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Wages Quarterly.	Tea and Beer Weekly.	OTHER ALLOWANCES.
		<i>£.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
1. Mary Carroll -	Head nurse	3 3 -	- -	- - 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per week for provisions, and a gratuity annually of 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> if found deserving.
2. Catharine Bolton -	Nurse -	1 11 6	2 -	- - The nurses receive a gratuity annually of 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> each, after the first year, if their conduct should be reported good by the housekeeper. They get provisions according to the dietary.
3. Jane Connell -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
4. Ellen Dunne -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
5. Mary Dunne -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
6. Judy Delaney -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
7. Anne Flanagan -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
8. Biddy Johnson -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
9. Catharine Keogh -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
10. Margaret Keysbery -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
11. Anne Loney -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
12. Eliza Pentoney -	ditto -	1 11 6	2 -	
1. Eliza Bergin -	Servant -	1 11 6	1 7	- - Provisions same as nurses, but they do not receive any gratuity.
2. Biddy Kelly -	ditto -	1 11 6	1 7	
3. Rose Kinahan -	ditto -	1 11 6	1 7	
4. Anne Kinahan -	ditto -	1 11 6	1 7	
5. Margaret Ryan -	ditto -	1 11 6	1 7	
6. Mary Tyrrell -	ditto -	1 11 6	1 7	
7. Anne Smith -	ditto -	1 11 6	1 7	
8. Mary Foy -	ditto -	1 11 6	1 7	
9. Isabella Reilly -	ditto -	1 11 6	1 7	
10. Richard Netterville -	ditto -	- - -	1 7	
1. Maurice Lynam -	Engineer -	10 14 6	- -	And 10 <i>s.</i> monthly allowance.
2. John Heslan -	Porter -	9 15 -	- -	- - Besides 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> each gratuity, and great coats and hats if favourably reported of. 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> gratuity.
3. John Mullen -	ditto -	6 16 6	- -	
4. Patt Rorke -	ditto -	6 16 6	- -	
Ditto, as barber	Barber -	3 5 -	- -	
5. Thomas Fox -	Whitewasher	9 15 -	- -	
6. Michael Toole -	ditto -	9 15 -	- -	
7. Richard Netterville	- ditto and assistant-en- gineer.	5 4 -	- -	

For duties, *see* Bye-laws, under the heads "Head Nurse," "Porters," "Whitewashers," "Nurses and Female Servants."

41. How many patients has each nurse committed to her charge?—No particular number of patients are assigned to a nurse in this hospital; but there are three nurses assigned to each ward, when open, in one house, and two in another; the wards containing on an average from 24 to 30 patients. There are four convalescent wards to 60 patients, two for males and two for females; to these four two nurses only are allowed.

## Patients.

41½. What are the diseases principally admitted into your hospital?—Fever cases.

42. Furnish a return of patients admitted, discharged cured, or relieved, or died, in your hospital each year since 1829, distinguishing males and females, in the annexed form.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED CURED, RELIEVED, or DIED, since Report of 1829.

For the Years	Inmates at close of 1827.		Admitted Yearly.		TOTALS.		DISCHARGED.				DIED.		Present Inmates.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cured.		Relieved.		M.	F.	M.	F.
							M.	F.	M.	F.				
1828	68	139	982	1,950	1,060	2,069	963	1,873	-	-	49	144	38	72
1829	38	72	1,104	2,066	1,142	2,138	990	1,849	-	-	79	155	73	134
1830	73	134	1,063	2,107	1,136	2,241	974	1,932	-	-	94	173	68	136
1831	68	136	1,228	2,374	1,296	2,510	1,113	2,204	-	-	109	198	74	108
1832-3	74	108	1,406	2,585	1,480	2,693	1,302	2,414	-	-	113	177	65	103
1833-4	65	102	1,048	2,284	1,113	2,386	931	2,077	-	-	114	179	68	130
1834-5	68	130	1,567	2,957	1,635	3,087	1,367	2,678	-	-	198	224	70	185
1835-6	70	185	1,574	3,008	1,644	3,263	1,403	2,842	-	-	152	282	89	169
1836-7	89	159	1,921	3,664	2,010	3,823	1,734	3,329	-	-	184	326	92	168
1837-8	92	168	2,668	3,927	2,760	4,095	2,434	3,733	-	-	251	244	75	118
1838-9	75	118	1,368	2,674	1,443	2,793	1,261	2,404	-	-	117	153	65	146
1839-40	65	146	1,699	3,659	1,764	3,805	1,512	3,421	-	-	184	200	68	184
1840-1	68	184	1,341	2,988	1,409	3,172	1,248	2,863	-	-	104	140	59	169
1841-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	913	1,781	18,969	36,333	19,882	38,114	17,230	33,709	-	-	1,748	2,594	904	1,811

Note.—The total numbers of patients are correct, but as males and females are not kept separate in the dietaries, the distinction of the sexes is stated as nearly as could be ascertained.

43. What recommendation is required for the admission of patients?—See “General Principles,” No. 3.

44. What is the mode of obtaining admission?—The extern physician in whose district the applicant for admission resides, having ascertained the existence of fever by personal inspection at his or her dwelling, leaves a printed form of order for admission, directed to the apothecary. On its arrival at the hospital the carriage immediately proceeds for the patient.

45. How long, on an average, do patients remain in your hospital?—Seventeen days is the average for the last 11 years.

46. Are extern patients visited at their own dwellings by the medical and surgical gentlemen of the hospital, or relieved with medicine from its funds; if so, state the number so aided in each year from 1829?—There are no extern patients.

47. Are applicants admitted if their friends undertake to defray their expense, in whole or in part?—No persons admitted into the hospital under such conditions.

48. Are there any, and what number, of such persons at present accommodated in the hospital, and upon what terms?—None. See last answer.

49. What are the privileges of governors or subscribers in the recommendation and admission of patients?—The recommendation of a governor or subscriber is not required. See “General Principles,” No. 3.

50. Are any objections made to applicants for admission in consequence of their not being resident in the city or suburbs of Dublin?—The district from which patients are admitted into the hospital comprises all within the Circular Road. Admissions from beyond this district are very rare.

51. What is the ordinary course of proceeding when a patient is received, with respect to clothing, food, drink, and immediate medical inspection; furnish a copy of the dietary; is any deviation from it permitted?—On the admission of patients they are brought to a reception-room provided for the purpose, their hands, face, and limbs washed, and made perfectly clean, with warm water and soap, and their hair combed. They are then provided with the hospital dress previously to being removed to the ward.

One of the physicians attends every evening to prescribe for such patients as have been admitted subsequent to the visit of the morning physicians.

The

The following is a copy of the dietary :

No. 4. (E.)  
Cork-street Fever  
Hospital.

*Patients' Full Meat Diet.*

	Dispensed thus :	
1 lb. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread - - - -	} Breakfast.
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. boiled beef, without bone.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint pure new milk - -	
1 pint broth.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread - - - -	} Dinner.
1 quart pure new milk.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. boiled beef, without bone	
1 pint flummery.	1 pint broth - - - -	} Supper.
	1 pint flummery - - - -	
	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint pure new milk - -	

*Patients' Middle Bread Diet.*

	Dispensed thus :	
1 lb. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread - - - -	} Breakfast.
1 pint broth.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint pure new milk - -	
1 quart pure new milk.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread - - - -	} Dinner.
1 pint buttermilk.	1 pint broth - - - -	
1 pint flummery.	1 pint flummery - - - -	} Supper.
	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint pure new milk - -	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint buttermilk for drink, as required.	

*Patients' Middle Diet.*

	Dispensed thus :	
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread - - - -	} Dinner.
1 pint broth.	1 pint broth - - - -	
1 quart pure new milk.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint pure new milk - -	} Supper.
1 pint flummery.	1 pint flummery - - - -	
1 pint buttermilk.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint pure new milk - -	} For drink,
	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint buttermilk - - - -	
	as required.	

*Patients' Low Bread Diet.*

	Dispensed thus :	
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, to eat when inclined.	
1 quart pure new milk.	1 quart pure new milk.	
1 pint buttermilk.	1 pint buttermilk.	

*Patients' Low Flummery Diet.*

	Dispensed thus :	
1 quart pure new milk.	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint pure new milk - -	} Supper.
1 pint buttermilk.	1 pint flummery - - - -	
1 pint flummery.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint pure new milk - -	} For drink,
	1 pint buttermilk - - - -	
	as required.	

*Patients' Low Diet.*

1 quart pure new milk - - -	} For drink, as required.
1 pint buttermilk - - -	

*Note.*—Two-thirds of a pound of raw beef is allowed for half a pound boiled, and without bone. One-sixth of a pound of raw beef is allowed for one pint broth, the beef for eating being also boiled therein. One quart water is added to five quarts pure new milk, for the ordinary diet of the patients. Two quarts water is added to five quarts pure new milk for making whey.

The whey for patients is made in quantity; some will drink much more than the quantity allowed, others less; each or all getting as much as they incline to drink, is found to average nearly the quantity on the foregoing table.

52. What is done with the clothing of patients on their admission?—The clothes taken off, with every other article the patient may have, are entered down on the spot in a book, kept in the reception-room for that purpose; the clothes thrown into a large tub of cold water and afterwards washed, and when completely clean and dry, ticketed with the patient's name, and each article on his dismissal compared with the above-mentioned book in his presence. They are kept in a room in which there is a constant fire, in order that they may be perfectly well aired.

53. Are contracts for supplying provisions, fuel, and such like, entered into by public advertisement, and for what term; if otherwise, how are they supplied? State rate for present year.

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Cork-street Fever  
Hospital.

The following is a list of the contracts at present existing, which are always advertised for in the public papers :

NAME OF CONTRACTOR.	ARTICLE CONTRACTED FOR.	RATE.	PERIOD.
John Donagh -	new milk -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon -	- - one year, ending 30th April 1842.
Ditto -	buttermilk -	2 d. ditto -	
Ditto -	fresh butter -	11 d. per lb. -	
M'Auley & Carey -	beef without bone -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. -	- - one year, ending 1st April 1842.
James Macken -	bread -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lb. loaf	- - six months, ending 31st March 1842.
Samuel Watson -	oatmeal for flummery -	12 s. 6 d. per cwt. -	- - six months, ending 31st March 1842.
Ditto -	- ditto for broth -	13 s. 6 d. ditto -	
Ditto -	flummery seeds -	6 s. 9 d. ditto -	
R. & S. Jackson -	mould candles -	6 s. 9 d. per dozen	- - six months, ending 31st March 1842.
Ditto -	dipped ditto -	6 s. 3 d. ditto -	
Ditto -	white soap -	37 s. per cwt. -	
Ditto -	yellow ditto -	26 s. ditto -	
Ditto -	lard -	7 s. per stone -	
Charles Keenan -	leeches -	16 s. per hundred -	- - one year, ending 30th September 1842.
George Lawlor -	Maryport coal -	- - 12 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton, carriage and trimming included.	supplied in April 1841.

54. Have you any specific mode of checking the receipts and issues of provisions, as also the quality, and who performs the duty? Explain that part of your system?—A daily account of the receipts and issues of provisions for patients and servants is kept, which is effectually checked by the diet tables, where the allowance for each is accurately defined. This account is examined monthly by the managing committee. The registrar sees that the quality of the provisions is in accordance with the contracts entered into; this is also occasionally attended to by the committee.

55. Are *post-mortem* examinations permitted, and under what regulations, and to what extent?—No *post-mortem* examinations are permitted, without the consent of the friends, in writing, has been first obtained and deposited in the hands of the apothecary, except in cases of unclaimed bodies, when no such consent can be obtained.

56. Are the remains of such patients who die in the hospital, and are unclaimed by their friends, decently interred, in conformity with the law lately passed for regulating same?—The remains of unclaimed bodies, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, are at the disposal of the inspector of anatomy for 48 hours, after which period has elapsed, if not removed they are interred in the churchyards of St. Luke or St. Catherine's parishes; rarely elsewhere.

57. Do the parochial clergymen attend the patients, or are there chaplains attached, resident or otherwise?—The parochial clergy attend when required by the patients; no chaplains are attached.

#### Income and Expenditure.

58. State the gross income and expenditure, and the number of patients for each year consecutively from the year 1829, the date of the last Report, up to the present time, in the annexed form :

For the Y E A R	Parliamentary Grants.	Extra Aid from Government, for Epidemic Diseases.	City or County Presentments.	Derived from other Sources.	TOTALS of I N C O M E.	TOTALS of E X P E N D I T U R E.	Average of Patients each Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1828 -	3,859 7 8	- - -	- - -	880 7 4	4,739 15 -	4,465 5 1	2,932
1829 -	3,899 7 8	- - -	- - -	913 8 8	4,812 16 4	4,324 4 8	3,170
1830 -	2,894 7 8	- - -	- - -	1,034 13 6	3,929 1 2	4,986 7 1	3,170
1831 -	3,824 7 8	- - -	- - -	825 15 -	4,650 2 8	4,973 8 9	3,602
1832-3 -	4,825 - -	- - -	- - -	1,572 11 4	6,397 11 4	5,934 5 3	3,991
1833-4 -	3,800 - -	- - -	- - -	798 18 1	4,598 18 1	4,667 - 2	3,332
1834-5 -	3,800 - -	- - -	- - -	595 9 5	4,395 9 5	5,369 9 -	4,524
1835-6 -	3,800 - -	- - -	- - -	778 10 7	4,578 10 7	4,971 15 1	4,672
1836-7 -	3,800 - -	2,200 - -	- - -	844 17 -	6,844 17 -	5,652 2 2	5,585
1837-8 -	3,800 - -	3,133 17 10	- - -	1,018 7 2	7,952 5 -	7,701 16 9	6,595
1838-9 -	3,800 - -	- - -	- - -	800 17 2	4,600 17 2	4,662 10 7	4,042
1839-40 -	3,800 - -	- - -	- - -	726 10 6	4,526 10 6	5,100 18 7	5,358
1840-1 -	3,800 - -	- - -	- - -	692 - 6	4,492 - 6	4,783 16 6	4,329
1841-2 -	3,800 - -	- - -	- - -	690 14 6	4,490 14 6	3,694 14 11	2,872
£.	53,502 10 8	5,333 17 10	- - -	12,173 - 9	71,009 9 3	71,287 14 7	58,174

Note.—The last column contains the number of patients admitted each year.

59. Furnish the items of income for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts in the following order:

No. 4. (E.)  
Cork-street Fever  
Hospital.

*Income Side of Balance Sheet.*

	£.	s.	d.
Parliamentary grant - - - - -	3,800	-	-
Interest on 8,629 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> Government 3½ per cent. stock - - - - -	302	1	-
Ditto on 50 Grand Canal debentures, 4 per cent. - - - - -	200	-	-
Annuity of Lady Hutchinson - - - - -	16	3	-
Subscriptions collected during the year - - - - -	142	10	6
Donations - - - ditto - - - - -	30	-	-
	<hr/>		
£.	4,490	14	6

60. Furnish the items of expenditure for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts, in the following order:

*Expenditure Side of Balance Sheet.*

	£.	s.	d.
Rent and insurance - - - - -	87	16	-
Provisions - - - - -	1,352	17	3
Clothing - - - - -	77	16	1
Furniture - - - - -	51	10	-
Salaries and wages - - - - -	1,295	18	4
Fuel, soap, and candles - - - - -	290	6	4
Printing and stationery - - - - -	35	2	4
Medicines - - - - -	231	6	11
Horses - - - - -	28	13	8
Repairs - - - - -	99	4	4
Incidents - - - - -	28	17	5
Whitewashing - - - - -	113	4	3
Coffins and interments - - - - -	11	-	-
	<hr/>		
£.	3,694	14	11
Balance due by Public to 31st March 1841 - - - - -	677	9	3
	<hr/>		
£.	4,372	4	2
Balance in favour of Public to 31st March 1842 - - - - -	118	10	4
	<hr/>		
£.	4,490	14	6

62. What the amount of bequests, donations, and life subscriptions, from the commencement of the charity, as per annexed form?—

YEAR.	BY WHOM.	BEQUESTS.	DONATIONS.	LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.	TOTAL EACH YEAR.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1804	Sundry persons	- - -	2 5 6	- - -	2 5 6
1805	- Ditto	- - -	51 - 2	- - -	51 - 2
1806	- Ditto	- - -	219 8 11½	22 15 -	242 3 11½
1807	- Ditto	100 - -	91 19 9½	- - -	191 19 9½
1808	- Ditto	- - -	44 8 9	50 - -	94 8 9
1809	- Ditto	- - -	122 18 3½	- - -	122 18 3½
* 1810	- Ditto	50 - -	1,070 3 11	1,080 16 -	2,150 19 11
1811	- Ditto	- - -	102 17 6	- - -	102 17 6
1812	- Ditto	34 2 6	159 - 5	22 15 -	215 17 11
† 1813	- Ditto	- - -	1,418 6 7	72 15 -	1,491 1 7
1814	- Ditto	10 - -	282 - 3½	28 8 9	320 9 -½
1815	- Ditto	5 - -	192 15 9	50 - -	247 15 9
1816	- Ditto	644 7 -	138 1 -	- - -	782 8 -
1817	- Ditto	- - -	121 9 6	- - -	121 9 6
† 1818	- Ditto	40 - -	1,150 14 7½	721 15 6	1,912 10 1½

(continued)

\* In this year an appeal was made to the public, which produced the sum of

† Another appeal, producing - - -

‡ Donations received in this year towards the erection of a new wash-house

£.	s.	d.
2,100	19	11
1,269	1	3
1,260	15	10½
<hr/>		
£.	4,630	17 -½



No. 4. (E.)  
Cork-street Fever  
Hospital.

YEAR.	BY WHOM.	BEQUESTS.	DONATIONS.	LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.	TOTAL EACH YEAR.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1819	Sundry persons	- - -	53 11 -	- - -	53 11 -
1820	- Ditto	- - -	158 8 2	- - -	158 8 2
1821	- Ditto	500 - -	31 2 6	- - -	531 2 6
1822	- Ditto	30 - -	25 2 9	- - -	55 2 9
1823	- Ditto	10 - -	29 13 9	- - -	39 13 9
1824	- Ditto	25 - -	24 10 -	200 - -	249 10 -
1825	- Ditto	- - -	28 - -	100 - -	128 - -
1826	- Ditto	10 10 -	36 - -	- - -	46 10 -
1827	- Ditto	- - -	51 9 3	- - -	51 9 3
1828	- Ditto	- - -	32 9 3	- - -	32 9 3
1829	- Ditto	50 - -	28 9 1	50 - -	128 9 1
1830	- Ditto	171 17 5	28 9 3	- - -	199 19 8
1831	- Ditto	- - -	30 - -	- - -	30 - -
1832-3	- Ditto	465 5 7	40 10 -	- - -	505 15 7
1833-4	- Ditto	- - -	25 - -	- - -	25 - -
1834-5	- Ditto	- - -	20 - -	- - -	20 - -
1835-6	- Ditto	10 - -	20 - -	- - -	30 - -
1836-7	- Ditto	50 - -	24 17 6	- - -	74 17 6
1837-8	- Ditto	- - -	21 - -	- - -	21 - -
1838-9	- Ditto	- - -	30 - -	- - -	30 - -
1839-40	- Ditto	- - -	30 - -	- - -	30 - -
1840-1	- Ditto	- - -	20 - -	- - -	20 - -
1841-2	- Ditto	- - -	30 - -	- - -	30 - -
		£. 2,205 15 6	5,986 3 6½	2,349 5 3	10,541 4 3½

N.B.—The bequests of the late Thos. Pleasants and Dr. Barrett, the former consisting of 50 Grand Canal debentures, of 92 l. 6 s. 2 d. each, bequeathed in 1819, the latter of 2,000 l., bequeathed in 1826, are not included in this account, interest on same being only available.

The column headed "Life Subscriptions" includes every donation of 20 guineas and upwards paid in any one year.

63. How have these bequests, donations, and life subscriptions been disposed of? If invested in the public funds in the name of trustees, state particulars of the funds, and the names of the trustees in which each description of stock is vested?—

STATEMENT of STOCK purchased, &c. for Fever Hospital, Cork-street.

		£. s. d.	
1808: January - 21	Stock purchased -	290 4 10	
1809: January - 5	- Ditto - -	65 4 3	
1811: January - 5	- Ditto - -	1,338 6 1	
	£.	1,693 15 2	
1813: May - - 13	Stock sold - -	1,274 8 -	
	£.	419 7 2	
1815: July - - 27	Stock purchased -	67 2 -	
1816: April - 25	- Ditto - -	632 9 6	
	£.	1,118 18 8	
1818: January - 4	Stock sold - -	419 7 2	
	£.	699 11 6	
August - 27	Stock purchased -	577 10 7	
1820: December 14	- Ditto - -	1,401 9 -	
1821: March - 15	- Ditto - -	248 10 3	
April - - 26	- Ditto - -	123 12 -	
June - - 7	- Ditto - -	233 13 4	
1823: February 13	- Ditto - -	970 11 5	
1824: February 12	- Ditto - -	103 8 4	
May - - 20	- Ditto - -	96 18 10	
	£.	4,455 5 3	Irish money.
1826: January - 5	- - - -	4,112 11 -	Reduced to British.
- - 26	Stock purchased -	101 15 -	
1827: March - 1	- Ditto - -	2,136 1 -	
1829: May - - 1	- Ditto - -	51 13 9	
November 26	- Ditto - -	50 - 9	

		£.	s.	d.	
1830: June - - 17	Stock purchased -	171	18	8	
September 9	- Ditto - -	150	2	3	
— 26	- Ditto - -	1,307	3	—	
1832: June - - 7	- Ditto - -	377	13	8	
February 14	- Ditto - -	120	17	6	
1834: June - - 2	- Ditto - -	50	1	5	
	£.	6,699	18	—	Government 3½ per Cents.

Trustees Names :—Joseph Hone, William English, David C. La Touche.

64. Are there any other funds belonging to the charity besides those you have stated? If so, particularize them.—Fifty Grand Canal debentures of 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* each, valued at 72*l.*, interest only available, and an annuity, bequeathed by Lady Hutchinson, of 16*l.* 3*s.* per annum, together with one bequeathed by George Burroughs, variable in amount and irregularly paid, are the only other funds belonging to this charity. The last payment of George Burroughs's annuity was 55*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being two years, to 1st May 1837; further payment uncertain. This payment was made on the 15th October 1838.

65. If any part of the funds which constitute the above have been expended, state how, when, and by what authority?—

	£.	s.	d.
In May 1813 stock was sold to the amount of - - -	1,274	8	—
In January 1818 - ditto - ditto - - -	419	7	2

On both occasions by the authority of the trustees and managing committee of the institution.

66. Are there any annual subscriptions? If so, state the amount separately since the year 1829, thus:

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1828 - -	370	8	9	1833-4 -	264	14	9	1838-9 -	197	1	6
1829 - -	343	3	9	1834-5 -	259	8	9	1839-40 -	178	6	6
1830 - -	311	14	9	1835-6 -	247	9	9	1840-1 -	153	16	6
1831 - -	297	10	9	1836-7 -	216	5	-	1841-2 -	142	10	6
1832-3 -	379	6	9	1837-8 -	218	12	6	TOTAL - £. 3,580 10 6			

67. Can you suggest any more advantageous mode of investing the funds of your institution?—None.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates, in 1829, have reported that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance on the part of such institutions as the Cork-street Fever Hospital, to be the following; viz.

1. The proved utility of the charity.
2. The improbability of its maintenance by private aid only.
3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation.
4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state, as distinctly as possible, upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid upon the principles so laid down.

The governors beg to state that they are of opinion the utility of the charity is fully admitted by the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the then Lord Lieutenant to inquire into certain charitable establishments in the year 1829; viz.

“The Cork-street Fever Hospital was opened on the 14th May 1804, and from that period to the present day the most extensive relief has been at all times afforded to poor persons labouring under contagious fever; and by their immediate admission into this hospital the health of the citizens of Dublin has been greatly protected during the prevalence of several epidemic diseases, which have prevailed extensively within the city and its surrounding neighbourhood during the above period.”

**No. 4. (E.)  
Cork-street Fever  
Hospital.**

By the following statement of the funds of the institution, it is evident that its maintenance by private aid only is impossible, as the whole annual income on which the governors can with certainty calculate is as follows; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Interest on 8,629 l. 18 s. Government 3½ per cent. stock	302	1	-
Ditto on 50 Grand Canal debentures	200	-	-
Annuity of Lady Hutchinson	16	3	-
	£. 518	4	-

To this may be added casual subscriptions and donations, which, as may be seen from the answer to Query 66, are diminishing every year.

The governors send in the annual medical reports for the subsequent years since 1829, by which it may be seen that the hospital has not relaxed in its usefulness; and as this charity has received the support of every Ministry since its establishment, now nearly 40 years back, the governors expect its character and public utility in times of emergency are fully proved, and therefore they hope it will continue to deserve and receive the necessary Parliamentary grants for its future support, which shall be expended with the same regard to economy in every department that it has always been their wish to exhibit.

Board-room, 24 March 1842.

*Edward Allen, Chairman.*

(F.)

### HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

**No. 4. (F.)  
Hospital for  
Incurables.**

WE inspected every ward in this hospital; we also met the governors, and examined the books and accounts of the institution.

The present Lock Hospital, in Townsend-street, is stated to have been built as the Hospital for Incurables, about the year 1740, entirely from private funds. In 1790 a charter was granted, constituting certain persons therein named a corporation, with power to sue and be sued, to take property, to appoint servants, and to give salaries to the amount of 50 l. a year; to fill up vacancies in the Board of governors, and to make and ordain bye-laws for the regulation and government of the institution; such laws to be approved of by the Chancellor, or one of the Chief Justices.

In the year 1800 a change of buildings was made with the governors of the Lock Hospital, and the Hospital for Incurables established in its present locality. It contains nine wards, with 100 beds, extremely comfortable, and well ventilated. At present its inmates are but 77, the funds of the institution not enabling the governors to support a larger number.

There are 30 candidates for admission, many of them having been on the list for several years. They present themselves to the governors for admission at the monthly Board; their names are called over, and their claims then considered.

#### *Management.*

A donation of 21 l., or a subscription of 5 l. 5 s., constitutes the qualification of a governor. Governors, not subscribers, may be elected by governors so qualified. The following are the governors:—The Archbishop of Dublin, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Decies, Richard Cane, esq., Alexander Boyle, esq., James Besonet, esq., Rev. Robert Daly, William Disney, esq., Arthur Guinness, esq., Dr. Graves, Sir J. S. Hutchinson, bart., Samuel Litton, esq., Rev. T. P. Lefanu, David Charles La Touche, William Digges La Touche, Peter Digges La Touche, Rev. Arthur Maguire, Dr. Orpen, Admiral Oliver, Joshua Paisly, esq., James Paisly, esq., Sir Robert Shaw, bart., Rev. Henry Woodward, Dr. Warburton.

They meet once a month; the Board is regularly and sufficiently attended.

*Officers.*No. 4. (F.)  
Hospital for  
Incurables.

The following is a statement of the medical and other officers and servants of the institution :

NAME.	OFFICE.	SALARY.	EMOLUMENTS.	OBSERVATIONS.
		£. s. d.	£. s.	
Chas. P. Croker, M.D.	physician -	- - -	15 15 coach-hire	not resident.
Samuel Willmott -	surgeon -	- - -	15 15 ditto -	- ditto.
J. W. Carroll -	apothecary -	- - -	-- paid for his medicines.	- ditto.
Alex. Richey -	registrar -	36 18 4	—	
Mrs. Cooney -	matron -	41 19 10	—	

*Patients.*

In performing the painful task of making a selection for admission from those whom it has been the will of God to render the most miserable and helpless of his creatures, the governors are guided by the second and third of their bye-laws, under the head of "Patients." By these laws, all persons applying for admission, must, in the first instance, attend the Board, and produce a petition, with an attestation of their age, infirmity, moral character, and abode. After examination by the physicians and governors, a list is made of such persons as may be approved of for admission. Out of this list, which now contains 30 names, the bye-law directs that vacancies in the institution, as they occur, shall be filled up by the Board of governors, and that precedence shall be given to those on the list, according to the joint consideration of their age, infirmity, moral character, and claims previously preferred. The candidates are expected to present themselves for examination by the Board and physician on each day of their meeting, and to enable them to do so, an allowance is made to each, for coach-hire, of 2 s. 4 d. per month.

In exercising the discretion thus committed to them, the governors act upon the principle of selecting from their list (supposing the qualifications to be in other respects equal) those persons whose sufferings are the most acute, and at the same time admit of alleviation from the medical treatment and care which the hospital affords; cases of malignant cancer, and advanced and rapid consumption, being of that description, are usually looked upon by the governors as conferring this sad pre-eminence in affliction.

On the occasion of our visit on the 16th February, more than 20 most wretched objects, all of whom the attending physician informed us he considered were fit cases, presented themselves as candidates for one vacancy; of these, the two primarily selected were, a female in the last stage of consumption, and a wretched object, a female likewise, afflicted with a malignant cancerous disease.

Your Excellency will anticipate how painful must have been the necessity to the benevolent governors of shutting their doors against one of these miserable persons, and sending her back to her family to sink under the accumulated misery which poverty adds to disease. The case of cancer was admitted. The poor woman in consumption has since been relieved by death.

*Income and Expenditure.*

The average income since 1828 has been 1,633 l. 9 s. 6 d., the average expenditure 1,621 l. 6 s. 6 d., the average number of patients 78; the cost, therefore, of each patient has been 20 l. 15 s. 8 ½ d. annually. The stock, 13,333 l. 6 s. 3 d. three and a half per cent. and 50 Grand Canal debentures at four per cent.

The institution appears to us to be managed in the most economical manner. We have observed from the accounts that the treasurers, Messrs. La Touche, have been at times considerably in advance, and we feel bound to add that no interest has ever been charged upon such advances.

No. 4. (F.)  
Hospital for  
Incurables.

The peculiar nature of the irremediable distress which this institution is designed to relieve, will, we trust, entitle it to a continuance of support. We have suggested to the governors, that in consequence of the deficiency of funds, it might be expedient to discontinue the allowance of 2*s.* 4*d.* a month for coach-hire to the 30 persons on the list for admission, and the amount thus saved applied in affording relief to two or three more patients, and thus to occupy so many of the now useless beds; and that in all cases of applications, inquiry should be made as to the fitness and qualification of such applicant for admission into the workhouse, and that no person whose disease, or circumstances, do not render him an unfit object for workhouse relief, shall henceforth be received into this hospital.

When your Excellency considers the distressing duties which the governors have to discharge, in making choice from amongst so many miserable objects, and the contact which they are necessarily brought into with diseases of the most disgusting nature, we are persuaded your Excellency will appreciate the motives which induce these gentlemen to undertake an office so painful, in alleviation of the distresses of the most afflicted and most friendless of their fellow-creatures.

In our opinion, the hospital is well and economically conducted, and the grant in aid of it should be continued. We feel it necessary to state, that Mr. La Touche has declined to take part in the inquiry, or in this our Report respecting this institution.

2 May 1842.

*Geo. A. Hamilton.*  
*J<sup>n</sup> Barlow.*

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QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Hospital.

1. STATE the year in which the institution was opened?—An hospital for incurables was opened in Townsend-street about the year 1740. The present tenement had been occupied as a lock hospital, and in the year 1800 an exchange of buildings was effected by their respective governors.

2. How was the institution established, whether by Act of Parliament or by charter; if by either, furnish a copy?—The institution was originally established from the surplus funds of an amateur musical society; no record of any Act of Parliament. The governors and guardians of the hospital were incorporated by charter, bearing date the 7th of December 1799. A copy sent herewith.

3. By what funds was it built or endowed?—By funds arising from bequests, donations, and subscriptions of charitable individuals.

4. Did the Government of the day contribute towards its erection or endowment, and to what amount?—None.

5. Have any, and what additions been made to the original building, and when?—The first addition to the present building was the north ward, in 1808, containing 14 beds; the second addition, at the west end, in the year 1819, consisting of a ward in the upper story, of eight beds, for consumptive patients, and a waiting-room for patients on the ground-floor. The third addition was made in 1836, consisting of two wards, each containing 12 beds.

6. What the present extent of accommodation?—Accommodation for 100 patients.

7. What quantity of ground is held in connexion with the hospital?—Nine acres, one rood, and four perches.

8. Is the land cultivated for the purposes of the charity, or let out to others?—Eight acres, two roods, and 22 perches, let to Mr. Byrne, a dairyman, for grazing.

9. What is the income derived from the land?—£. 89. 14. annually.

10. To what annual rent is the hospital property subject?—£. 85. 12. 4. annually.

11. What is the tenure under which the property is held?—A lease of lives, renewable for ever.

12. Are the buildings and furniture of the institution sufficiently insured against fire, and to what amount; how often, and at what time is stock taken?—The buildings are insured for 1,600 *l.*, and the furniture, &c. for 400 *l.*; stock to be taken twice in the year. See Bye-laws, sent herewith, for matron's duties, p. 131.

13. What is the number of rooms?—Nine wards, housekeeper's room, board-room, and waiting-room for candidates.

14. What is the number of beds?—One hundred bedsteads.

15. Are the rooms spacious and properly ventilated?—The wards are spacious and properly ventilated.

16. What

16. What is the number of inmates in the institution at present, distinguishing males and females, with the number in each ward?—The number now in the house is 77, namely, 34 males and 43 females; at present distributed as follows; viz.

WARDS.	MALE WARDS.					FEMALE WARDS.						TOTAL OF INMATES.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Males.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Females.	
Patients - -	10	6	5	13	34	3	9	16	7	8	43	77

17. How many more patients could be accommodated?—Twenty-three.

18. If any vacancies, why not filled up?—Want of funds.

19. Have you a list of candidates for admission; if so, send in a copy?—A list of candidates for admission sent herewith. *Vide p. 133.*

#### Management.

20. How is the institution governed; furnish a copy of your laws and bye-laws?—By a Board of governors. A copy of charter and bye-laws sent herewith.

21. What constitutes a governor; state the number and names of present governors?—A donation of 21*l.* constitutes a governor for life; a subscription of 5*l.* 5*s.* a governor for one year; and governors, not subscribers, elected by a Board of seven governors. A list of governors sent herewith. *Vide Report, p. 118.*

22. How often do governors meet, and how many usually attend, and how many constitute a quorum; is there a permanent chairman; if not, how chosen?—Governors meet regularly the third Wednesday in each month at the hospital, and oftener, if necessary; four to five usually attend at ordinary meetings; three form a quorum; no permanent chairman, the third member entering the board-room takes the chair.

23. What is the order of business at their meetings?—*See Bye-laws, page 130, sent herewith.*

24. Are the minutes of proceedings at the meetings of governors carefully entered in a book, kept for the purpose, by the registrar? If so, please to send it in.—Fair minute-book of proceedings sent herewith.

25. Are visitors appointed to check the attendance of officers and servants, &c.; if so, particularize that part of your system, and state, is a book kept in the hospital for such visitors to note their remarks? If so, please to send in the book.—Visitors are appointed. For their duties, *see Bye-laws, page 131, sent herewith.* Visitors' book also sent.

#### Officers.

26. What officers attend the meetings of governors?—The physician, the registrar, and the matron, being always in the house, and sent for when required.

27. What are their duties on such occasions?—The physician, to examine candidates for admission, and to report their diseases. The registrar, to copy proceedings, &c. &c. The matron, to answer such questions as the Board may put to her.

28. How many officers employed, and what are their official distinctions?—The physician, the surgeon, the apothecary, the registrar, and the matron.

29. Who are the physicians who attend the institution, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance?—Dr. Charles P. Croker is the attendant physician; is allowed 15 guineas per annum for coach-hire; no other emoluments; not resident; no limit of time for attendance.

30. Who are the surgeons who attend the institution, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance?—Surgeon Wilmot is the attendant surgeon; is allowed 15 guineas per annum for coach-hire; no other emoluments; not resident; no limit of times for attendance.

31. Is an apothecary attached; give his name, salary, and other emoluments, and whether he resides in the hospital or not; how are the medicines supplied; and are the prescriptions made up within the hospital?—The apothecary is J. W. Carroll; not resident; no salary; the medicines are supplied from his shop in Dublin, on the physician's or surgeon's prescriptions, and paid for annually.

32. Does any other physician, or physicians, or medical pupils, visit the hospital; and if so, what their salary or emoluments, and the times of their attendance; are they allowed to prescribe for, or interfere in, the medical treatment of the patients in the absence of the medical officers?—None.

33. Who is registrar or accountant, what are his duties, what his salary and other emoluments, and does he reside in the institution; has he given security, and to what amount?—Alexander Richey, registrar and accountant; his duties are pointed out in No. 5 of Treasurer's Duties (*see Bye-laws, sent herewith*); no security; not resident.

34. Who is the matron, and what are her duties, what her salary and other emoluments; and does she reside in the hospital, and has she given security?—Mrs. Cooney, matron; for duties, *see Bye-laws, page 131, sent herewith*; salary 131*l.* late currency per annum; a gratuity

No. 4. (F.)  
Hospital for  
Incurables.

tuity at Christmas of 5 *l.* 10 *s.* Irish, if her conduct has been approved of by the Board, and an allowance of coals and candles; resident in the hospital, and has given security for 200 *l.*

35. How many nurses and assistant nurses are at present employed; and also, how many male and female servants; give their names, wages, duties, perquisites (if any), and other advantages?—

NAMES.	OFFICE.	WAGES.	DUTIES.	PERQUISITES AND OTHER ADVANTAGES.
James Gibson	porter - -	£. s. d. 18 9 4	For joint duties of porter, nurses, and servants, see Bye-laws, p. 132.	- - a residence, coals and candles, a hat and suit of clothes every two years, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of soap weekly.
Mary Magrath	cook - -	6 - -		- - two chemises, a pair of shoes at Christmas, 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per week, breakfast money, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. beef, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. potatoes, and 2 lbs. potatoes on Friday, 5 lbs. bread weekly, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. soap.
Rose Kelly	nurse - -	5 - -		same as cook.
Rose Rogers	laundress - -	5 - -		
Bridget Kelly	housemaid - -	5 - -		
Cath <sup>e</sup> Malone	nurse - -	5 - -		
Anne Everatt	ditto - -	5 - -		
Bridget Doyle	ditto - -	5 - -		

#### Patients.

36. What are the diseases principally admitted into your hospital?—Incurable diseases.

37. Make a return of the diseases of patients admitted, also discharged cured, or relieved, or died in your hospital, each year since 1829, distinguishing males and females?—

#### DISEASES ADMITTED.

DISEASES.	1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aneurism - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broken back - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	4	1	2
Chronic rheumatism - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsy - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diabetes - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Disease of heart - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - hip - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - stomach - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ditto - spine - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Ditto - bladder - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto - urethra - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ditto - womb - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ditto - glands - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lupus - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Loss of hands or feet -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Paralysis - - -	4	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	3	1	5	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	-	1
Palsy - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tumour - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

## PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED CURED, or RELIEVED, or DIED.

No. 4. (F.)  
Hospital for  
Incurables.

YEARS.	Inmates		Admitted		TOTALS.		DISCHARGED.				Absconded.		DIED.		Present	
	1827.		Yearly.				Cured.		Dismissed.						Inmates.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1828	32	41	5	2	37	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	33	42
1829	33	42	5	4	38	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	34	42
1830	34	42	4	4	38	46	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	34	43
1831	34	43	1	3	35	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	34	43
1832	34	43	7	4	41	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	34	43
1833	34	43	4	7	38	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	34	44
1834	34	44	3	7	37	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	34	44
1835	34	44	7	2	41	46	-	-	1	1	-	1	7	1	35	42
1836	35	43	5	5	40	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	5	34	43
1837	34	43	4	1	38	44	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	34	43
1838	34	43	4	-	38	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	34	43
1839	34	43	8	5	42	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	5	34	43
1840	34	43	7	8	41	51	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	8	34	43
1841	34	43	3	6	37	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	34	43
Totals -	474	600	67	58	541	658	1	-	7	1	-	1	57	56	476	601

38. What recommendation is necessary for the admission of patients?—See page 132 in Bye-laws, sent herewith.

39. What means are taken to ascertain the fitness of patients for admission?—Personal inspection by the surgeon or physician, and a paper of recommendation properly filled up, a copy of which is herewith sent.

40. How long may patients remain in your hospital?—They are admitted for life.

41. Are extern patients visited at their own dwellings by the medical and surgical gentlemen of the hospital, or relieved with medicine from its funds; if so, state the number in each year so aided since 1829?—There are, strictly speaking, no extern patients connected with the hospital. The candidates for admission are occasionally visited by the physician, but not for the purpose of relieving them with medicines from the funds of the hospital.

42. Are applicants admitted if their friends undertake to defray their expense, in whole or in part?—Applicants are admissible on such terms.

43. Are there any, and what number of such persons at present accommodated in the institution, and upon what terms?—There are no such patients now in the hospital.

44. What are the privileges of governors or subscribers in the recommendation or admission of applicants?—No privilege beyond the vote, as governors, for the admission or dismissal of a patient.

45. Are any objections made to applicants for admission in consequence of their not being resident in the city or suburbs of Dublin?—The Board of governors passed a resolution in 1819, to the effect that applicants not resident within two miles of Dublin were ineligible. This appears to have been in order to insure proper investigation into the merits of the case, and is not rigidly adhered to where the object is clearly deserving.

46. What is the ordinary course of the treatment of patients; hand in a copy of the dietary, and say is there any deviation from it in the hospital?—Whatever the physician or surgeon may recommend, according to their various diseases. A copy of the dietary sent herewith; it varies according to the directions of the medical attendants: Meat, half a pound per day; soup, one pint; bread, 12 ounces; milk, one pint; potatoes, one pound and a half, and on Fridays, two pounds; butter, four ounces per week; tea, one ounce and a half; sugar, half a pound; poor veal, chickens, eggs, wine, beer, &c., as ordered by the medical gentlemen.

47. Are contracts for supplying provisions, fuel, and such like, entered into by public advertisement, and for what term; if otherwise, how are they supplied; state rates for present year?—Contracts for one year are advertised for. The contractors for this year are M'Auley and Carey, one year from 1st November 1841, for best ox beef, without bone, at 4 d., and mutton at 4 d. per lb., carriage-free. M. Farrell, one year from 1st November 1841, for bread, at 2 d. per lb. Mrs. Byrne, one year from January 1842, new milk, at 8 d. per imperial gallon, and buttermilk at 6 s. per barrel. P. Tharel, for white soap, at 1 l. 16 s. and yellow soap, at 1 l. 10 s. per cwt. The annual supply of best Whitehaven coals has been delivered at 15 s. per ton. The other consumables are purchased at fair market prices.



No. 4. (F.)  
Hospital for  
Incurables.

48. Have you any specific mode of checking the receipts and issues of provisions, &c., and who performs the duty; explain that part of your system?—The housekeeper receives and issues the provisions, &c. regulated as to quantity by the dietary. She swears annually to the correctness of her accounts.

49. Are *post-mortem* examinations permitted, and under what regulations, and to what extent?—They are not regularly made, but in no case if the friends object. This subject is under the consideration of the Board at present.

50. Are the remains of such patients who die in the hospital, and are unclaimed by their friends, decently interred, in conformity with the law lately passed for regulating same?—Each patient that dies is decently interred at an expense to the hospital of 1 *l.* 0 *s.* 9 *d.*, including coffin.

51. Do the parochial clergymen attend the patients, or are there chaplains attached, resident or otherwise?—The Rev. Mr. Bernard of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, attends when sent for; Rev. Mr. Fawcett, Mrs. Balfour's Hospital chaplain, also attends occasionally, if sent for.

#### Income and Expenditure.

52. State the gross income and expenditure, and number of patients to whom relief has been afforded for each year, consecutively, from the year 1829, the date of the last Report, up to the present time, in the annexed form:—

For the Y E A R	Parliamentary Grants.	County or City Presentments.	Derived from other Sources.	TOTALS of I N C O M E.	TOTALS of E X P E N D I T U R E.	Patients supported each Y E A R.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1828 - -	509 4 9	200 - -	851 13 6	1,560 18 3	1,653 10 1	73
1829 - -	509 4 10	200 - -	1,425 5 1	2,134 9 11	1,578 16 -	75
1830 - -	509 4 9	200 - -	805 12 8	1,514 17 5	1,552 10 -	76
1831 - -	392 19 9	200 - -	909 3 8	1,522 3 5	1,455 7 6	77
1832 - -	625 3 7	200 - -	806 12 8	1,631 16 3	1,514 19 5	77
1833 - -	669 10 11	200 - -	971 14 11	1,841 5 10	1,890 8 10	96
1834 - -	544 10 11	200 - -	854 - 8	1,598 11 7	1,491 5 3	78
1835 - -	544 10 11	200 - -	825 12 8	1,570 3 7	1,509 - 8	78
1836 - -	544 10 11	200 - -	849 9 2	1,594 - 1	1,333 5 7	78
1837 - -	544 10 11	200 - -	672 19 4	1,417 10 3	2,434 19 2	78
1838 - -	546 3 1	200 - -	972 13 -	1,718 16 1	1,706 4 -	77
1839 - -	592 6 2	100 - -	812 16 2	1,515 2 4	1,486 19 1	77
1840 - -	546 3 1	300 - -	927 13 3	1,773 16 4	1,562 16 11	77
1841 - -	546 3 1	176 18 6	841 14 -	1,564 15 7	1,606 12 8	77
1842 - -	546 3 1	150 - -	847 12 8	1,543 15 9	1,543 2 4	77
TOTALS - £.	8,170 10 9	2,926 18 6	13,374 13 5	24,502 2 8	24,319 17 6	

In the income for the year ended 5th January 1829, there is a sale of stock, to pay an advance by the treasurers, of 473 *l.* 10 *s.* cash.

53. Give items of income for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts, in the following order:

#### Income.

INTEREST:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
One year, on 10,129 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock -	354 10 6	
One - ditto - 5,000 <i>l.</i> Grand Canal debentures, 4 per cent. -	200 - -	
One - ditto - 3,204 <i>l.</i> Old 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock -	112 2 10	
One - ditto, Daniel's legacy -	27 13 10	
		694 7 2
One year's rent from Byrne of hospital fields -	- - -	89 14 -
Parliamentary grants for hospital and infirmary -	- - -	546 3 1
Grand Jury presentments, 1840 and 1841 -	- - -	150 - -
INCIDENTAL RECEIPTS:		
Donation from Archbishop of Dublin -	25 - -	
Ditto, from Anonymous -	10 - -	
One year's proportion of Consolidated Charities -	27 14 -	
One ditto - - ditto, poor-rates, per executors of Mrs. Moore -	- 17 6	
		63 11 6
TOTAL of Income - - - £.		1,543 15 9

54. Give

54. Give the items of expenditure for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts, in the following order:—

No. 4. (F.)  
Hospital for  
Incurables.

## Expenditure.

Provisions :	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Sundries—continued.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bread, for year ended 1842	219	17	4				Coals, candles, and soap -	59	6	6			
Groceries - ditto	161	2	6				Furniture and repairs -	6	10	-			
Meat - - ditto	143	12	6								202	9	-
Milk - - ditto	143	8	4				Salaries, Wages, &c. :						
Butter - - ditto	66	13	-				Matron - - -	41	19	10			
Potatoes - ditto	78	5	4				Registrar - - -	36	18	4			
Beer - - - ditto	25	-	-				Physicians - - -	15	15	-			
Oatmeal - ditto	8	16	-				Surgeon - - -	15	15	-			
Sundries per Matron	82	10	1				Nurses and servants	62	10	4			
				929	5	1					172	18	6
Clothing, &c. :							Contingencies :						
Linen, for year ended 1842	49	16	6				Repairs of main sewer, } gate, &c. - - - }	35	7	1			
Shoes and repairs, ditto	26	3	3				Coach hire to candidates	39	17	4			
Tailor - - - ditto	11	7	-				Coffins and interments	10	7	6			
Stockings - - - ditto	5	13	8				Sundries per Matron	7	18	2			
Buttons - - - ditto	5	5	9				Interest to a patient on } 200 <i>l.</i> Irish at 4 p' cent. }	7	7	8			
Marking clothes, ditto	6	1	2				Sundry petty charges	31	9	10			
Thread, &c., hat for mes- } senger - - - }	1	14	10								132	7	7
				106	2	2							
Sundries :							Total of Expenditure - -				1,543	2	4
Rent and insurance	89	16	6				Balance due to the Institution by }				-	13	5
Building and repairs	7	7	6				Treasurers - - - }						
Medicines and wine	39	8	6							£.	1,543	15	9

## TABULAR VIEW of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin.

## INCOME, 1842.

Interest on Funded Property.	Rent from Hospital Fields.	Parliamentary Grants.	Grand Jury Presentments.	Incidental Receipts.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
694 7 2	89 14 -	546 3 1	150 - -	68 11 6	1,543 15 9

## EXPENDITURE.

Provisions.	Clothing and Repairs.	Rent and Insurance.	Building and Repairs.	Medicines and Wine.	Coals, Soap, and Candles.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
929 5 1	106 2 2	89 16 6	7 7 6	39 8 6	59 6 6

  

Furniture and Repairs.	Salaries and Wages.	Contingencies.	Balance in Treasurer's Hands.	TOTAL.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6 10 -	172 18 6	132 7 7	- 16 5	1,543 15 9

No. 4. (F.)  
Hospital for  
Incurables.

55. What the amount of bequests, donations, and life subscriptions, and the dates when received, since the commencement of the charity, as per annexed form?—

YEARS.	FROM WHOM.	BEQUESTS.	DONATIONS.	LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.	TOTALS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1785	Thomas Charlton -	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -	1,000 - -
1786	- Ditto -	- - -	2,000 - -	- - -	2,000 - -
1787	- Ditto, and others -	- - -	1,622 15 -	- - -	1,622 15 -
1793	Miss Kean -	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	1,000 - -
1796	Rev. R. Daniel -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -
1803	Sundry Persons -	- - -	252 15 -	- - -	252 15 -
1806	- Ditto -	1,000 - -	5 13 9	45 10 -	1,051 3 9
1809	- Ditto -	- - -	- - -	45 10 -	45 10 -
1810	- Ditto -	- - -	321 14 8	- - -	321 14 8
1811	- Ditto -	- - -	- - -	50 11 6	50 11 6
1812	- Ditto -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	200 - -
1814	- Ditto -	- - -	30 - -	22 15 -	52 15 -
1815	- Ditto -	- - -	253 - -	204 15 -	457 15 -
1816	- Ditto -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	130 - -
1818	- Ditto -	- - -	- - -	22 15 -	22 15 -
1819	- Ditto -	- - -	200 - -	25 - -	225 - -
1822	Executors of Mrs, O'Donnell -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	200 - -
1824	Sundry Persons -	20 - -	50 - -	- - -	70 - -
	Late Currency - £.	2,520 - -	6,265 18 5	416 16 6	9,202 14 11
	Present ditto -	2,326 3 1	5,783 18 7	384 15 3	8,494 16 11
1826	Rev. Dr. Barrett and others -	3,204 - -	184 12 4	- - -	3,388 12 4
1828	Sundry Persons -	- - -	15 - -	21 - -	36 - -
1830	- Ditto -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	10 - -
1832	- Ditto -	49 9 -	25 - -	- - -	74 9 -
1833	- Ditto -	33 6 8	10 - -	42 - -	85 6 8
1834	Archbishop of Dublin -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	10 - -
1837	- Ditto -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	20 - -
1838	Mrs. Anderson -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -
1839	Sundry Persons -	50 - -	10 - -	21 - -	81 - -
1840	- Ditto -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	20 - -
1841	- Ditto -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	35 - -
	TOTAL under each Head - } £.	5,672 18 9	6,123 10 11	468 15 3	12,265 4 11

56. How have these bequests, donations, and life subscriptions been disposed of; if invested in the public funds in the names of trustees, state particulars of the funds, and the names of the trustees in which each description is vested?—

	£. s. d.
In the year 1798, Robert French, esq. the then treasurer, invested in his own name 5,000 <i>l.</i> in Government 5 per cent. stock, which produced -	7,400 - -
1802: Invested in the names of Sir F. Hutchinson, bart. and Rev. A. Maguire, treasurers, 1,400 <i>l.</i> , in Government 5 per cent. stock -	1,400 - -
1803: Invested in same names, 100 <i>l.</i> cash, and a 3½ per cent. debenture in Government 5 per cents. -	200 - -
1804: A purchase of 14 Government 5 per cent. debentures, per same parties, at 90½ each, which merged into stock same year -	1,400 - -
£.	10,400 - -
1823: The interest on this stock was reduced to 4 per cent., and the stock increased to -	10,920 - -
Also, the conversion of two debentures, 5 per cent., into stock -	210 - -
£.	11,130 - -

1820: This

1826: This sum was reduced to British money, making in stock - -	£.	s.	d.
	10,273	16	11
Invested this year, 1841. 12s. 4d., producing in stock - -	194	1	10
	£.	10,467	18 9
(This sum stood in the names of Sir William Smith, Dr. Perceval, John David La Touche, and Peter La Touche, jun.; and, in 1887, was by them transferred to the "Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Incurables.")			
1828: Deduct sale; see reply to Query No. 58 - - - - -	467	18	9
	£.	10,000	- -
1833: Invested 82l. 15s. 8d. in names of governors and guardians -	87	4	8
1835: Ditto - 42l. - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	42	-	7
TOTAL of New 3½ per cent. Stock at present in the names } of the Governors and Guardians - - - - - }	£.	10,129	5 3

A sum of 3,204l. 1s., Government Old 3½ per cent. stock, stands in the names of D. C. La Touche, W. D. La Touche, and James Bessonnet, as trustees in the case of Dr. Barrett's will.

Fifty Grand Canal debentures, at 4 per cent., bequest of Thomas Pleasants, lodged with the treasurers, Messrs. D. La Touche & Co.

Rev. R. Daniel's legacy of 500l. Irish; the interest is paid out of his estate by Arthur Barlow, esq. at 6 per cent.

57. Are there any other funds belonging to the charity beside those you have stated?—No other funds.

58. If any part of the funds which constitute the above have been expended, state how, when, and by what authority?—The first sale on record is, a resolution of the Board in March 1815, for treasurer to sell six Government Three-and-a-half per cent. debentures, to liquidate an advance by him; also in October 1827, to sell 467 l. 18s. 9d. Government Four per cent. stock, for a similar purpose.

59. Can you suggest any more advantageous mode of investing the funds of your institution?—No.

60. Are there any annual subscriptions; if so, state the amount separately since the year 1829?—

	£.	s.	d.
From 1830 to 1833 inclusive, two guineas per annum - - - - -	8	8	-
From 1834 to 1839 inclusive (1836 excepted), at one guinea per annum - - - - -	5	5	-
TOTAL - - -	£.	13	13 -

The foregoing queries and replies being read at a special meeting of the governors of the Hospital for Incurables, the governors have approved of the above answers.

22 March 1842.

James Bessonnet, Chairman.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates in 1829, have reported that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance on the part of such institutions as the Hospital for Incurables, to be the following; viz.

1. The proved utility of the charity.
2. The improbability of its maintenance by private aid only.
3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation.
4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state, as distinctly as possible, upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid upon the principles so laid down.

By reference to the list of patients and the nature of their complaints, which are pronounced incurable ere they are admitted, we unhesitatingly state that the hospital has proved a source of comfort and alleviation to a number of the most distressed and wretched, who would otherwise pine away under hopeless misery, with all the additional evils which poverty adds to permanent disease.

We are satisfied from our experience that private aid alone does not enable the governors to meet the expenses of the hospital, which they consider carried on with rigid economy. The contributions raised by presentment are so limited as to be altogether insufficient, and those produced by subscription add but a very trifling sum to the funds now at the disposal of the governors, as may appear from the accounts herewith transmitted.

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The governors have kept down the salaries of those employed in the hospital to the lowest standard, and by comparing them with the salaries and emoluments given in other hospitals, they will be found to be, perhaps, too low. Every article for the use of the hospital, save medicine, of which little is used (as permanent bodily disease is proof against the power of medicine), is the subject of contract, and on this head the governors do not conceive any further economy can be practised.

To support the hospital by private aid, or by any other mode than a Parliamentary Grant; in addition to the funds already existing, is impossible; and the governors cannot close their answers to the queries submitted to them without stating that the hospital contains sufficient space for 23 beds in addition to the number now in use; but the funds which this hospital possesses, as set forth in the answers now given, are altogether insufficient to enable the governors to receive or provide for any greater number of patients.

22 March 1842.

*James Bessonnet*, Chairman.

#### CHARTER of the HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, *Dublin*.

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King,  
Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS we are informed that our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, Arthur Lord Baron Kilwarden, Chief Justice of our Court of King's Bench in our kingdom of Ireland; our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor Theophilus Jones, Sir Francis Hutchinson, bart., the Rev. Dr. William Ould, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lomax Walsh, Edward Hill, esq. doctor of physic, Robert Perceval, esq. doctor of physic, the Rev. Arthur M'Gwire, clerk, John Wallis, esq., Robert French, esq., George Stewart, esq., surgeon-general to our army in our said kingdom of Ireland, Thomas Smith, esq. surgeon, and Solomon Richards, esq. surgeon, did, by their humble petition to our Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our kingdom of Ireland, on behalf of themselves and others, governors of the hospital commonly called the Hospital for Incurables, lying on Donnybrook-road, near the city of Dublin, represent and set forth that the said hospital, of which they have the direction, has for many years past been of great manifest benefit to the poor in and near our said city, who are afflicted with disorders declared to be incurable, by dieting, lodging, clothing, and maintaining such poor persons, and by supplying them with medical and surgical assistants, medicines, and all manner of necessaries, without fee or reward; that several charitable and humane persons have heretofore given and granted, for the support and maintenance of the said hospital, several large donations or sums of money, and that the funds now belonging to the said hospital amount to the annual sum of 550 *l.* at the least, over and above annual subscriptions; that several persons, who are disposed to contribute liberally towards the support thereof, are deterred from so doing because the present governors are incompetent to receive and manage the same, from the want of a charter of incorporation to secure the funds, and enforce the necessary regulations. And the petitioners, by their said petition, having prayed that our said Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland would recommend to us, that we would be graciously pleased, by letters patent under the great seal of our said kingdom of Ireland, to incorporate the said petitioners, and such others as might hereafter become benefactors or annual subscribers to said charity, or be elected governors thereof in manner after mentioned; and our said Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland having referred the said petition to our attorney and solicitor-general of our said kingdom to consider the same, and report what might be proper to be done thereupon, and they being of opinion (if we shall be graciously pleased so to do) that we comply with the prayer of the said petition, in which our said Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland did entirely coincide in opinion with them, and we being graciously pleased to condescend thereto; know ye therefore that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by and with the advice and consent of our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor Charles Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, and according to the tenor and effect of our letters under our privy signet or Royal sign manual, bearing date at our Court at St. James's, the 7th day of December 1799, in the fortieth year of our reign, and now enrolled in the rolls of our High Court of Chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland, have granted, declared, ordained, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do grant, declare, ordain, constitute and appoint our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Arthur Lord Baron Kilwarden, Chief Justice of our Court of King's Bench, in our said kingdom of Ireland; our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Theophilus Jones, Sir Francis Hutchinson, bart., the Rev. Dr. William Ould, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lomax Walsh, Edward Hill, esq., doctor of physic, Robert Perceval, esq., doctor of physic, the Rev. Arthur M'Gwire, clerk, John Wallis, esq., Robert French, esq., Geo. Stewart, esq., surgeon-general to our army in our said kingdom of Ireland, Thos. Smith, esq. surgeon, and Solomon Richards, esq. surgeon, and such others as shall from time to time become benefactors or annual subscribers to the support of the said hospital, or be elected governors thereof in the manner hereinafter directed, to be a body politic, and

corporate

corporate in deed, fact and name, which shall have perpetual succession, and be called "The Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Incurables near the City of Dublin;" and that by the aforesaid name they and their successors for ever shall plead and be impleaded, sue and be sued, before all manner of justices, in all the courts of us, our heirs and successors, and shall and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter and make new from time to time. And also, that they and their successors for ever, (by the name aforesaid,) shall be able and capable in law to purchase, have, hold, take, receive and enjoy to them and their successors, in fee and in perpetuity, descendable freeholds, or any term or terms for years, any manors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, pensions, titles or other hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding in the whole the clear yearly value of 2,000 *l.* sterling. And further, that they and their successors for ever, (by the name aforesaid,) may take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any manner or portion of goods or chattels devised or bequeathed, to any amount, in personal property, by any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, capable to make a gift, grant, devise, or bequest thereof, for the sole use and benefit of the said hospital; and that all properties and funds now belonging to the said hospital shall from henceforth be vested in the said governors and guardians of the said hospital. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, further grant, order, and ordain, that every person who shall subscribe and pay at one entire payment any sum not less than 20 guineas to the use of said hospital, shall, from the time of such payment and donation, be a member of the said corporation for life; and that every person who shall subscribe and pay any sum not less than five guineas to the use of the said hospital, shall, for one year from the 1st day of January next ensuing such payment made, be a member of the said corporation; and it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven or more of them, duly convened by summons to be previously served six days, to elect by ballot such other discreet persons to be members of the said corporation, as to them may seem proper and useful to the said charity. And further, also, that it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation, or any seven or more of them, duly convened by summons to be previously served six days, from time to time, by a majority of voters, without a ballot, to elect, choose, and appoint a treasurer, and such other officer and officers, servant or servants, as to them shall seem necessary for the better regulation of the said hospital; and to appoint fit and proper salary and salaries to such person or persons as shall be so elected, not exceeding in the whole the annual sum of 50 *l.* sterling. And further, that as often as it shall happen that any of the said persons so elected shall die, resign, or be removed, the said governors and guardians shall meet within 14 days thereafter, at the said hospital, and then and there, in manner aforesaid, elect a successor or successors to the person or persons who shall so die, resign, or be removed, as the case may be; and that if it shall happen that there shall be an equality of votes upon any such election, that the chairman or president shall give a casting vote, beside his vote as a member of the said corporation. And further, that the said corporation or governors, and their successors, or the major part of them, duly convened at a general board, shall and may remove and displace any of the said person or persons for neglect, non-attendance, or other reasonable cause. And further, that it shall and may be lawful, to and for any member of the said corporation, by regular summonses, to be served at least six days before the meeting, to convene the said corporation, and at the said hospital to hold assemblies, in order to treat and consult of all matters concerning the government of the said hospital; and that the said corporation so convened and assembled, or the major part of them, may make, ordain, constitute, and appoint, establish, or alter, annul, revoke, and abrogate, from time to time, such bye-laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions as to them shall seem requisite for the regulation, government, and advantage of the said corporation, so as such bye-laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions be approved of by our Chancellor of our said kingdom of Ireland, the Chief Justices of our Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Chief Baron of our Court of Exchequer, in our said kingdom of Ireland, or any one or more of them; and so as such bye-laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions be agreeable to the laws and statutes of our said realm of Ireland. And also, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said corporation, from time to time, by indenture under their common seal, to demise any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or premises, which shall be situate, lying, or being within the cities or towns corporate, or within one mile thereof, which shall become vested in them in pursuance of this our charter, or any part or parcel thereof, for any term or number of years not exceeding the term of 61 years; and in manner aforesaid to demise any lands, tenements, or hereditaments which shall become vested in them in pursuance of this our charter, and which shall be situate, lying, or being elsewhere than as aforesaid, or any part or parcel thereof, for any term or number of years not exceeding the term of 31 years, so as upon every such demise or lease there be reserved and made payable, half-yearly, to the governors of the said hospital and their successors, during the same term, as much rent as can at the time and times of making such lease or leases respectively be really and *bonâ fide* had for the same from a solvent tenant, and so as no fine, income, or consideration be taken for the same, save the rent or rents to be thereby respectively reserved; and that every such demise or lease be made in possession, and not in reversion, and not otherwise. And our will and pleasure further is, and we do hereby order and direct, that these our letters patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law unto the said corporation against us, our heirs and successors, in all the courts of us, our heirs and successors, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. Provided always, that these our letters patent

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be enrolled in the Rolls of our High Court of Chancery in our said kingdom of Ireland within the space of six months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness our aforesaid Lieutenant-general and General Governor of our said kingdom of Ireland, at Dublin, the 7th day of January, in the fortieth year of our reign.

*Gleutworth.*

Enrolled in the office of the Rolls of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland the 22d day of January, in the 40th year of the reign of King George the Third; and examined by Glandore and Carysfort, Guardians and Keepers of the Rolls.

BYE-LAWS and REGULATIONS of the Governors and Guardians of the HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, near the City of *Dublin*.

1.—*Election of Governors, their Meetings, &c.*

1. EVERY person who shall subscribe and pay at one entire payment, any sum not less than 20 guineas for the use of the charity, shall from the time of such payment be a governor for life; and every person who shall subscribe and pay any sum not less than 5 guineas to the use of the charity, shall be a governor for one year, from the 1st of January next ensuing such payment made.—*Charter.*

2. Governors not subscribers shall be elected by ballot; the summonses for meeting, at which a governor or governors are to be elected, must be served six days previous to the day of said meetings, and at such meeting seven governors shall form a quorum.—*Charter.*

3. In the summonses aforesaid, the names of persons proposed to be elected governors are to be inserted.

4. A board of governors shall meet monthly, and the order of business shall be as follows:—

1. The third member entering the board-room to take the chair.
2. Minutes of the last meeting read, and signed by the chairman of the last meeting, or in his absence by the present chairman.
3. Outstanding business despatched.
4. Accounts of hospital audited.
5. Patients admitted from the lists.
6. Petitions for admission read.
7. Lists filled.
8. Minutes of report book read.
9. Visitors for ensuing month appointed.
10. In January and July, matron's and porter's inventories shall be examined.

5. At the ordinary meetings of governors for transacting the business of the Hospital, three shall form a quorum, and such meetings may be held in any part of the city which the governors may appoint.

6. The corporation, or any seven or more of them, duly convened by summonses to be previously served six days, may from time to time, by majority of voters, without ballot, elect a treasurer, and such other officer or officers, servant or servants, as to them shall seem necessary, and also appoint salaries.

On the death, resignation, or removal of any of the said officers or servants, a Board, convened as before, shall be held at the hospital within 14 days, to fill up the same by a majority of votes; in case of an equality, the chairman to have a casting vote, besides his vote as a member of the corporation. The corporation, duly convened at a general Board, may remove any of said persons for neglect, non-attendance, or other reasonable cause.—*Charter.*

7. Any member of the corporation, by regular summonses served at least six days before, may convene a meeting to deliberate on matters concerning the government of the hospital, and the corporation so convened, or the majority, may establish, alter or revoke bye-laws, ordinances, rules, and constitutions, so as such be approved of by the Chancellor and Chief Judges of Ireland, or any one or more of them, and be agreeable to the laws and statutes of Ireland.—*Charter.*

8. The member convening such meeting shall cause to be mentioned in the summonses the business to be taken into consideration.

9. When 50 l. subscription shall be deposited in the hands of the treasurer for the admission of a patient, in case of the demise of such patient within one year, the further sum of 15 l. being advanced by the subscriber, such subscriber shall have the liberty of filling another vacancy for life.

2.—*Medical Assistance.*

1. The attendance of the hospital shall be confided to one physician and one surgeon, not governors of the charity, who shall be elected by the Board, as directed by the charter. After three years' attendance, such physician or surgeon shall be eligible as a governor, without subscription, his attendance being deemed equivalent thereto.

2. All medical governors shall be considered as consulting physicians or surgeons.

3. The

3. The ordinary and consulting physicians or surgeons shall subscribe their prescriptions, and enter a minute of their attendance in the visitors' book.

4. The apothecary shall not give any medicine but by the prescription of the ordinary, or of a consulting physician or surgeon.

5. All prescriptions are to be entered in a book kept for that purpose, and the charge of each to be made in an opposite column, by the apothecary.

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### 3.—Office of Treasurer.

1. The disposable fund of the charity shall be lodged by the treasurer in such bank in the city of Dublin as shall be approved of by the governors. Notice shall be given to said bank that no payments are to be made, except upon drafts signed by three of the governors.

2. No money shall be drawn from the bank, but at a meeting convened as by charter, or at a monthly meeting of governors. The drafts to be signed by the chairman and two governors.

3. The treasurer shall be authorised to receive interest on the funded property, and all other sums for the use of the hospital.

4. Title-deeds, leases, securities, and all valuable papers belonging to the hospital, shall be kept in a box, of which the treasurer is to have the key, unless they be ordered by the Board to be deposited in bank; the box shall be committed to the care of the treasurer.

5. The treasurer may employ an accountant, to be approved of and paid by the Board; said accountant shall examine and certify upon oath, if required, the amount of returns made by the steward and housekeeper of necessaries consumed, which he is to compare with the dietary, or other tables of allowance, regulated by the Board; he also shall examine and certify the bills furnished by the several tradesmen employed; when said bills are approved of by the Board, he shall prepare proper drafts on the bank, to be duly signed; he is also to assist the treasurer in making out all accounts for the use of the hospital, also for the Commissioners of the Imprest Accounts. His salary shall be 20 guineas per annum. The treasurer shall produce a regular account of the receipts and disbursements at the first monthly meeting of every year, at which time a committee shall be appointed for auditing his accounts, in order that he may receive a discharge from the Board; he shall also lay before the governors a statement of the funds of the charity whenever called upon by the Board duly assembled.

### 4.—Visitors.

1. A visitor shall be appointed from the governors on every monthly meeting, who shall continue in office one month.

2. The visitor shall attend at the hospital as often as he conveniently can, and see that the rules of the Board be observed. He shall make his observations in a report-book, and subscribe them with his name. He shall have authority over the housekeeper, porter, servants, and patients, and make such regulations during his continuance in office as he shall think fit, provided they are not contradictory to, or inconsistent with, the rules of the Board.

### 5.—Matron.

1. The matron shall see that the porter, nurses, servants, and patients do their duty and observe strictly the rules of the hospital, and in every case of misbehaviour acquaint the Board or visitor therewith by entering a minute in the report-book.

2. She shall return to the Board, at their meeting in every January and July, an inventory, subscribed with her name, of all the household goods and other effects of the hospital then in it, distinguishing them into three classes—of serviceable, repairable, and cast.

3. She shall not fail to enter monthly in the report-book any observations which may concern the property of the hospital, repairs of the house, the accommodation and comfort of the patients, &c.

4. She shall keep a daily account of all provisions and other necessaries brought into the hospital, and shall take care that all bills for such provisions and necessaries, and for all other expenses incurred by the hospital, be regularly and fairly made out; she shall then sign them and hand them over to the accountant a fortnight at least previous to the meetings at which the quarterly accounts are to be discharged.

5. She shall be particularly attentive in her care that the wards, beds, clothes, linen, and all other things in the hospital, be kept perfectly clean; that the windows be kept open in the summer time, and that the patients do not encumber their beds or berths with nuisances of any kind.

6. Whenever a vacancy of a bed occurs, she shall forthwith note the same in the report-book; she shall take care that due notice thereof be given to the candidates for admission by a paper posted in some convenient part of the house when the Board meets, and at the hospital one day at least previously to such meeting of the Board.

7. She shall attend the Board, take care that the list of candidates be properly made out, and that the minutes of each meeting be fairly transcribed in the minute-book.

8. She shall occasionally lay before the governors estimates of clothing which may be necessary for the patients, according to the approved regulations, and also of such other articles as may be wanting for the hospital.

9. She shall take care that all provisions and other articles sent to the hospital shall be according to the contracts, both as to quantity and quality, and that such as shall not be



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contracted for shall be of a good quality; and in case any articles of inferior quality shall be sent to said hospital, the same shall be stated to the Board in the report-book.

Her salary shall not exceed 45*l.* 10*s.* per annum, with an allowance of coals and candles.

#### 6.—Porter.

1. He shall carefully attend the gate, and always lock it at eight o'clock in the evening and open it at eight o'clock in the morning from the 1st of October to the 1st of March, and lock it at nine o'clock in the evening and open it at six o'clock in the morning from the 1st of March to the 1st of October. He shall inform the matron of every stranger who comes to the hospital. He shall take care that the patients shall on no account absent themselves from the hospital, except at regulated times, and that they shall go out by no passage except by the gate.

2. He shall assist the matron in enforcing all the rules and orders of the Board, and shall obey her in all things conformable to such rules and orders. He shall write and serve summonses, and shall note any misbehaviour or irregularity, absence or drunkenness of patients, &c., in the report-book, and whenever he is obliged to absent himself from the hospital he shall leave the care of the gate during his absence to some sober, discreet person, approved by the matron, and for whose conduct he shall be responsible.

3. He shall take care that the garden, yard, and area, road, and entrance to the hospital, be kept clean and decent, employing, under the directions of the Board, such patients as are able to work; all tools, &c. used for these purposes, shall be committed to his care, and he shall return an inventory thereof at the meetings of the Board in January and July.

4. He shall not suffer spirits, or drink of any kind whatsoever, to be carried to the patients by their friends and acquaintance. His salary shall not exceed 25*l.* per annum, with an allowance of coals and candles.

#### 7.—Servants.

1. All servants shall obey the matron and porter, according to the order of the Board.

2. The cook shall wait every morning on the matron, and receive the bill of fare for the day, and shall show her a sample of each kind of food prepared for the patients before it shall be sent to the wards. Her salary shall not exceed 8*l.* per annum, with diet.

#### 8.—Nurses.

1. The nurses shall clean their respective wards before eight o'clock in the morning from 1st of March to the 1st of October, and before nine o'clock from the 1st of October to the 1st of March.

2. Every nurse shall give the patients under her care their diet, make their beds, give them the drink allowed, and assist them otherwise as they stand in need of her help, and shall give and apply the medicines for each, at the times and in the manner ordered.

3. The nurses shall be very careful in preserving fresh air in the wards by opening the windows, and in counteracting tainted air in any manner directed.

4. The nurses shall attend to the bedding of the patients, and also to their state and symptoms, so as to report them to the physician.

5. The nurses shall convey to the matron any part of the diet which the patients shall not consume. The salary of each nurse shall not exceed 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum, with diet.

#### 9.—Joint Duties of Matron, Porter, Servants and Nurses.

1. They shall not accept presents, or take money from patients or their friends on any account whatever. They shall prevent the patients from bringing into the hospital any kind of malt or spirituous liquor, and from receiving the same from any person whatever, except the matron; they shall also prevent any part of the patients' provisions from being conveyed out of the hospital.

If the porter, nurses, or servants shall discover any person to be guilty of any of the preceding practices, they shall report the same to the matron, who shall enter a minute thereof in the report-book.

#### Patients.

1. All persons applying for admission shall attend the Board, and produce petitions properly attested, of their age, infirmities, former occupations, and good moral character; their place of abode is likewise to be mentioned.

2. A list of male, and another of female patients, such as shall have been approved for admission by the Board, shall be entered in the report-book, with the disease or infirmity, the place of abode, the names of persons recommending, and date of approval annexed. These shall have precedence on the list, according to the joint consideration of their age, infirmity, good moral character, and claims formerly preferred.

3. Vacancies of beds can only be filled by a majority of voices of the governors at a Board, according to charter, or at a monthly meeting of governors convened. The vacancies to be filled out of the lists formed as above mentioned.

4. No patient shall on any account drink strong liquors in the hospital or elsewhere, smoke tobacco in any of the wards, use profane, indiscreet, or abusive language, or disturb the

the quiet of the house by quarrelsome behaviour. The matron is strictly enjoined to report the names of patients guilty of such offences.

5. All lights in the wards are to be extinguished at 10 o'clock during the summer half-year, and at nine o'clock during the winter half-year.

6. No patient shall be permitted to be absent from the hospital, except under the order of the Board, which is to be posted in the wards; on the return of any patient who shall have transgressed this rule, such patients shall be confined to the hospital until the pleasure of the Board be known.

7. Patients, the state of whose health permits them, shall do the work of servants or nurses in the house, under the direction of the matron, who is to be authorized for that purpose, in the case of each individual, by a separate order of the Board.

8. Patients' food shall be dressed by the cook in the kitchen, and nowhere else.

9. No wakes on any account shall be allowed in the hospital.

10. Complaints of patients are to be addressed in writing to the Board or visiting governor, with the signature of complainant annexed.

Candidates for admission are to attend the Board when there is a vacancy.

I approve of the above bye-laws and regulations, if the governors of the hospital shall think fit to make and ordain the same.

8 January 1810.

*William Downes,*  
Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

At a meeting of governors duly convened at the hospital according to charter, 7th March 1810, the foregoing bye-laws were enacted as the bye-laws of the hospital. *Vide* Charter, p. 129.

Present:—David Courtney, esq. in the chair, Counsellor French, Peter La Touche, jun. esq., John David La Touche, esq., Robert Perceval, M. D., Rev. John Letablere, Samuel Rosborough, esq., Thomas Herbert Orpen, M. D.

#### LIST of Male Candidates for Admission.

NAME.	DATE PUT ON.	DISEASE.	RESIDENCE.
John O'Brien - -	Nov. 1828	Scrofula - -	36, Mabbot-street.
James Farrell - -	Feb. 1829	Hip disease - -	Boosterstown.
Timothy Callaghan -	April 1829	Blind, &c. &c. - -	21, Cuffe-street.
Henry Hanson - -	Aug. 1832	Scrofula - -	4, Elephant-lane.
M. Kenny - -	Jan. 1836	Heart disease - -	Donnybrook.
Jos. Farrell - -	Jan. 1836	Scrofula - -	Boyne-street.
George Beatty - -	Oct. 1839	Paralysis - -	56, Church-street.
Patt Hendrick - -	Nov. 1840	ditto - -	1, Quinn's-lane.
Thomas St. John - -	Nov. 1840	ditto - -	120, Summer-hill.
H. Carson - -	Nov. 1840	ditto - -	1, Patrick-street.
S. Sleator - -	Dec. 1840	ditto - -	1, Wexford-street.
E. Townsend - -	Dec. 1840	ditto - -	31, Clarendon-street.
J. Mangan - -	Dec. 1840	ditto - -	9, Stafford-street.
M. Cameron - -	Dec. 1840	ditto - -	12, Abbey-street.
J. Boulger - -	Jan. 1842.	Scrofula - -	Fitzwilliam-lane.

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## LIST of Female Candidates for Admission.

NAME.	DATE PUT ON.	DISEASE.	RESIDENCE.
Margaret Hogan -	March 1824	Hip disease - -	120, Church-street.
Mary Harding - -	Nov. 1826	Paralysis - -	Retreat.
Mary Mooney - -	Aug. 1827	Disordered leg -	1, Ward's-hill.
Anne Campbell -	April 1828	Paralysis - -	3, Connor's-court.
Ellen Lacy - -	Feb. 1829	Scrofula - -	Gardener's-lane.
Ellen Delany - -	Jan. 1831	ditto - -	King's-court.
Bridget Hickey -	June 1833	ditto - -	Bloomfield.
Jane Mullen - -	Nov. 1837	Lupus - -	New-street.
Mary Comin - -	Aug. 1838	Chronic rheumatism	30, Wood-street.
Mary Donovan -	Nov. 1839	Cancer - -	46, City Quay.
Catherine Duffy -	Nov. 1839	Scrofula - -	60, New-row.
Mary Dunne - -	Feb. 1841	Rheumatism - -	12, Bass-place.
Margaret Jones -	Feb. 1841	Consumption - -	37, Fishamble-street.
M. A. Sheridan -	Dec. 1841	Paralysis - -	112, Coombe.
Sarah Barton - -	Feb. 1842	Consumption - -	Retreat.

## INMATES OF THE HOSPITAL.

RANGE OF YEARS.					WHERE FROM.							TOTAL.
Years.	Ages.		How long Inmates.		Counties.	Inmates.		Counties.	Inmates.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		
Over 80	1	3	-	-	Dublin - - -	19	31	Brought up	29	39		
— 70	4	3	-	-	Kildare - - -	1	5	Tipperary - - -	1	-		
— 60	9	3	-	1	Cork - - -	1	1	Galway - - -	1	-		
— 50	4	10	-	-	Wicklow - - -	2	2	Wexford - - -	1	-		
— 40	8	10	4	2	Meath - - -	2	-	King's - - -	1	-		
— 30	4	8	3	1	Westmeath - - -	1	-	Carlow - - -	-	1		
— 20	2	3	4	3	Longford - - -	2	-	England - - -	-	2		
Under 20	2	3	23	36	Cavan - - -	1	-	Scotland - - -	1	1		
Totals	34	43	34	43	77. Carried up	29	39	Totals	34	43	77	

To the Governors of the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook-road.

[Name of petitioner], aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, whose occupation has been [trade or occupation], at present residing at [place of abode], having in family [number of the persons, their names and ages], prays to be admitted to the Hospital of Incurables.

## Certificate of Medical Persons who may have attended Petitioner.

[Name of petitioner] has been under my care in [hospital or dispensary], and complaint is [name of complaint], which I consider to be incurable. During the time he was under my care, he conducted self [mention behaviour].

(signed) [Name of physician or surgeon].

## Certificate of Physician or Surgeon to the Hospital of Incurables.

I have examined petitioner, and [confirm, or the contrary] the above statement.

(signed) [Name of physician or surgeon to the Hospital of Incurables].

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## Certificate of Employer.

Petitioner has been in my employment [or has been known to me], [number] years, and he has conducted self [state character with respect to sobriety and honesty].

(signed) [Signature of one or more respectable persons, with their residence].

## Certificate of Clergyman.

Petitioner has attended Divine Service at my [church or chapel], and I believe to be [sober, honest, well-conducted, or to the contrary].

(signed) [Signature of P. or R. C. clergyman, with his place of abode].

## Engagement of Petitioner.

I engage to conform myself to the following rules of the hospital, and to every other regulation which the governors may think fit to adopt, under pain of dismissal.

(signed) [Signature or mark of petitioner].  
[Name and residence].

Witness,

## REGULATIONS for the Conduct of Patients in the Hospital of Incurables.

1. No patient shall, on any account, drink strong liquors in the hospital, or elsewhere, play at any game, or smoke tobacco in any of the wards; use profane, indiscreet, or abusive language, or disturb the quiet of the house by quarrelsome behaviour. The matron is strictly enjoined to report to the Board the names of patients guilty of such offences, at the time of meeting next succeeding such offences.

2. All lights in the wards are to be extinguished at 10 o'clock during the summer half-year, and at nine o'clock during the winter half-year.

3. No patient shall be permitted to be absent from the hospital, except under the order of the Board, which is to be posted in the wards. On the return of any patient who shall have transgressed this rule, such patient shall be confined to the hospital until the pleasure of the Board be known.

4. Patients, the state of whose health permits them, shall do the work of servants or nurses in the house, under the direction of the matron, who is to be authorized for that purpose, in the case of each individual, by a separate order of the Board.

5. Patients' food shall be dressed by the cook, in the kitchen, and nowhere else.

6. No wakes, on any account, shall be allowed in the hospital.

7. Complaints of patients are to be addressed in writing to the Board, or visiting governor, with the signature of the complainants annexed. Candidates for admission are to attend the Board when there is a vacancy.

The objects of this institution are sufficiently described by the name it bears, and must be considered as the most miserable and helpless of the human race. In the selection of these for admission, the governors think it their duty to show no preference, except what is grounded on the age, visible distress, and deformity of the patient, good moral character, well attested, and the priority of claims formerly preferred. At every meeting of the governors numbers apply, deficient in none of the qualifications above-mentioned; from them a list is made of such as stand foremost in the melancholy competition; these are admitted in rotation as vacancies occur; many, however, before they could be admitted, are fallen victims to poverty and hopeless disease.

\*.\* The beneficence of the public is earnestly solicited, to render some assistance to the candidates until they can be admitted into the hospital.

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and County of  
Dublin Infirmary.

(G.)

## MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN INFIRMARY.

We minutely inspected every ward in this hospital, and fully examined all the books connected with its management; they are kept with the utmost regularity and precision. We also examined Mr. Arthur Guinness, Mr. Bolleau, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. M'Donnell, and Dr. Cusack Rooney, of the governors, together with the registrar, matron and apothecary.

The hospital was originally opened in the Coombe in 1756, but removed to its present situation, and the hospital built at an expense of 12,876 *l.*, of which 4,000 *l.* was the gift of the late Thomas Pleasants; the grand jury of the county of Dublin also contributing in aid of it, the remainder being derived from various private sources.

By the 13 & 14 Geo. 3, c. 43, it was made the County of Dublin Infirmary, and as such it receives 100 *l.* a year, late currency, out of the public funds, under the provisions of the 5 & 6 Geo. 3, c. 20, together with an annual presentment of 553 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* from the county of Dublin.

*Accommodation.*

It consists of 13 wards, in general spacious and well ventilated, containing 100 beds, 36 of which are appropriated to fever patients, and supported by Government. This arrangement for Government fever patients was made by Lord Melbourne, when Secretary for Ireland, in a communication to the governors of the hospital, dated 29 October 1827, and in consequence of a representation that the regulations of the other hospitals precluded the admission of cases of fever from the county, an epidemic at the same time prevailing, and there being vacant wards from want of funds in this hospital.

There is also an extensive and well-managed dispensary on the premises, but detached from the hospital, for extern relief.

*Management.*

The managing committee of 21 gentlemen is elected annually out of the governors, in accordance with the bye-laws. The committee is regularly and sufficiently attended. The following are the medical officers of the establishment:

## MEDICAL and other OFFICERS and SERVANTS of the Institution.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Emoluments.	Observations.
		£. s. d.		
Dr. Graves - -	Physician - -	- - -	None - -	Not resident.
Dr. Stokes - -	- ditto - -	- - -		
Sir P. Crampton	Surgeon - -	- - -	None - -	Not resident.
Surgeon Roney -	Ditto - -	- - -		
Surgeon Porter -	Ditto - -	- - -		
Surgeon Colles -	Ditto - -	- - -		
Surgeon Smyly -	Ditto - -	- - -		
Surgeon Rynd -	Ditto - -	- - -		
Robert Shaw - -	- - registrar, viz. from infirmary, 89 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> ; from Government, 40 <i>l.</i>	129 17 -	- - apartments, 5 per cent. on collecting subscriptions, coals, candles and soap.	Resident.
Sarah Walker - -	- - housekeeper, viz. from infirmary, 46 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ; from Government, 20 <i>l.</i>	66 3 1	- - apartments, coals, candles & soap.	Resident.
Frederick Ward	Porters - -	24 5 4	{Lodge, coals, livery and coats, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> gratuity.}	Resident.
Charles Neille -				
8 Nurses - -	- - viz. four infirmary and four Government.	10 3 -	Rations - -	Resident.
John James Parr -	- - apothecary, viz. from infirmary, 46 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> ; from Government, 40 <i>l.</i>	86 3 1	- - coals, candles and apartments.	Resident.

The

The physicians and surgeons receive no emolument, having surrendered to the hospital the sum of 100 *l.*, payable under the 13 & 14 Geo. 3, c. 43, in consideration whereof they claim, under the provisions of that Act, the privilege of electing the medical officers on vacancies, and have heretofore exercised that privilege. On general principles we are of opinion, that it is for the interest of an institution that all its officers should be elected by the governing body; we feel bound, however, to add, that the members of the committee whom we examined concurred in stating to us, that they found no practical inconvenience or objection to the present mode of election.

One medical pupil resides in the hospital; others, amounting sometimes to as many as 50, are permitted to go through the wards with the physicians and surgeons for instruction, and clinical lectures are stated to be regularly delivered.

The fees from pupils are paid to the medical officers, and not brought into the accounts of the hospital; they are moderate, and are stated to produce an income of about 70 *l.* a year to each of the medical officers. Although we are of opinion that all emoluments arising out of a public institution should be brought into account, and form a portion of the income of such institution, yet we are led to believe that the present arrangement is advantageous as regards medical instruction, and economical as regards the funds of the hospital.

#### *Patients.*

The patients appear to be extremely well attended to; they are admitted from all parts of the country, without reference to their places of residence, on the recommendation of a subscriber. Cases of accident are received without recommendation. Relief is administered through the dispensary to about 150 persons per day.

#### *Gross Income and Expenditure.*

Since 1828 the hospital has derived an average income from

	£.	s.	d.
Parliamentary Grants - - - -	1,055	19	11
County Assessments - - - -	553	16	10
Other sources - - - -	702	4	2
	<hr/>		
	£. 2,312	-	11

Their average expenditure during the same period has been 2,451 *l.* 14 *s.* 5 *d.* The average number of patients passing through the hospital each year, has been 1,528. The average cost, therefore, of a patient in passing through the hospital, has been 1 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* A separate account has always been kept of the fever wards; it will be found in the Appendix (C.); the average expense of each patient being 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d.*

The funded property is at present 5,964 *l.* 9 *s.* 10 *d.*, invested in the Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced Stock, in the names of Arthur Guinness, David Charles La Touche, and James Chambers, as trustees; 2,000 *l.* of this was a bequest of the late Mr. Pleasants, the interest of which is applied to the purposes of the hospital. The provisions and supplies are procured by contract after public advertisement, and appear to be at moderate prices.

Great care appears to be taken by the governors in checking and comparing the receipts and issues of supplies. We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion of the usefulness and good management of this hospital.

In reference to the fever department of this hospital, we have to point out to your Excellency that the arrangement between the governors and the Government in 1826 was made at a period when typhus fever prevailed to an alarming extent; since then, from causes which we have adverted to in our General Report, the pressure upon fever hospitals in Dublin appears happily to have diminished. It therefore occurs to us, that if an arrangement were made, that fever patients should be received as well from the county as from the city of Dublin, in the Cork-street Fever Hospital, on the recommendation of dispensary physicians, that hospital, with its present means and accommodation, might probably be found adequate to the necessities both of the city and adjacent parts of the county.

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In such event, the Government grant for the support of the fever department of the Meath Hospital might be withdrawn, and a considerable saving thereby effected. In offering this recommendation, which is principally with the view of economising the public expenditure, we feel bound to state to your Excellency that the fever patients in the Meath Hospital have received as much attention and relief, both from the governors and from the very eminent medical gentlemen who take charge of the fever department, as it is possible they could receive elsewhere.

(signed) *Geo. Alex. Hamilton,  
David Cha' La Touche,  
Jn<sup>o</sup> Barlow.*

2 May 1842.

QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Hospital.

1. STATE the year in which the hospital was opened?—The hospital was opened on The Coombe in the year 1756.

2. How was the institution established, whether by Act of Parliament, or by charter; if by either, furnish a copy?—Originally, by individual exertions, but afterwards made the County of Dublin Infirmary by Act of Parliament (13 & 14 Geo. 3, c. 43) in the year 1774.

3. By what funds was it built or endowed?—The institution was originally endowed by individual donations and subscriptions, and the patients accommodated in a building rented for the purpose; but afterwards, in the year 1756, a house was built on The Coombe, altogether by private subscriptions. The present building was erected, partly by individual subscriptions, partly by a grant from the grand jury of the county of Dublin, and a sum of 4,000*l.* was contributed towards the building by the late Thomas Pleasants, Esq., who also gave 2,000*l.* more for the supply of medicines and comforts to the patients, which latter sum is invested in Government securities, never to be alienated.

4. Did the Government of the day contribute towards its erection or endowment, and to what amount?—The Government of the day did not contribute towards its erection; but a Parliamentary Grant was made in the year 1774 (13 & 14 Geo. 3, c. 43). *£*. 100, Irish, was annually granted for the purpose of paying salaries to the physicians and surgeons, which sum they surrendered in favour of the institution.

5. Have any, and what, additions been made to the original building, and when?—A dispensary for extern patients has been built since, but quite detached from the building; also a lecture-room for the medical gentlemen.

6. What the present extent of accommodation?—There are 64 beds supported in the infirmary department, and 36 beds supported by Government for fever patients only; and, quite independent of the above 100 beds being kept in constant occupation by intern patients, there are, on an average, 150 extern patients relieved daily in the dispensary.

7. Has the accommodation been at all times sufficient; if not, how has the want been supplied?—The accommodation has not been sufficient for the number of applications for admission. There were four sheds erected in the lawn, containing 50 beds each. In the year 1826, when a greater number than those applied, they were accommodated in two tents.

8. Have the patients accommodated in such way recovered as speedily as those in the wards of the hospital?—The patients accommodated in the sheds did recover as speedily as those in the wards of the hospital; but, at the same time, the sheds are not at all as desirable as the wards of an hospital.

9. What quantity of ground, if any, is held in connexion with the hospital?—Two acres of ground, on which the hospital is built, and which was purchased, free of all rent, for 1,126*l.*

10. Is the land cultivated for the purposes of the charity, or let out to others?—The lawn is cultivated as meadow.

11. What is the income derived from the land?—During the past five years, the hay off the lawn produced, on an average, 3*l.* 16*s.* per annum.

12. To what annual rent is the hospital property subject?—None.

13. What is the tenure under which the property is held?—A lease for ever.

14. Are the buildings and furniture of the hospital sufficiently insured against fire, and for what sum? How often, and at what time, is stock taken?—The buildings and furniture are insured for 5,300 *l.*; viz.—

									<i>£</i> .
On hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
On lecture-room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
On furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
On out-buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300

Which is considered sufficient to cover the risk. Stock is taken every year to 31st March.

15. What is the number of rooms?—There are 13 wards.

16. What is the number of beds?—One hundred beds.

17. Are

17. Are the rooms spacious and properly ventilated?—They are.
18. Are there any, and what number, of beds supported exclusively by Government?—  
There are 36 beds supported exclusively by Government, as explained in Query No. 6.
19. Is there a separate account kept of the expense of supporting those beds? If so, furnish it for each year since 1829; thus—

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	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1828 - -	3,687	9	11	1833 - -	803	9	4	1838 - -	854	14	-
1829 - -	658	2	8	1834 - -	948	15	3	1839 - -	803	13	1
1830 - -	774	6	-	1835 - -	1,198	12	-	1840 - -	840	17	4
1831 - -	808	14	10	1836 - -	789	-	10	1841 - -	804	13	9
1832 - -	995	17	6	1837 - -	823	1	4	1842 - -	749	10	10
								TOTAL - - -			
								15,540 18 8			

20. For what class of patients are those beds intended, and from what locality?—For the poorest classes, partly from the city and principally from the county of Dublin.
21. Are they reserved for such patients?—They are.
22. What is the number of inmates in the hospital at present, distinguishing males and females, with the number in each ward?

	INFIRMARY DEPARTMENT.								FEVER DEPARTMENT.					TOTALS.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	
Wards - - -														
Beds - - -	7	7	9	12	10	9	5	5	10	5	5	11	5	100 Beds.
Males - - -	7	-	9	12	10	-	5	-	9	5	4	-	-	61 Males.
Females - - -	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	9	5	33 Females.
TOTALS - - -	7	6	9	12	10	8	5	5	9	5	4	9	5	94 Inmates.

23. How many more patients could be accommodated?—Fifteen more beds could be added if we had funds.
24. If any vacancies, why not filled up?—When vacancies occur they are immediately filled up.
25. Have you a list of candidates for admission? If so, send in a copy.—We have, and the registry has been sent for inspection.

Management.

26. How is the institution governed? Furnish a copy of your laws and bye-laws.—By a committee of 21 governors, elected annually. A copy of bye-laws furnished.
27. What constitutes a governor? State the number and names of present governors.—A subscription of two guineas or upwards per year constitutes a governor for one year; a subscription of 20 guineas, paid at one payment, constitutes a governor for life.

Committee of Governors elected on First Monday in April 1841.

Simeon Boileau, Esq.	James Ferrier, Esq.	Thos. H. Orpen, Esq. M.D.
Paul Barry, Esq.	Arthur Guinness, Esq.	George Pim, Esq.
James Chambers, Esq.	William Johnston, Esq.	Jonathan Pim, Esq.
Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.	Thos. J. Kelly, Esq.	George Roe, Esq.
Leland Crosthwait, Esq.	David C. La Touche, Esq.	Cusack Roney, Esq.
George Evans, Esq.	John M'Donnell, Esq.	Lieut.-Col. Shaw.
John Ennis, Esq.	James S. Molloy, Esq.	Robert Smyth, Esq.

28. How often do governors meet, and how many usually attend, and how many constitute a quorum? Is there a permanent chairman; if not, how chosen?—The governors meet annually on the first Monday in April, agreeably to Act of Parliament; they also meet on the second and last Monday in each month. The average number that attend the Committee meetings is from six to seven governors; three constitute a quorum. There is no permanent chairman, but the third governor that enters the room acts as chairman.
29. What is the order of business at their meetings?—At each meeting they read the proceedings of the former meeting, which is then signed by the chairman; they examine the accounts of the past month, and order payment of same, giving a draft to the registrar for the amount, signed by the chairman and two other governors. They also examine the different books of the institution. On the last Monday in the month they examine the vouchers and receipts of accounts, as passed at the former meeting, and also the different books of the hospital.
30. Are the minutes of proceedings at the meetings of governors carefully entered in a book kept for the purpose by the registrar? If so, please to send it in.—The minutes of



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proceedings of the meetings are carefully entered in a book kept for the purpose. The book has been sent in.

31. Are visitors appointed to check the attendance of officers and servants, &c.? If so, particularize that part of your system, and state, is a book kept in the hospital for such visitors to note their remarks? Please to send in the book.—The registrar, apothecary, and housekeeper reside in the hospital, and are constantly in attendance; all the nurses and servants reside also in the hospital, who are under the entire control of the above officers. There are also two visiting governors for each month, selected from the standing committee, who visit the hospital frequently, and occasionally report the state of the institution in a book kept for that purpose. The book has been sent.

#### Officers.

32. What officers attend the meetings of governors?—The registrar constantly in attendance, and the apothecary and housekeeper as required.

33. What are their duties on such occasions?—To answer any questions connected with their departments as may be required by the committee.

34. How many officers are employed, and what are their official distinctions?—The registrar, apothecary, and housekeeper; and, for their official distinctions, *see* Bye-laws, copy furnished.

35. Who are the physicians who attend the hospital, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance; when and by whom were they appointed; if resident, are they allowed extern practice?—Dr. Graves and Dr. Stokes, who have the care of the medical patients, and attend, one every morning, at the hospital: by an arrangement between them, they take charge of the hospital for six months each. They do not reside in the hospital. They are appointed by themselves, by the Act of 13 & 14 Geo. 3, c. 43; they are allowed extern practice, and have no emolument. Dr. Graves appointed in the year 1821, and Dr. Stokes in 1826.

36. Who are the surgeons who attend the hospital, what their salaries and other emoluments, and whether resident or not, and the times of their attendance; when and by whom were they appointed; if resident are they allowed extern practice?—

Sir Philip Crampton, bart., elected in the year 1798.

Surgeon Roney, elected in the year 1801.

Surgeon Porter, elected in the year 1819.

Surgeon Colles, elected in the year 1825.

Surgeon Smyley, elected in the year 1831.

Surgeon Rynd, elected in the year 1836.

They attend in turn from half-past nine every morning until their business is finished. They are appointed by themselves, according to Act of Parliament. They are not resident, and are allowed extern practice.

37. Is an apothecary attached; give his name, salary, and other emoluments; whether he resides in the hospital or not; when and by whom was he appointed; is he allowed an assistant; if resident, is he allowed extern practice, and has he a shop in Dublin?—There is an apothecary, John James Parr; his salary from the infirmary is 46 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* per annum, and from the fever department 40 *l.* per annum. Has no other emolument, except coals, candles, and attendance of the servants. He resides in the hospital, was elected by the committee on the 8th of June 1829, is not allowed an assistant, but has been permitted to keep an apprentice at his own expense; is not allowed extern practice, nor has he a shop in Dublin.

38. How are the medicines supplied; are the prescriptions made up within the hospital?—The medicines are supplied by the druggists, as ordered by the committee, monthly; and the prescriptions are made up within the hospital.

39. Does any medical pupil reside in the hospital; if so, state under what regulations?—There is a resident medical pupil appointed by the medical gentlemen, who takes care of the surgical patients during the absence of the surgeon for the month; he is appointed annually.

40. Does any physician or physicians, or medical pupils, visit the hospital; and if so, what their salary or emoluments, and the times of their attendance; are they allowed to prescribe for, or interfere in the medical treatment of the patients, in the absence of the medical officers?—There are medical pupils who go round the wards with the physicians and surgeons for instruction, while prescribing for and visiting the patients; but no medical pupil or physician is allowed to prescribe for or interfere with the patients but the medical officers.

41. Who is the registrar or accountant, and what are his duties; what his salary and other emoluments, and does he reside in the hospital; has he given security, and to what amount?—Robert Shaw, registrar; his salary is 89 *l.* 17 *s.* per annum from the infirmary, and 40 *l.* from the Government department; he is allowed five per cent. on collecting subscriptions; he has apartments in the hospital, and allowed a proportion of coals, candles, and soap. He has given security to the amount of 500 *l.* For further duties, *see* Bye-laws.

42. Who is the matron or housekeeper, and what are her duties; what her salary and other emoluments, and does she reside in the hospital?—Sarah Walker, housekeeper; her salary is 46 *l.* 3 *s.* 1 *d.* per annum from the infirmary department, and 20 *l.* per annum from the Government department; she has apartments in the hospital, and allowed a proportion of coals,

coals, soap, and candles, and the attendance of servants.—For further duties, *see* Bye-Laws.

43. How many nurses and assistant nurses are at present employed, and also how many male and female servants; give their names, salaries, duties, perquisites (if any), and other advantages; their wages to be stated per quarter?—There are four nurses employed in the infirmary department, and four in the Government department; each of whom receives 2*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per quarter; should they remain a year in their situation they are allowed one guinea each, as a gratuity for good conduct; they also receive rations, as will appear by the dietary, a copy of which was sent. The female servants have 2*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, with the same allowance of provisions as the nurses.

There are two porters, who each receive 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per quarter, with a lodge and a proportion of coals; also a suit of livery and slop dress every year, a large coat every two years, and should they remain a year in the situation, they each receive two guineas at Christmas, as a gratuity for good conduct.

There is a night-nurse employed occasionally, at 1*s.* per night.

#### *Infirmary Servants, &c.*

Sarah Henderson, Alicia Lacy, Mary Rokely, and Mary Dromgoole, nurses; Alley Nowlan, laundress; Mary Brough, cook; Mary Healy, housemaid; Mary Louton, scourer.

#### *Government Servants, &c.*

Gertrude Price, Dolly Magennis, Mary Thompson, Catherine Skelly, nurses; Betty Geery, laundress; Maria Fagan, scourer; Frederick Ward, government porter; Charles Neille, infirmary porter.—For duties, *see* Bye-laws.

44. How many patients has each nurse committed to her charge?—From 14 to 18 each nurse in the infirmary, and in the fever department there are four nurses; two have the charge of 20 male patients, and two the charge of 16 female patients; each nurse takes charge of the wards at night in turn.

#### *Patients.*

45. What are the diseases principally admitted into your hospital?—Every description of medical and surgical disease, except venereal.

46. Furnish a return of patients admitted, discharged cured, or relieved, or died in your hospital each year since 1829, distinguishing males and females, in conformity with the following table.—*See* Appendix (B.)

47. Have you any record of the residences of patients admitted? If so, send in the book containing it.—We have a record of the residences of patients admitted. Registry sent in.

48. What recommendation is required for the admission of patients?—A recommendation from a subscriber of one guinea and upwards, by Act of Parliament.

49. What is the mode of obtaining admission?—By recommendation.

50. How long on an average do patients remain in your hospital?—If any remain longer than two months they are reported to the committee.

51. Are extern patients visited at their own dwellings by the medical or surgical gentlemen of the hospital, or relieved with medicines from its funds? If so, state the number in each year since 1829.—Extern patients are not visited at their own dwellings. *See* Query 6.

52. Are applicants admitted if their friends undertake to defray their expense in whole or in part?—No.

53. Are there any and what number of such persons at present accommodated in the hospital, and upon what terms?—None.

54. What are the privileges of governors or subscribers in the recommendation and admission of patients?—A subscriber of one guinea can recommend patients; a subscriber of two guineas and upwards can recommend patients, visit the hospital at pleasure, is governor for the year, and qualified to vote at any meeting of governors.

55. Are any objections made to applicants for admission in consequence of their not being resident in the city or suburbs of Dublin?—No objection, as all persons are admissible on being recommended by a subscriber, according to Act of Parliament.

56. What provision is made for prompt attention to patients brought into the hospital and suffering under accidents?—There is a male and female accident ward, to which accidents are admitted, without any recommendation, at all times, and the surgeon of the month immediately sent for.

57. What is the ordinary course of proceeding when a patient is received, with respect to clothing, food, drink, and immediate medical inspection?—Their clothes are taken in charge by the nurse of the ward, under the inspection of the housekeeper, and supplied with hospital clothing as far as is necessary; their food and drink is regulated by the medical gentlemen in attendance, who attend every morning at the hospital, and oftener when required.

58. Furnish a copy of the dietary, and say, is any deviation from it permitted?—Copy of dietary furnished, and no deviation from it permitted, unless by direction of the physician or surgeon.

59. What is done with the clothing of patients on their admission?—Put into a house kept for that purpose.

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60. Are contracts for supplying provisions, fuel, and such like, entered into by public advertisement, and for what term; if otherwise, how are they supplied; state rates for present year?—Contracts are entered into by public advertisement, for one year, for the following articles, viz. beef without bone, legs, necks, and sticking pieces, with two legs of mutton, without laps, in the week, at 4*d.* per pound; bread at 15 per cent. off the assize price; pure new milk at 7½*d.* per gallon, butter-milk at 2*d.* per gallon; best white soap at 34*s.* per cwt.; best yellow soap at 28*s.* per cwt.; mould candles and rushlights at 7*d.* per pound, dipped candles at 6*d.* per pound; coals at 15*s.* per ton.

61. Have you any specific mode of checking the receipts, and issues of provisions; as also their quality, and who performs the duty; explain that part of your system?—The accounts are checked by the committee, with the store-book and dietary, which books were sent for examination.

62. Are *post-mortem* examinations permitted, and under what regulations, and to what extent?—They are permitted if the friends consent, or comply with the coroner's inquest.

63. Are the remains of such patients as die in the hospital, and are unclaimed by their friends, decently interred, in conformity with the law lately passed for regulating same?—They are decently interred, excepting those who are disposed of by Act of Parliament.

64. Do the parochial clergymen attend the patients, or are there chaplains attached, resident or otherwise?—The parochial clergymen attend occasionally, when required, and others at the wish of the patients; there is no resident chaplain, but the Rev. William Fawcett has been attending as chaplain since the year 1824, once a week or oftener if required.

#### *Income and Expenditure.*

65. State the gross income and expenditure, and the number of patients for each year, consecutively, from the year 1829, the date of the last Report, to the present time, in the annexed form?—See Appendix (A.)

p. 144.

66. Furnish the items of income for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts:—

#### ITEMS OF INCOME to 31st March 1841.

	£.	s.	d.
Parliamentary grant - - - - -	89	-	6
Annual subscriptions - - - - -	237	15	6
Life subscriptions, one-tenth, on 216 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	21	13	-
Donations, including charity sermon - - - - -	101	5	6
County presentment - - - - -	553	16	10
Interest on Government Three-and-a-half per cent. stock, Reduced, (Thomas Pleasants) - - - - -	70	-	-
Interest on Government Three-and-a-half per cent. stock, Old - - - - -	145	15	2
Fines, per magistrates of police - - - - -	15	19	-
Hay sold off lawn - - - - -	4	15	-
Rent of Old Coombe Hospital, being a proportion of 47 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	19	15	5
Amount recovered from Rumley and Kirby - - - - -	204	4	-
	1,463	19	11
Excess of Expenditure - - - - -	4	8	6
£.	1,468	8	5

67. Furnish the items of expenditure for the year ended 1842, in detail, under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts:—

#### ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE to 31st March 1841.

	£.	s.	d.
Clothing - - - - -	12	5	11
Printing and stationery, including for charity sermon - - - - -	24	4	-
Provisions - - - - -	500	15	4
Medicines, wines, spirits, porter, surgicals, &c. &c. - - - - -	215	10	3
Insurance - - - - -	12	4	2
Furniture and repairs, 10 per cent. on 529 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> - - - - -	52	18	4
Coals - - - - -	80	17	-
Soap and candles - - - - -	83	2	7
Salaries and wages - - - - -	305	3	4
Repairs of building, and theatre, after late fire - - - - -	178	18	10
Collector - - - - -	11	13	6
Contingencies - - - - -	40	15	2
£.	1,468	8	5

68. What

68. What the amount of bequests, donations, and life subscriptions from the commencement of the charity, as per annexed form?—No books to trace bequests or donations till the year 1807, when the value was in stock, 700*l*.

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Years.	By Whom.	Bequests.	Donations.	Life Subscriptions	Total, each Year.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1807	- - - - -	700 - -	245 1 5½	- - -	945 1 5½
1808	Thomas Leedham - - -	30 - -	237 6 5	- - -	277 6 5
-	Miss Richardson - - -	10 - -			
1809	Miss Wilkinson - - -	100 - -	91 - -	- - -	191 - -
1810	Late Arthur Guinness, esq. -	69 8 3	334 17 8½	- - -	404 5 11½
1811	- - - - -	- - -	294 17 -½	- - -	294 17 -½
1812	- - - - -	- - -	388 15 8	- - -	388 15 8
1813	- - - - -	- - -	605 1 1	- - -	605 1 1
1814	Late Thomas Pleasants, esq. -	- - -	6,438 2 5	- - -	6,438 2 5
1815	- - - - -	- - -	214 14 10	- - -	214 14 10
1816	- - - - -	- - -	453 19 10	- - -	453 19 10
1817	- - - - -	- - -	467 5 6	- - -	467 5 6
1818	A well-wisher - - -	- - -	1,172 4 11	- - -	1,172 4 11
1819	- - - - -	- - -	171 15 5	- - -	171 15 5
1820	Miss F. Hartwell - - -	300 - -	142 7 -½	- - -	442 7 -½
1821	His Majesty George IV. - - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -
-	Sir Gilbert King, bart. - - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -
-	William Lyons, esq. - - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -
-	Miss E. Trant - - -	59 7 9	209 19 5½	- - -	269 7 2½
1822	- - - - -	- - -	216 - 4	- - -	216 - 4
1823	- - - - -	- - -	145 14 7	- - -	145 14 7
1824	- - - - -	- - -	138 12 5	- - -	138 12 5
1825	- - - - -	- - -	273 8 5½	68 5 -	341 13 5½
1826	Late Dr. Barrett - - -	2,000 - -	290 18 5	42 - -	2,322 18 5
1827	- - - - -	- - -	272 13 4	20 - -	292 13 4
1828	- - - - -	- - -	262 13 6	- - -	262 13 6
1829	- - - - -	- - -	227 4 2	21 - -	248 4 2
1830	William Bushe, esq. - - -	1,487 13 5	320 17 2	- - -	1,808 10 7
1831	Late Richard Cave, esq. - - -	226 19 2	274 6 1	- - -	501 5 3
1832	William Burke, esq. - - -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -
1833	W. Cosgrave, esq. - - -	305 2 -	250 5 1	21 - -	576 7 1
1834	- - - - -	- - -	173 10 8	63 - -	236 10 8
1835	Late P. Marsh, esq. - - -	150 - -	156 17 6	21 - -	327 17 6
1836	- - - - -	- - -	133 15 6	42 - -	175 15 6
1837	Late George Burrowes, esq. -	35 13 10½	6 10 -	- - -	92 3 10
-	Late G. Beaumont, esq. - - -	50 - -			
1838	- - - - -	- - -	103 14 8	- - -	103 14 8
1839	George Nugent, esq. - - -	14 9 10	113 12 4	21 - -	149 2 2
1840	- - - - -	- - -	116 13 1	105 - -	221 13 1
1841	- - - - -	- - -	101 5 6	- - -	101 5 6
1842	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTALS - - - £.		6,238 14 3	15,146 1 7	424 5 -	21,809 - 10

69. How have these bequests, donations, and life subscriptions been disposed of? If invested in the public funds in the names of trustees, state particulars of the funds, and the names of the trustees in which each description of stock is invested?—£.12,876 was expended on the erection of the present building, 4,000*l*. of which was a gift of the late Thos. Pleasants, esq. in 1814, which was invested in Government securities in the names of trustees, to accumulate until the building was completed. Mr. Pleasants also bestowed 2,000*l*. at same time, which was also invested in Government Three-and-a-half per cent. stock, Reduced, the interest of which alone is at the disposal of the committee. There is also 3,964*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*. Old Three-and-a-half per cent. stock, which has accumulated to that amount since the year 1807.

The present trustees are, Arthur Guinness, esq., David Charles La Touche, esq., and James Chambers, esq., in whose names the stock is invested.

70. Can you suggest any more advantageous mode of investing the funds of your institution?—We cannot suggest any.

71. Are there any other funds belonging to the charity beside those you have stated; if so, particularise them?—We hold no funds, but those already stated.

72. If any part of the funds which constitute the above have been expended, state how, when, and by what authority?—In the year 1810, 300*l*. Five per cent. stock was sold, which produced 304*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*. In 1816, 3,000*l*. of same stock was sold, which produced 3,096*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. In 1817, 1,158*l*. 10*s*. of same stock was sold, which produced 1,194*l*. 16*s*. 2*d*. In 1823, 1,600*l*. of same stock was sold, which produced 1,523*l*. 8*s*. 11*d*. In 1824, 589*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*. of same stock was sold, which produced 601*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*. In 1832, 500*l*.

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500*l.* of same stock was sold, which produced 457*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* In 1833, 513*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* was sold, which produced 489*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* In 1837, 300*l.* was sold, which produced 302*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1841, 200*l.* was sold, which produced 195*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* making together, stock 8,262*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and proceeds, 8,135*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

The above stock in the names of the trustees was sold out by order of the committee, at the dates stated.

73. Are there any annual subscriptions? If so, state the amount, separately, since the year 1829, thus:—

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			
1828	-	-	268	18	5	1833	-	-	238	8	-	1838	-	-	286	6	-
1829	-	-	247	12	-	1834	-	-	237	15	6	1839	-	-	293	2	-
1830	-	-	246	4	5	1835	-	-	260	9	6	1840	-	-	327	-	-
1831	-	-	247	6	6	1836	-	-	280	9	-	1841	-	-	237	15	6
1832	-	-	238	11	6	1837	-	-	343	15	-						
												Total	-	-	£.3,753	13	4

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates in 1829, have reported that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance on the part of such institutions as the Meath Hospital and County of Dublin Infirmary, to be the following; viz.

1. The proved utility of the charity.
2. The improbability of its maintenance by private aid only.
3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation.
4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state, as distinctly as possible, upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid, upon the principles so laid down.

The answers to the queries show the utility of the charity, the impossibility of its maintenance by private aid only; and the answers to the queries will also show that the strictest economy is practised.

(signed) *James Ferrier*,  
Chairman of Committee.

7 March 1842.

#### APPENDIX (A.)

A STATEMENT of the GROSS INCOME and EXPENDITURE, and the Number of Patients for each Year consecutively, from the Year 1829, the Date of the last Report, up to the Present Time, in the annexed Form.

For the Year ended	PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS		County Presentments.	Derived from other Sources.	TOTAL of INCOME.	TOTAL of EXPENDITURE.	No. of Patients.		TOTAL No. of Patients.
	To Infirmary Department.	To Government Department.					Male.	Female.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
1828	88 19 10	3,695 14 6	553 16 10	706 4 7	5,044 15 9	4,942 18 8	943	438	1,381
1829	88 19 10	207 15 5	553 16 10	639 1 5	1,489 13 6	2,019 13 6½	1,145	540	1,685
1830	89 1 10	1,198 7 4	553 16 10	635 19 3	2,477 5 3	2,533 4 5½	899	555	1,454
1831	89 1 10	538 6 4	553 16 10	755 8 11	1,936 13 11	2,135 10 5	876	645	1,521
1832	88 19 10	813 10 5	553 16 10	724 4 7	2,180 11 8	2,295 8 10	980	652	1,632
1833	89 1 10	712 11 8	553 16 10	651 19 10	2,007 10 2	2,130 11 6½	1,046	590	1,636
1834	89 1 10	855 7 5	553 16 10	716 4 -	2,214 10 1	2,272 8 11½	853	574	1,427
1835	89 1 10	716 14 11	553 16 10	867 13 1	2,227 4 8	2,069 12 1	1,044	565	1,609
For 3 months	- - -	382 9 2	- - -	392 - 7	774 9 9	891 2 4	--	--	--
1836	88 19 10	798 - 10	553 16 10	644 5 7	2,085 3 1	2,199 12 11	1,053	601	1,654
1837	89 - 10	822 12 2	553 16 10	723 19 3	2,189 9 1	2,243 15 4	1,091	617	1,708
1838	88 19 10	854 8 -	553 16 10	674 2 7	2,171 12 10	2,232 7 11½	906	531	1,441
1839	89 - 6	803 10 1	553 16 10	660 3 8	2,106 11 1	2,250 4 4	983	605	1,588
1840	89 1 10	840 14 4	553 16 10	668 14 4	2,172 7 4	2,208 - 6	944	533	1,477
1841	89 - 6	804 10 9	553 16 10	824 2 7	2,272 10 8	2,272 10 2½	992	524	1,516
1842	89 - 6	749 6 10	553 16 10	641 5 7	2,033 9 9	2,088 14 5	906	501	1,407
£.	1,235 12 6	14,604 7 2	8,307 12 6	10,533 2 8	35,383 12 7	36,775 16 6	14,661	8,475	23,136

The first Government Grant in support of Fever Patients was received in the month of October 1826.

## APPENDIX (B.)

A RETURN of PATIENTS Admitted, Discharged, and Died in the MEATH HOSPITAL and COUNTY of DUBLIN INFIRMARY, since the Year 1828, distinguishing Males and Females.

YEAR.	Remaining on Books at Close of the Year 1827.		Admitted during the Year		TOTALS.		Discharged Cured.		Died.		Inmates at Close of the Year.		TOTALS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
INFIRMARY DEPARTMENT:														
1828 -	37	14	540	162	577	176	508	150	33	12	36	14	577	176
1829 -	37	14	544	255	581	269	515	240	30	15	36	14	581	269
1830 -	32	21	507	218	539	239	475	205	32	14	32	20	539	239
1831 -	34	12	572	275	606	287	544	256	28	11	34	20	606	287
1832 -	41	14	592	292	633	306	567	274	31	11	36	20	633	306
1833 -	40	15	630	267	670	282	608	243	26	20	36	19	670	282
1834 -	40	20	516	275	556	295	484	261	33	13	39	21	556	295
1835 -	40	19	646	291	686	310	615	271	22	19	39	20	686	310
1836 -	50	14	661	284	711	298	620	259	48	18	43	21	711	298
1837 -	45	14	643	312	688	326	598	283	51	23	39	20	688	326
1838 -	42	20	656	272	598	292	527	258	30	13	41	21	598	292
1839 -	40	15	621	319	661	334	597	302	27	14	37	18	661	334
1840 -	40	15	586	275	630	290	570	258	21	12	39	20	630	290
1841 -	37	15	581	271	618	286	555	258	25	14	38	14	618	286
1842 -	41	23	588	243	629	266	568	233	28	9	33	24	629	266
	596	245	8,783	4,011	9,383	4,256	8,351	3,751	475	218	558	286	9,383	4,256
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT:														
											TOTAL - -		13,639	
1828 -	16	15	350	247	366	262	315	238	32	12	19	12	366	262
1829 -	20	16	544	255	564	271	511	243	33	12	20	16	564	271
1830 -	20	16	340	300	360	316	294	279	46	17	20	15	360	316
1831 -	20	16	250	342	270	358	218	323	36	22	16	13	270	358
1832 -	15	14	332	332	346	347	282	323	44	8	20	16	343	347
1833 -	20	16	356	292	376	308	304	274	53	20	19	14	376	308
1834 -	20	16	277	263	297	279	235	247	42	16	20	16	297	279
1835 -	20	15	338	240	358	255	278	219	60	21	20	15	358	255
1836 -	20	16	322	287	342	203	292	159	30	28	20	16	342	203
1837 -	20	16	383	275	403	291	325	244	58	31	20	16	403	291
1838 -	16	15	292	228	308	243	261	201	30	28	17	14	308	243
1839 -	19	14	303	257	322	271	256	231	48	25	18	15	322	271
1840 -	16	15	298	228	314	243	253	214	44	15	17	14	314	243
1841 -	20	16	254	222	274	238	218	207	36	15	20	16	274	238
1842 -	21	15	256	220	277	235	231	203	31	20	15	12	277	235
	283	231	4,895	3,988	5,177	4,120	4,273	3,605	623	290	281	220	5,174	4,120
TOTAL - -														
9,294														

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## APPENDIX (C.)

## GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, MEATH HOSPITAL.

Y E A R.	EXPENDITURE.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS.		TOTAL.
		MALE.	FEMALE.	
	£. s. d.			
1828 - - - - -	3,695 14 6	366	262	628
1829 - - - - -	199 10 10	564	271	835
1830 - - - - -	1,198 7 4	360	316	676
1831 - - - - -	538 6 4	270	358	628
1832 - - - - -	813 10 5	343	347	690
1833 - - - - -	712 11 8	376	308	684
1834 - - - - -	855 7 5	297	279	576
1835 (for five quarters) - -	918 12 10	358	255	613
1836 - - - - -	797 3 8	342	203	545
1837 - - - - -	822 12 2	403	291	694
1838 - - - - -	854 8 -	308	243	551
1839 - - - - -	803 10 1	322	271	593
1840 - - - - -	840 14 4	314	243	557
1841 - - - - -	804 10 9	274	238	512
1842 - - - - -	749 6 10	277	235	512
	14,604 7 2	5,174	4,120	9,294

Average Expense of each Patient - - - £. 1. 11 s. 5 d.

(H.)

## COW-POCK INSTITUTION.

No. 4. (H.)  
Cow-pock  
Institution.

WE visited the institution on the 10th May, and looked over the books and accounts with Doctors Labatt and Ferguson, whom we found engaged in the business of the institution.

It appears to have been formed under the direction of Government in 1804, with the view of disseminating genuine cow-pock infection, and inoculating gratuitously the children of the poor. The numbers of persons vaccinated being on an average no fewer than 4,424 annually, since 1804, indicates the advantage which the institution has afforded. In addition to which the army in Ireland, constabulary, coast-guard, and revenue police, convict ships, and county hospitals are supplied gratis, and packages of the vaccine lymph forwarded for 2s. 6d. per package.

Students are permitted to attend the institution for the purpose of instruction, and directions circulated for the information of practitioners.

Doctors Labatt and Ferguson perform the duties of the institution ; their salaries are 230*l*.

The greater part of the house is occupied by the assistant secretary and his family.

The average income since 1828 has been 422*l*. 14*s*. 3*d*. ; the average expenditure has been 412*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*. There is a balance to the credit of the institution of 406*l*. 15*s*. 8½*d*. ; this sum we think should be applied to the purposes of the institution, and the Government grant for the present withheld.

Dr. Labatt having been an officer of the institution for nearly 40 years, and Dr. Ferguson for nearly 30, we cannot recommend that any change should be made at present in the salaries ; but in the event of a vacancy, we are of opinion, that

that one officer, with a diminished salary, would be sufficient to discharge the duties of the institution.

2 May 1842.

(signed)

*Geo. A. Hamilton.*  
*David Cha<sup>s</sup> La Touche.*  
*J<sup>no</sup> Barlow.*

No. 4. (H.)  
Cow-pock  
Institution.

QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Institution.

1. STATE the circumstances which led to the establishment of this institution, and the date of its origin; and how it was established, whether by charter or otherwise?—The Cow-pock Institution was opened 14th January 1804, under the patronage of Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant, and the management of three physicians and three surgeons of eminence, who voluntarily associated, under the denomination of Directors, with the intent of disseminating genuine cow-pock infection, and inoculating gratuitously the children of the poor. The physicians originally were Doctors Clarke, Ivory, and Cleghorn; the surgeons, Messrs. Stewart, Obrè, and Richards, who, having all died, were succeeded by the present directors, Doctors Jackson, Collins, and Johnson, and Messrs. Colles, Peile and Cusack. On the opening of the institution, Dr. Samuel B. Labatt was appointed secretary, and he still holds that office. A house was taken by the directors, on the understanding with Government, communicated through the Lord Bishop of Kildare, then private secretary to Lord Hardwicke, that the sum of 100*l.* would be granted to enable the directors to try the experiment. The favourable anticipations of the directors were fully realized, and the accounts of the institution and its progress being submitted to Government, in several successive years, the Viceroy's have been pleased to continue their patronage and support.

2. Out of what funds were its expenses in the first instance defrayed?—By the Lord Lieutenant's order on the Treasury for 100 *l.*, by subscription, and the sale of cow-pock infection.

3. To what annual rent is the institution liable?—Annual rent, exclusive of repairs and taxes, 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

4. State the number of rooms in the institution, and how occupied; are patients received as inmates?—Nine rooms; some of which are occupied by the assistant secretary, others by the secretary's son, who assists his father, and three are appropriated to the business of the institution. No patients are received as inmates.

5. How is the institution governed? Furnish a copy of your laws and bye-laws.—By the six directors already mentioned. There are no laws or bye-laws published.

6. Where do the governors meet? Hand in their minute-book.—The directors meet at the institution house.

7. When was vaccination first practised in Dublin?—Vaccination was partially practised in Dublin in 1800 and 1801; but it made little progress for a few years.

8. Furnish a table, in the annexed form, of the patients vaccinated annually since the opening of the institution:—

PATIENTS Vaccinated Annually since Established.

YEARS.	CHILDREN.	ADULTS.	TOTALS.	YEARS.	CHILDREN.	ADULTS.	TOTALS.
1804	540	23	563	Brought up	74,693	326	75,019
1805	1,016	25	1,041	1824	8,322	33	8,355
1806	1,286	20	1,306	1825	4,477	15	4,492
1807	2,120	10	2,130	1826	6,247	32	6,279
1808	2,962	50	3,012	1827	5,115	21	5,136
1809	3,927	26	3,953	1828	5,282	18	5,300
1810	4,061	22	4,083	1829	6,107	1	6,108
1811	4,150	4	4,154	1830	5,404	6	5,410
1812	5,197	10	5,207	1831	5,178	3	5,181
* 1814	4,910	7	4,917	1832	5,906	2	5,908
1815	4,565	8	4,573	1833	4,685	1	4,686
1816	2,968	13	2,981	1834	5,534	—	5,534
1817	6,455	40	6,495	1835	4,507	4	4,511
1818	4,498	31	4,529	1836	3,327	2	3,329
1819	4,076	6	4,082	1837	3,589	8	3,547
1820	4,191	2	4,193	1838	3,632	16	3,648
1821	7,735	13	7,748	1839	3,326	3	3,329
1822	4,323	8	4,331	1840	4,257	34	4,291
1823	5,718	8	5,721	1841	3,635	13	3,648
Carried up	74,693	326	75,019		163,173	538	163,711

\* The year 1813 ends the 5th of January 1814, and includes the 12 previous months, in order that this return may correspond with the dates in the tables of Income and Expenditure of the Institution.



No. 4. (H.)  
Cow-pock  
Institution.

9. Are children visited or vaccination practised except at the institution?—No patients are vaccinated or visited at their residences, except under very pressing circumstances.

10. Are the country parts of Ireland supplied with vaccine matter from the institution; state in detail the mode of obtaining and forwarding such matter?—All parts of Ireland are supplied with vaccine lymph, on application at the institution, by letter or otherwise. The lymph is transmitted through the post-office, at the expense of the institution. The army, navy, constabulary, coast and revenue police, convict ships, and county hospitals are supplied gratis. Individuals who require single packets of lymph pay half-a-crown, and subscribers of one guinea per annum are entitled to an unlimited supply.

11. What mode has been adopted, and if any, with what success, for endeavouring to ascertain that the genuine vaccine disease has been produced in the individuals who have undergone vaccination?—A careful inspection of the arms at the proper periods after inoculation. Re-vaccination and inoculation with small-pox infection have been tried, and the result proved that the genuine vaccine disease had been produced in the individuals who had previously undergone vaccination.

12. Have many cases come to your knowledge of small-pox subsequent to vaccination; and are such cases on the increase or otherwise?—Cases of small-pox after cow-pock are comparatively few, in proportion to the great mass of the population who have undergone vaccination; it is, however, reasonable to expect that such cases will occur till the small-pox be exterminated by the universal adoption of a regular system of vaccination.

13. Do persons in the superior class of life, and above the rank of paupers, avail themselves of the benefits of this institution?—Persons in the middle ranks of life sometimes avail themselves of the benefit of the institution, partly from motives of economy and partly from the confidence the public have in the infection current at the institution.

14. Although vaccination should not prove a complete preservation against small-pox, is any advantage and to what extent obtained by vaccination, in mitigating the mortality of small-pox when attacking persons who had previously received the genuine vaccine disease by inoculation?—Where vaccination fails to afford complete protection against small-pox, it almost invariably renders the disease mild. The experience of the Cow-pock Institution affords conclusive evidence on this point. In the few cases where small-pox occurred after vaccination, the disease was mild, and of short duration.

15. What means are taken to disseminate among medical inoculators in Ireland a knowledge of the appearance and progress of the genuine vaccine disease?—Junior medical practitioners, and students in medicine and surgery, are permitted to attend the institution to acquire a practical knowledge of vaccination; printed directions for conducting vaccine inoculation are issued to practitioners through the country; the directors are always ready to afford information upon the subject to country practitioners, and their secretary, Dr. Labatt, circulated a compendious history of cow-pock, and minute directions for conducting vaccination, with plates of the appearances and progress of genuine cow-pock.

16. Would advantages arise from the publication of a small and cheap pamphlet, containing plates of the genuine vaccine disease, in different stages of its progress, to be sent to those parts of Ireland for which a supply of vaccine virus is required from the institution, the expense of such publication to be defrayed by its sale?—The institution has always supplied vaccinators with printed instructions for vaccination, and plates, representing the different stages of cow-pock, may be had at a moderate expense.

17. To your knowledge, is inoculation with small-pox virus, practised within this city?—Inoculation with small-pox has been long since discontinued in Dublin.

18. Has small-pox to your knowledge prevailed epidemically in Dublin within the last 25 years?—Small-pox has occasionally prevailed epidemically in Dublin within the period mentioned; it is greatly to be regretted that many of the lower orders, omitting through apathy to have their children vaccinated at a proper age, leave them liable to small-pox, on every accidental exposure to its infection; children coming from the country infected with small-pox, have been known to spread the disease among the unvaccinated.

19. Do you believe that the dissemination of small-pox is in any manner favoured by the locality of Dublin, or by the habits of the pauper class of its population?—To the causes just stated may fairly be attributed the occasional appearance of small-pox as an epidemic in this city.

20. Can you state whether or not vaccination is practised extensively in Dublin, by unqualified persons, and with what effects; and can you suggest any means of checking such practice?—Vaccination is in some instances practised in Dublin, and elsewhere, by unqualified persons, and no doubt with the worst effects; such an evil can be remedied only by the colleges making it imperative on candidates for licences in medicine and surgery to produce certificates of attendance at some accredited cow-pock institution, and thus making instruction in vaccination a part of medical education, as recommended to Government by the directors of the Cow-pock Institution in April 1840.

21. Give the income of your institution, since the commencement, under the following heads, viz.:

INCOME.

## INCOME.

YEARS.	Balance from preceding Year.			* Parliamentary Grants.			CASUAL RECEIPTS.												TOTALS.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Vaccine Matter.			Subscriptions.			Deposits from Parents.			† Other Sources, if any.			£.	s.	d.
1804 -	-	-	-	99	13	-	76	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	16	-
1805 -	-	-	-	100	-	-	96	7	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	9	202	-	10½
1806 -	-	-	-	100	-	-	132	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	13	8
1807 -	-	-	-	100	-	-	152	11	10½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	11	10½
1808 -	-	-	-	150	-	-	203	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	1	2
1809 -	-	-	-	150	-	-	219	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369	13	9
1810 -	-	-	-	150	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	-	-
1811 -	-	-	-	150	-	-	251	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	401	16	3
1812 -	-	-	-	150	-	-	289	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507	2	4
† 1813 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1819 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1821 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1822 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1825 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish Money }	3,817	2	0½	2,948	13	-	3,395	9	11½	1,333	3	-	409	7	5	6	18	9	11,910	9	2
British -	3,523	9	6½	2,721	16	7½	3,134	6	1½	1,230	12	-	377	17	7½	6	8	5½	10,994	5	4
1826 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1827 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1828 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1830 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1831 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1832 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1833 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1834 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1835 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1836 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1837 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1838 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1839 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1840 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1841 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1842 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	8,475	11	5	5,686	18	2	5,370	16	4	2,422	12	3	707	4	3½	6	3	5½	22,262	10	2½

\* Not Parliamentary, but from Civil Contingencies, by annual memorial to the Lord Lieutenant.

† Donations.

‡ No Balances stated or brought forward, nor Subscriptions noted in the audited Accounts sent herewith to 5th January 1813.

No. 4. (H.)  
Cow-pock  
Institution.

22. Give the expenditure of your institution since the commencement under the following heads, viz.:

## EXPENDITURE.

YEARS.	Rent and Taxes.	REPAIRS.	FUEL.	Printing and Stationery.	Salaries or Allowances to Medical Officers.	INCIDENTS.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1804 - -	104 18 11	19 17 7½	- - -	12 16 2	- - -	14 19 -½	152 11 9
1805 - -	97 1 10½	- - -	- - -	21 19 4½	- - -	16 6 9	135 8 -
1806 - -	99 10 11	3 18 10½	- - -	14 3 6	56 17 6	15 11 7	190 2 4½
1807 - -	111 12 7½	- - -	- - -	20 16 -	56 17 6	21 - 5½	210 6 7
1808 - -	123 10 8½	29 8 7	- - -	18 14 4	- - -	53 16 5½	230 10 1
1809 - -	126 12 2	24 11 10½	- - -	30 13 11	- - -	13 6 8½	195 4 8
1810 - -	134 13 6½	21 11 10½	- - -	39 18 6	113 15 -	19 3 4	319 2 3
1811 - -	138 5 2½	28 5 3	- - -	39 7 -½	113 15 -	17 1 -	336 13 6
1812 - -	137 3 9½	132 - 3½	- - -	44 10 2½	150 - -	17 2 9½	480 17 1
1813 - -	The above Accounts, ending 5th January this year, were audited together.						
1814 - -	135 1 -½	17 17 11	3 - 4	16 4 4	150 - -	10 18 2½	333 1 10
1815 - -	148 1 2½	58 17 6	3 2 6	49 7 6½	150 - -	26 7 1	435 15 10
1816 - -	140 14 5	24 11 6	3 6 -	39 17 2½	200 - -	20 10 11½	429 - 1
1817 - -	146 16 5	19 6 6	3 2 -	35 5 9	200 - -	18 6 -½	422 16 8½
1818 - -	141 7 10	28 5 10½	2 12 -	37 1 11	250 - -	15 19 6½	475 7 2
1819 - -	141 7 6½	61 17 10	2 16 -	42 8 9	250 - -	17 6 3	515 16 4½
1820 - -	148 4 5	12 11 3	2 14 -	32 2 2½	200 - -	18 5 5	413 17 3½
1821 - -	141 5 5½	14 14 11	2 12 -	25 7 3½	200 - -	20 1 8	404 1 4
1822 - -	145 15 1½	48 5 9½	2 15 -	25 18 1½	250 - -	14 16 4	487 10 4½
1823 - -	130 9 3	18 19 1	3 - -	30 2 2	200 - -	12 7 3½	394 17 9½
1824 - -	121 7 3	16 3 9	2 16 -	30 15 6½	250 - -	20 13 11	441 16 5½
1825 - -	120 1 -	28 9 10	2 18 -	30 7 4	250 - -	13 12 4	445 8 6
Irish -	2,739 - 8½	609 16 1½	34 13 10	637 17 2½	3,041 5 -	387 13 2	7,450 6 -½
British -	2,528 6 9½	562 18 8½	32 - 5½	588 15 10½	2,807 6 2	357 16 9½	6,877 4 9½
1826 - -	120 13 4	24 11 10	2 16 -	27 16 10	200 - -	15 18 1½	391 16 1½
1827 - -	111 9 2½	11 11 7½	2 6 4	26 12 8½	200 - -	15 11 5½	367 11 4½
1828 - -	124 18 4	13 8 10	2 12 -	32 1 4	200 - -	14 1 5	387 1 11
1829 - -	108 1 11½	20 5 2½	2 2 -	24 5 2	230 - -	16 16 6½	401 10 10½
1830 - -	111 18 -½	52 19 11	2 8 -	34 13 3	200 - -	20 17 5	422 16 7½
1831 - -	109 11 11½	42 16 2	2 4 -	22 14 -	220 - -	17 17 8	415 3 9½
1832 - -	108 1 6	39 18 7	2 1 -	19 4 2	200 - -	12 16 5	382 1 8
1833 - -	111 - 8	9 16 1	2 2 -	11 7 3	200 - -	29 5 9½	363 11 9½
1834 - -	115 - 11½	74 8 3	1 16 -	18 12 8	200 - -	18 12 4	428 11 9½
1835 - -	110 8 4½	45 15 9	1 16 -	25 15 11	220 - -	22 15 4	426 11 4½
1836 - -	111 11 3	81 2 2½	1 18 -	13 12 6	230 - -	14 14 -	452 17 11½
1837 - -	112 4 3	24 4 4	1 18 -	16 3 10	210 - -	17 6 11	381 17 4
1838 - -	113 2 7	12 1 6½	2 6 -	16 17 4	230 - -	15 19 -	390 6 5½
1839 - -	116 3 3	43 7 -	2 2 -	15 4 2	230 - -	19 15 11	425 12 4
1840 - -	112 19 9	8 7 8	2 2 -	49 - 11	250 - -	23 4 7	445 14 11
1841 - -	114 6 2½	43 11 4	2 2 -	15 15 4	230 - -	38 14 6	444 9 4½
£.	4,338 18 5	1,111 5 1	66 13 9½	958 12 10½	6,257 6 2	672 4 2½	13,405 - 6

The expenditure quoted above, in 1807, does not include 418*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, amount of purchase-money of institution house, and legal costs attending the leasing of the premises.

In 1840, the sum of 20*l.* was granted to Dr. Jonathan Labatt for re-vaccinating patients vaccinated at the institution 10 years previously, he having been appointed by the secretary, in accordance with a vote of the directors.

23. State the names of the officers receiving salaries, the amount of those salaries respectively, the nature of their duties, and the times of their attendance?—Dr. Labatt, secretary, elected 7th November 1803. Dr. Ferguson, assistant secretary, elected 6th December 1814.

Their joint salaries at present 230 *l.* (*Vide* Abstract of the Account of the Institution.)

The duties of the secretary and assistant secretary are, to keep a correct registry of inoculation, distribution of vaccine lymph, and of the general practice of the institution; to take charge of the correspondence on all matters relating to vaccination; to supply the numerous demands for vaccine lymph from the different parts of the kingdom, and to attend two days in each week for the purposes of vaccinating patients, and selecting packets of lymph to supply the demands of correspondents.

24. In whose hands are any balances in favour of the institution?—In the Bank of Ireland.

25. State

25. State any sources by which the income of your institution might be increased, without pressing on the public funds?—The directors have from time to time solicited private subscriptions, and made every other effort in their power to increase their income, but they find it impossible to carry on the business of the institution, with advantage to the public, without the aid of Government.

No. 4. (H.)  
Cow-pock  
Institution.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates in 1829, have reported, that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance on the part of such institutions as the Cow-pock Institution, to be the following ; viz.

1. The proved utility of the charity.
2. The improbability of its maintenance by private aid only.
3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation.
4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state as distinctly as possible upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid, upon the principles so laid down.

The directors of the Cow-pock Institution, in returning the foregoing answers to the queries submitted to them, are happy to state that the advantages conferred on the public by the institution under their management have been long felt and acknowledged. The general adoption of vaccination throughout Ireland may fairly be attributed to the exertions used in its infancy by the institution, in issuing no infection but that of the most genuine kind ; in the great care that has been taken to disseminate by printed instructions a correct knowledge of cow pock, and of the proper mode of conducting vaccine inoculation : and it may with confidence be asserted, that in no part of Her Majesty's dominions is vaccination more generally or more successfully practised than in Ireland.

The demands for vaccine lymph from all parts of Ireland, and occasionally from England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as from the East and West Indies, are punctually supplied. The army, navy, constabulary, and county hospitals are supplied gratuitously.

All patients coming to the institution on Tuesdays and Fridays are vaccinated gratis, and the value of the institution is in no inconsiderable degree enhanced by the opportunity it affords to inexperienced and junior practitioners of acquiring a competent knowledge of vaccination.

There is no charge for servants or attendance of any kind, and the institution is managed with the greatest economy\*.

Upon these grounds it is hoped that the Cow-pock Institution, which has subsisted nearly 40 years, may rest its claim to a continuance of public aid, and the small annual grant from Government of 200*l*.

(signed) *R. M. Peile*, M. D.  
Chairman.

*Samuel B. Labatt*, M. D.  
Secretary.

*Hugh Ferguson*, M. D.  
Assistant Secretary.

(I.)

### SHELTER FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.

WE visited this institution on the 10th May, and we have the satisfaction to state, that although from circumstances no notice of our visit had been given, we found this little establishment in perfect order in all its departments; the inmates were clean in appearance, engaged in the laundry and workrooms, and seemed to us to be in all respects well and judiciously taken care of.

We believe the matron to be a person well suited for the trust reposed in her, and fully competent and anxious to carry into effect the rules and regulations as laid down for her guidance by the committee of ladies who afford to this institution the benefit of their personal superintendence.

The Shelter is stated to have been established by some benevolent ladies in 1821, in consequence of two poor females, on their discharge from prison, in the hopelessness of their condition, having drowned themselves.

It

No. 4. (I.)  
Shelter for Females  
discharged from  
Prison.

\* Tenpence per week is paid for washing and scouring the office and rooms used for vaccination, and the same is allowed for sweeping and cleansing the passages to the institution in Off-lane.

No. 4 (L.)  
Shelter for Females  
discharged from  
Prison.

It is capable of containing 40 inmates; the present number is 33, applicants for the vacancies not having as yet presented themselves.

They are admitted on the recommendation of the matrons of the different Dublin prisons, and are employed in washing, mangling and plain work. One fourth of their earnings, after a certain period, is placed in a savings bank for their benefit; the remainder is applied to the maintenance of the institution, and forms the largest item in the income.

The institution is managed entirely by a committee of ladies, who take great pains to reform the inmates.

#### Officers.

The following are the officers of the institution :—

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Emolument.	Observations.
Tho. Herbert Orpen, M. D.	Physician	£. s. d. - - -	None	Not resident.
Rev. W. Fawcett	Chaplain	- - -	None	Not resident.
Mrs. Keppell	Matron	80 - -	- - -	Resident.
Messenger	- - -	81 4 -	—	—

#### Income and Expenditure.

The average income since 1829 has been 997*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The average expenditure 924*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

The average number of inmates 38.

The annual expense therefore of supporting an inmate has been 24*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

The Government grant has been 50*l.* a year for payment of rent and taxes.

The sum of 3,068*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* has been invested in the public funds in the names of the Rev. William Higgin and Thomas Herbert Orpen.

We have recommended to the committee, as the work done by the inmates proves so profitable, and as the prisons have not usually supplied a sufficient number of females for the accommodation which the house affords, that a few of those in the Lock Hospital should be selected who evince the most decided proofs of contrition and amendment.

We have only to add, that this institution is, in our opinion, extremely well managed, and most efficient as an auxiliary to the Dublin prisons, and we think it highly deserving of the continuance of the small grant of 50*l.* bestowed on it from the public funds.

(signed) George A. Hamilton.  
David. Cha' La Touche.  
Jn°. Barlow.

2 May 1842.

#### QUERIES of the Commissioners, with the ANSWERS of the Governors of the Institution.

1. STATE the nature, object, and origin of your society; and the date, and circumstances attending its formation?—"The Association for bettering the Condition of Female Prisoners in the City and County of Dublin," originated from the circumstance of two females who were discharged from prison (about the year 1821), in the hopelessness of their condition, having drowned themselves.

Those, and many more deplorable cases, induced some benevolent ladies to take steps towards establishing an asylum for such wretched females as evince, on their removal from prison, a total change of mind; thus affording (under God's mercy) such accommodation as may enable them to become useful members of society.

2. By what funds was it built or endowed?—The late Mrs. Balfour, of Dublin, purchased the present building out of her own private property.

3. What is the present extent of accommodation?—A house capable of accommodating 40 females.

4. Is there any ground held in connexion with the institution?—Not any.
5. To what annual rent is the institution subject, and under what tenure is it held?—**£. 42 per annum. Lease under the Archbishop of Dublin.**
6. Is it sufficiently insured against fire?—Yes, to the amount of 1,500 *l*.
7. What is the number of inmates at present in the institution?—Thirty-three.
8. How many more is it capable of containing?—Seven.
9. If any vacancies, why are they not filled up?—No application at present from the prisons.

No. 4. (I.)  
Shelter for Females  
discharged from  
Prison.

#### Management.

10. How is the institution governed?—By a committee of ladies.
11. How often do they meet? Hand in the minute-book of their proceedings.—The committee meet every Friday.
12. Are there visitors connected with the institution, and state the nature of their superintendence?—The ladies of the committee visit the institution and instruct the inmates.

#### Officers.

13. State the names, duties, and salaries of the several officers connected with the institution.—Mrs. Keppel, matron, whose duty is to superintend the establishment generally; salary 80 *l*. per annum. A messenger, at 12 *s*. per week.

#### Inmates.

14. Furnish a return of the number of females admitted and discharged since the formation of the establishment.—Admitted into the institution from 1821 to 1842 - 486.

Restored to their friends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
Provided with situations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Discharged at their own request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205
Dismissed for misconduct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Inmates, 31st March 1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
								— 486

15. What is the recommendation required, and mode of obtaining admission into the institution?—An application and recommendation from the matrons of the respective prisons.

16. How long, on an average, do they remain in the institution?—About three years. Some have remained for several years.

17. How are they employed while in the institution?—Washing, mangling, and plain work.

18. Do they receive any portion of their earnings?—One fourth after a certain time, and when not dismissed for misconduct.

19. Is any record kept, or inquiry made, as to the family connexions or course of life of each inmate previous to her admission?—The committee make every possible inquiry from the prison authorities, and from the individual.

20. Are any objections made to applicants for admission, in consequence of their not being resident in the city or suburbs of Dublin?—The qualification being from Dublin prisons, applicants from the country do not generally offer.

21. Are parties who have been imprisoned for any particular class of crime, disqualified from being admitted?—No.

22. Is there any, and what classification of inmates in the institution?—No classification.

23. What measures taken for their moral or religious improvement while in the institution?—A clergyman of the Established Church attends every Sunday, and the visiting ladies give occasional instruction during the week.

24. Are any and what means taken, on the discharge of an inmate, to place her in the situation of earning a livelihood by honest means?—When practicable, situations are provided, and, if possible, the inmates are restored to their families. Many, after having remained a few years, during which they were enabled to save some money by weekly deposits in the savings bank (agreeably to a rule of the institution), have requested to be discharged, and took with them the testimony of the matron in reference to character and capability.

25. Are any subsequent inquiries made into the course or conduct of persons who have been inmates? If so, state the general results.—The matron makes inquiry, and in general the results are satisfactory.

No. 4. (I.)  
Shelter for Females  
discharged from  
Prison.

*Income and Expenditure.*

26. State the gross income and expenditure for each year since the formation of the institution, in the annexed form:—

YEARS.	Balance in Hands at Close of each Year.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Parliamentary Grants.	Interest on Funded Property.	Derived from other Sources.	TOTALS of INCOME.	TOTALS of EXPENDITURE.	Average Number of Inmates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1829	211 9 -	131 1 -	49 12 11	98 9 7	761 16 10	1,041 - 4	883 10 - $\frac{1}{2}$	Average Number, 38.
1830	196 - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 18 -	99 11 11	109 3 1	751 13 11	1,079 6 11	991 11 7	
1831	115 16 1	121 17 -	50 - -	123 8 7	869 15 7	1,165 1 2	989 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1832	209 - -	88 3 -	50 - -	118 11 7	727 2 6	983 17 1	881 18 5	
1833	167 4 2	76 4 -	50 - -	128 19 4	666 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	921 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	841 14 3	
1834	252 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 4 -	50 - -	124 12 4	636 16 9	917 13 1	1,194 9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1835	353 17 6	79 16 -	50 - -	111 5 4	629 - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	870 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	924 7 4	
1836	391 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 18 1	50 - -	112 2 11	668 7 11	897 8 11	863 14 8	
1837	435 6 8	57 1 -	50 - -	94 - 3	705 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	906 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	932 6 7	
1838	411 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 1 6	50 - -	127 3 3	807 19 9	1,043 4 6	858 9 11	
1839	593 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 18 -	50 - -	98 3 8	950 11 6	1,171 13 2	934 10 9	
1840	365 3 3	46 12 -	50 - -	110 6 2	805 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,012 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$	875 6 11	
1841	352 7 6	41 18 -	50 - -	114 6 10	756 3 11	962 8 9	843 12 - $\frac{1}{2}$	
£.	4,055 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,065 11 7	699 4 10	1,470 12 11	9,736 18 1	12,972 7 5	12,015 8 3	

27. Furnish the items of income and expenditure for the year ended 1842 in detail under their respective heads, making the totals to correspond with your own accounts.

INCOME, 1841:						£. s. d.
Produce of work done by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	756 1 11
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	43 17 -
Parliamentary grant -	-	-	-	-	-	50 - -
Interest on funded property	-	-	-	-	-	98 3 10
£.						948 2 9
EXPENDITURE, 1841:						£. s. d.
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	207 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, starch, &c. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	139 6 6
Fuel and candles	-	-	-	-	-	43 5 11
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	35 8 9
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	112 16 -
Furniture and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	26 16 9
Rent, taxes, and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	50 3 8
Building and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	68 4 6
Incidents	-	-	-	-	-	41 6 4
Proportion of earnings to inmates	-	-	-	-	-	106 13 4
£.						831 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The account for the year 1842 will not close till the 31st of December next.

28. State the amount of bequests, donations, and life subscriptions from the commencement of the institution, as per annexed form.

YEARS.	BY WHOM.	BEQUESTS.	DONATIONS.	LIFE SUB- SCRIPTIONS.	TOTAL EACH YEAR.

Dr. Orpen only can supply materials for this, but his state of health is at present so bad that he is unable to furnish the particulars.

29. How have these bequests, donations, and life subscriptions been disposed of? If invested in the public funds in the names of trustees, state particulars of the funds, and the names of the trustees in which each description is invested.—Bank stock, in the names of Judge Foster, the late Henry North, and Thomas Herbert Orpen, esqrs. The private funded

funded property, savings in any year, is funded in the names of the Rev. William Higgin and Thomas Herbert Orpen, esq. in Three per cent. stock.

No. 4. (1.)  
Shelter for Females  
discharged from  
Prison.

	£.	s.	d.	
At close of 1841 - -	1,697	12	6	New 3½ per cent. stock.
	1,255	18	5	Old 3½ per cent. stock.
	116	6	9	Three per cent. stock.
	£. 3,068	17	8	

Interest - - - - - 98 £. 3 s. 10 d.

30. Can you suggest any more advantageous mode of investing the funds of your institution?—None.

31. Are there any other funds belonging to the charity beside those you have stated? If so, particularize them.—None.

32. If any part of the funds which constitute the above, have been disposed of, state how, when, and by what authority?—A laundry and mangle-room have been built; also an addition to the dwelling-house, with detached apartments for the messenger. The committee of ladies order the work when necessary.

Cost - -	Laundry, about	-	-	-	-	£. 500
	Addition to house	-	-	-	-	300
	Mangle-room	-	-	-	-	100
	Messenger's room	-	-	-	-	60
						£. 960

33. Are there any annual subscriptions? If so, state the amount each year separately, since the establishment of the institution:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1828 - -	60	11	-	1833 - -	46	4	-	1838 - -	27	4	-
1829 - -	73	1	-	1834 - -	38	4	-	1839 - -	32	8	-
1830 - -	62	18	-	1835 - -	43	19	-	1840 - -	27	16	-
1831 - -	60	17	-	1836 - -	36	19	-	1841 - -	28	17	-
1832 - -	49	3	-	1837 - -	37	1	-	Total - -	£. 625	2	-

The subscriptions are voluntary, and have recently declined.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates in 1829, have reported, that they consider the principles upon which alone a fair claim to public assistance on the part of such institutions as the Shelter for Destitute Females discharged from Prison, to be the following; viz.

1. The proved utility of the charity.
2. The improbability of its maintenance by private aid only.
3. The contribution of funds locally raised by subscription or taxation.
4. The strictest economy in salaries and all other expenses.

You are requested to state as distinctly as possible upon what grounds you consider your institution entitled to a continuance of public aid, upon the principles so laid down.

From the foregoing answers to the queries proposed, it will be seen that the institution depends chiefly on voluntary subscriptions and donations, and a proportionate part of the sums arising from the industry of the inmates; consequently these resources are fluctuating. The Government Grant is to pay rent and taxes.

By order of the Committee,

(signed) E. Gordon, Secretary.



(K.)

## LIBERTY FOUNTAINS.

THESE Fountains were constructed subsequent to the year 1816, the sum of 6,000*l.* being granted under the 56th Geo. 3, c. 142, s. 28, for erecting Fountains to supply the poor in the liberties of Dublin with water.

A permanent charge was at the same time incurred for the rent of ground to form a basin, and for the water with which it is supplied; the one being the rent of 25*l.*, now payable to Mr. Mahon, the other the 120 *l.* payable to the Grand Canal Company.

We append a memorandum of the agreement which has been supplied to us by the secretary of the Grand Canal Company, and of the correspondence with Mr. Gregory, then Under Secretary of State in, reference thereto.

The management of those Fountains was originally vested in Commissioners appointed by Government, but subsequently transferred to the Paving Board.

It being doubtful, however, whether the Paving and Lighting Acts authorized the payment by the Paving Board of those rents, they have been heretofore paid by Government.

We are of opinion, that as the Paving Board have the care of the Fountains, provision should be made for the payment of those rents out of the funds of the Paving Board.

*Geo. A. Hamilton.*  
*David Cha<sup>r</sup> La Touche.*  
*J<sup>n</sup> Barlow.*

2 May 1842.

## APPENDIX.

THE Public Fountains in the Liberty are supplied with water by the Grand Canal Company, in virtue of an agreement made by the Directors of the Company with the Commissioners of Fountains, and which appears to have been ratified by the company at their half-yearly meeting, held on the 29th April 1820, pursuant to the statute; the yearly rent so agreed for is 120*l.* late Irish currency; it commenced from the 8th day of February 1821; the first payment, for the half year ended 8th August 1821, was made on the 13th October 1821, and it has been since uniformly paid to the company, in virtue of the original agreement to that effect.

It is also right to mention, that the agreement was entered into with the sanction and approbation of the Irish Government of that day.

## LETTER of the Secretary of the Commissioners for erecting Public Fountains in the Liberty.

Sir,

21, Mary-street, Dublin, 26 May 1820.

I AM directed, by the Commissioners for erecting Fountains in the Liberties, to inform you, that having laid your letter of the 6th instant before the Lord Lieutenant, they have received a letter from Mr. Gregory, addressed to the Directors of the Grand Canal Company, which I herewith transmit, and which the Commissioners hope will be deemed satisfactory.

(signed) *Simon Brigley*, Secretary.

Edw. Lawson, Esq. Sec. Grand Canal Co.

Copy of Mr. Gregory's Letter, enclosed in the preceding.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Dublin Castle, 13 May 1820.

I AM commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that in consequence of your communication of the 6th instant to the Commissioners for erecting Fountains in the Earl of Meath's Liberty having been laid before his Excellency, stating that you will be satisfied with a letter on the part of Government, undertaking to guarantee the payment of the reserved rent of 120*l.* a year for the supply of water to the Fountains, that the Government do guarantee the payment of the reserved rent of 120 *l.* a year, under the agreement entered into by you and the Commissioners for the erection of Public Fountains accordingly.

(signed) *William Gregory*.

To the Directors of the Grand Canal Company.



**CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (DUBLIN).**

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**COPY of a LETTER from the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* to the Commissioners appointed to report on certain CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in *Dublin*; of WARRANT appointing the Commission; and of the REPORTS of the Commissioners.**

**(*Lord Eliot.*)**

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
16 June 1842.*

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**[*Price 1s. 8d.*]**

**337.**

***Under 20 oz.***

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS (DUBLIN).

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 28 June 1842;—for,

COPIES of the REPORTS of *George Nicholls*, Esq. one of the Poor Law Commissioners, to the Right Hon. Lord *Eliot*, bearing date 19 May 1842, on the following Institutions in Dublin receiving Grants from the Public Funds; viz.

- 1.—FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
- 2.—HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, DUBLIN.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 29 June 1842.

1.—FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

(No. 148. M/42.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,  
19 May 1842.

1.  
Foundling Hospital.

My Lord,

IN conformity with your request, I now beg to submit, for your Lordship's information, the following Report upon the Dublin Foundling Hospital.

This institution was established in 1704. Admission for many years was given, without payment or inquiry, to children from all parts of Ireland. The number thus admitted varied annually from 1,500 to 2,000, which was the number in 1822. In that year an Act was passed, requiring that a deposit of 5 l. should be made with each child, the effect of which provision was to reduce the admissions to below 500.

The Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1829, on the Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, recommended that no admissions should be allowed after January 1830, in pursuance of which recommendation the admission of children ceased in 1831; but the number previously admitted was so great, that the individuals reared and still supported by the institution, form a considerable body of dependants.

These individuals are divided into four classes: 1. Children at nurse in the country; 2. Children in course of being apprenticed, or under medical treatment in the hospital; 3. Adults on the invalid list; 4. Apprentices.

The numbers of these classes respectively, on the 12th February, in the years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, are given in the following Table:

	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.
Class 1 - - -	1,503	1,315	1,104	846
2 - - -	46	12	18	31
3 - - -	210	219	221	211
4 - - -	2,096	1,832	1,606	1,210
TOTALS - -	3,855	3,378	2,949	2,298

1. Foundling Hospital. It is only the children who constitute the second of these classes that are inmates of the hospital; the children at nurse, and the invalids, are in the country; the apprentices are either in town or in the country. Such had been the case for some time before the passing of the Irish Poor Relief Act, under which arises the connexion of the Poor Law Commissioners with the institution.

The sum expended in the maintenance and management of the children and others comprised in the foregoing Table was as follows during the years ended 31st March 1839, 1840, and 1841:

						£.	s.	d.
1839	-	-	-	-	-	11,498	19	6
1840	-	-	-	-	-	10,364	18	7
1841	-	-	-	-	-	9,963	15	3

And the estimated expenditure for the years ending respectively 31st March 1842 and 1843, is

						£.	s.	d.
1842	-	-	-	-	-	9,671	15	3
1843	-	-	-	-	-	8,377	10	6

The principal heads of expenditure, as shown by the annual Estimates, are the following:—

Apprentice Fees.	Clothing for Children and Invalids.
Fees in lieu of Clothing for Apprentices.	Retired Allowances.
Premiums for faithful Service as Apprentices.	Salaries.
Nurses in the Country.	Medicine, Diet, and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Hospital.
Adult Invalids.	Repairs of Buildings.
Travelling Expenses for Children.	House-rent.
Inspectors.	

The institution derives its funds, with the exception of 85*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, being rent arising from an estate supposed to have been granted by the Dublin Corporation, from an annual grant by Parliament, coming under the provisions of the 34th section of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56. It vested in the Poor Law Commissioners on the declaration of the South Dublin Union, on the 10th June 1839.

The Commissioners have made no other changes in the system under which the institution was previously managed, than such as were necessarily consequent upon the conversion of the Foundling Hospital buildings into the workhouse of the Union. A small portion only of those extensive buildings being at that time occupied for the purpose of the Foundling Hospital, it was determined, with the sanction and approval of the Government, to make provision elsewhere for that institution, so as to prevent, as far as possible, any delay in administering relief to the destitute poor. Suitable premises were accordingly found in Cork-street, and they were demised to the Poor Law Commissioners for seven years, and such further period as the Commissioners might require, at a yearly rent of 170*l.* The sum of 400*l.* was applied to the repairing and adaptation of these premises, and in the month of March 1840, such of the foundlings as were at that time inmates of the hospital, together with the officers of the establishment, were transferred to them; and the business has been from that time carried on therein, and will probably continue to be so until the final extinction of the hospital, under the 34th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act. All the arrangements connected with the removal of the hospital from the original premises to Cork-street, and the views of the Commissioners in making those arrangements, are detailed in the Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners, and in the Reports of the Assistant-Commissioners, Mr. Earle and Mr. Hall, appended thereto.

The Foundling Hospital is managed, subject to the general superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners, by 12 governors, appointed and incorporated under 50 Geo. 3, c. 192. Vacancies in his body are filled up by the surviving or continuing governors, who elect, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. The governors hold monthly meetings, and oftener should business arise to require it; they give orders for all purchases, except provisions, and for all payments. Cheques, drawn on the Bank of Ireland, by two governors, are payable when countersigned by the Poor Law Commissioner resident in Ireland. The accounts are examined and audited annually, before they are transmitted to the Audit Office, by an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, whose duty it is occasionally to visit the institution.

institution. The governors are unpaid. The paid officers are nine in number ; their offices and salaries are as follows :

1.  
Foundling Hospital.

Paymaster, registrar, and secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	214	- - Coals, candles, and apartments.
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	-		150	Non-resident.
Paymaster's clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-		105	- ditto.
Foundling clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-		60	- ditto.
Matron	-	-	-	-	-	-		40	Apartments, &c.
Female servant	-	-	-	-	-	-		25	- ditto.
Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-		40	- ditto.
Two messengers and labourers, at 10 <i>l.</i> each	-	-	-	-	-	-		20	- ditto.
Four inspectors, at 75 <i>l.</i> each, two of whom are the paymaster and surgeon	-	-	-	-	-	-		300	
							£.	954	

These officers were all employed at the time when the institution became vested in the Poor Law Commissioners. The surgeon and paymaster's clerk were at that time resident officers ; but as it appeared unnecessary to continue them as such, the salary of the one was raised from 100 *l.* to 150 *l.*, and of the other from 80 *l.* to 105 *l.*, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, passed by the governors at a special meeting. No other alteration in the salaries, emoluments, or number of the paid officers has been made by the Poor Law Commissioners.

There are 12 annuitants on the institution, whose office, age, length of service, and amount of annuity, are as follows :

OFFICE.	AGE.	SERVICE.	ANNUITY.
	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Housekeeper	83	20	67 14 -
Collector	70	26	25 - -
Ditto	68	17	20 - -
Chaplain	82	33	200 - -
Housekeeper	72	13	22 - -
Providore	61	11	45 - -
Orderly master	65	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 - -
Schoolmistress	63	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 - -
Infirmiry matron	75	24	25 - -
Porter	74	17	15 - -
Boys' attendant	60	26	2 - -
Dry nurse	44	6	4 - -
		£.	445 14 -

The Commissioners have made no change in the system pursued towards the children and others dependent on the institution. The children are usually apprenticed in their 14th or 15th year ; the boys are bound for a period varying from four to seven years, the girls from three to five. At the expiration of their apprenticeship they receive a small reward, if their conduct has merited it ; and upon receiving this payment they are considered as no longer belonging to the institution.

The invalid class consists of those foundlings who are permanently disabled from getting their own living ; of these many are blind, some crippled, others are severely affected with scrofula, and a few are deaf and dumb. They are quartered in the country.

An inspection of all the dependants on the institution is made every year, when such of the children as require it are brought to Dublin for medical treatment, and are then temporarily maintained in the hospital.

The following forms are appended to this Report, as explanatory of the system by which the proper treatment of the children and apprentices is secured, and imposition guarded against.

Certificate by minister or curate, for nurse to obtain wages for foundlings.

Certificate by minister, of the death and burial of a foundling at nurse.

Summons to a nurse to produce a child at the hospital.

1.  
Foundling Hospital.

Certificate by minister, to obtain wages for the care of an adult invalid.  
 Notice, containing the terms on which children are apprenticed.  
 Form of application for an apprentice.  
 Indenture, binding a girl to a master.  
 Certificate by a minister, for clothing allowance to master of an apprentice.  
 Certificate by a minister, that an apprentice has merited a premium at the expiration of the apprenticeship.  
 Instructions to inspectors of the foundling children and apprentices.

To the Right hon. Lord Eliot,  
 &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *Geo. Nicholls.*

FORM of CERTIFICATE to obtain Wages for Foundling Children at Nurse in the Country.

Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ : Post town \_\_\_\_\_  
 I CERTIFY that nurse \_\_\_\_\_ has in every respect taken good care of the foundling children hereinafter named; viz.

Name	marked
Name	marked
Name	marked
Name	marked

That she and her husband are in possession at present of \_\_\_\_\_ acres of ground; have cows, and a clean comfortable house; and that she has strictly conformed to the regulations of the hospital with regard to said child or children; I therefore recommend her for the gratuity granted by the governors, and that said child or children be continued in her care, except such as are of the proper age to be drafted into the hospital.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183 .

Minister or Curate.

*Note.*—If any particular remarks or observations are made, it is requested that this certificate may be sealed. The foregoing will answer for all children in the nurse's care, provided their names, &c. are inserted in the blanks left for that purpose, except such as are out for the benefit of their health, for each of whom a separate certificate will be required.

Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I HEREBY certify that the foundling child, marked \_\_\_\_\_, and named \_\_\_\_\_, entrusted to nurse \_\_\_\_\_, of the above parish, died on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183 , was buried in the churchyard of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_, according to the form of the Established Church, and (as far as I can ascertain) the death of the child was not occasioned by any neglect on the part of the nurse.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183 .

Minister.

I also certify that the above-named nurse brought the said foundling child to the dispensary for medical advice, and that the child died of \_\_\_\_\_.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183 .

Medical Attendant.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Dublin, \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183 . Nurse \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
 You are hereby required to bring to the hospital \_\_\_\_\_, marked \_\_\_\_\_, on or before \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183 , and you will take notice that all wages will positively cease from the above day.

In case of your not complying with this order, proceedings will be taken to enforce the restoration of the child or children; but in the event of your punctual attendance on the day required, in addition to the wages due, the sum of 5 s. will be paid for each of the aforesaid foundlings brought to the hospital by you, as a compensation for travelling expenses.

By order.

Registrar.

For nurse  
 To the care of the Rev. \_\_\_\_\_

FORM of CERTIFICATE to obtain Wages for Grown Persons on the Invalid List, belonging to the Foundling Hospital.

1.  
Foundling Hospital.

I CERTIFY that I have frequently seen and examined into the conduct and morals of \_\_\_\_\_, belonging to the Foundling Hospital, who is entrusted to the care of \_\_\_\_\_ of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_; the above invalid is well conducted, and has regularly attended church on Sundays. The nurse has discharged her duty very faithfully, and has, in my opinion, in every respect complied with the regulations of the hospital.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183 .

Minister.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, *Dublin.*

24 March 1834.

THE governors of the Foundling Hospital wishing to afford additional encouragement to respectable Protestant farmers, artizans, &c. to apply speedily for apprentices, hereby give notice that they are authorized by His Majesty's Government to offer the following terms to such persons as may be approved of:—

1. The child will be comfortably clothed on being sent out.
2. £.1 will be given in hand after the indentures shall have been signed.
3. £.1 will be given at the end of each of the first four years (provided the master conform to the regulations of the hospital), which money is to be expended in clothing the apprentice.

The governors meet on the first Thursday in each month, at 12 o'clock, to grant apprentices, and all applications must be lodged at the hospital on or before the Wednesday preceding.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, 49, *Cork-street, Dublin.*

FORM of APPLICATION for an Apprentice.

It is earnestly requested by the governors, that whenever an application shall be made for an apprentice from the country, it may be accompanied with a sealed private letter from the minister of the parish in which the applicant resides, addressed to the Rev. James Aickin, registrar, setting forth his or her circumstances, moral and religious character, and such other particulars as do not appear in this certificate, and which it may be desirable that the governors should know confidentially.

N. B.—Without such letter no apprentice can be granted.

We do hereby certify, each of us, from his own knowledge, that [state the applicant's name in full] is a Protestant, is married to a Protestant, is sober, honest, and industrious, and does not retail malt or spirituous liquors; that he is a [state trade or occupation], and is able to maintain and instruct an apprentice; that he has already had [state the number of apprentices] apprentices from the hospital, whom he and his wife invariably treated with kindness, and with due regard to their religious instruction. Said apprentices have conducted themselves [whether with propriety or otherwise].

The applicant does reside, and has resided [length of residence] years at [townland], in the parish of [name of parish], post-town [name of post town], and county of [name of county], and occupies [number of acres] acres of land, and wants [whether male or female wanted], boy \_\_\_\_\_ girl out of the Foundling Hospital, as an apprentice for a [trade or business].

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 184 .

Minister or Curate.

Churchwardens.

Name and Residence of nearest Magistrate.

N. B.—Every certificate must be signed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish where the person wanting an apprentice resides, and the blanks filled up in the handwriting of the minister or curate who signs the certificate.

The governors earnestly request that the ministers and churchwardens will be very cautious what certificates they sign.

The governors meet on the first Thursday in each month, at 12 o'clock, to grant apprentices. Applications cannot be attended to, unless lodged with the registrar on the first Wednesday in each month.

Girl to a Master.

THIS Indenture, made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord 18 \_\_\_\_\_, between the governors of the workhouse and Foundling Hospital in Dublin, on the behalf of \_\_\_\_\_, a girl of the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years or thereabouts, belonging to said institution of \_\_\_\_\_

389.

A 3



1.  
Foundling Hospital.

of the workhouse and Foundling Hospital in Dublin, of the first part, the said  
of the second part, and , of the third part, witnesseth that the said  
, by and with the consent and approbation of the said governors, doth put  
herself apprentice to the said , and doth covenant and agree to dwell with  
him as an apprentice, and him to serve from the day of the date of these presents until the  
full end and term of seven years from henceforth, be fully completed and ended; and  
during which time she the said apprentice her said master shall and will faithfully serve,  
his secrets keep, and lawful commands everywhere gladly do; and will not do any damage  
or injury to her said master, nor see any done by others, but to the utmost of her power  
will prevent such damage or injury being done, and forthwith inform and give warning to her  
said master of the same; that she will not waste the goods, property, or effects of her said  
master, nor give or lend them unlawfully to any person or persons whatsoever; and will not  
contract matrimony within the said term; and will not do any hurt to her said master, nor  
cause or procure any to be done by others; that she will not play at cards, dice, tables, or  
any other unlawful games, whereby her said master may have loss with his own or other  
persons' goods during the said term; and that she will not buy nor sell without the leave of  
her said master; nor haunt nor use taverns, alehouses, playhouses, or dancing places, nor  
absent herself from his service day or night unlawfully; but in all things as an honest  
and faithful apprentice shall and will behave herself towards her said master and all his  
family, during the said term. And the said master doth hereby covenant and agree  
with the said governors of the said workhouse and Foundling Hospital in Dublin, and  
also with the said apprentice, that he the said master shall and will, during the said  
term of seven years, by the best way and means he can, or that shall be in his power,  
teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, his said apprentice in the art  
or mystery of , and that without harshness or severity, or  
misapplication of her time to other pursuits, purposes or matters; and that he shall and will  
provide for, and find unto his said apprentice, proper and sufficient meat, drink, apparel, and  
lodging, and all other necessities befitting such an apprentice, during the said term, according  
to the custom of the town or country where he now resides, or in which he shall or may  
hereafter reside during the said term; and also, that he the said master shall and will pay  
particular attention to the conduct, morals, and behaviour of his said apprentice; and fur-  
ther, that the said master shall take care that the said apprentice shall read the Holy  
Bible, and repeat the Church Catechism frequently; and shall send or take said apprentice  
to attend Divine service at some Protestant church on every Sunday, or at least every alter-  
nate Sunday, and also to the Sunday school every Sunday during her apprenticeship, if the  
health of his said apprentice shall permit; and also that he the said master shall and will at  
least once in every year, if required by the said governors, or their registrar or chaplain,  
attend himself and produce the said apprentice with this indenture, if the said master shall  
be resident within three miles of the Castle of the city of Dublin, before the said governors,  
or their registrar or chaplain, but if the said master be resident upwards of three miles from  
the said city of Dublin, then before the Protestant officiating minister of the parish where the  
said master shall reside, that an examination and investigation may be made into the  
conduct of him the said master towards his said apprentice, and his treatment of her, and  
the steps he has taken to cause her to lead a pious, modest, chaste, and virtuous life, and of  
her behaviour to her said master; and that upon such examinations and investigation,  
whether made by the said governors or any of them, or reported to them by the said minister,  
the said governors shall and may make such orders or determinations thereon as to them  
shall seem meet with respect to the said master and apprentice; which orders or determina-  
tions shall be adhered to and be conclusive to said master and apprentice respectively. And  
the said master doth hereby further promise, covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said  
governors, that he the said master shall not nor will transfer, assign, or make over this inden-  
ture, or the said apprentice, to any person or persons whatsoever, without the consent in  
writing of the governors of the said hospital and workhouse for the time being for that  
purpose first had and obtained, either under their seal or seals, or testified under the hand of  
their registrar. And the said master doth hereby further covenant, promise, and agree to  
and with said governors of the said workhouse and Foundling Hospital in Dublin, that  
in case of the breach or non-performance of the covenants or agreements aforesaid, on the  
part and behalf of the said master, for and in case and by reason of every such breach or  
non-performance of any of the aforesaid covenants or agreements on the part or behalf of the  
said master, the said master shall be, and be deemed and taken to be indebted unto the said  
governors and their successors in the full and just sum of 5 l. sterling, of lawful money of  
this United Kingdom, such debt to stand and be in lieu and bar of any damages for the  
breach of such covenant or agreement, and in bar of any action of covenant thereon, and to  
be recovered by civil bill for debt, or in the nature of an action for the said debt to be brought  
in the name of the governors of the workhouse and Foundling Hospital in Dublin for the time  
being against the said master, in the proper court, within whose jurisdiction the said master  
shall reside or be, or before any court, mayor, recorder, seneschal, or magistrate or magis-  
trates having competent jurisdiction to hear and determine on such civil bills, and to make  
decrees or orders for payment, and to issue warrants thereon against the said master. In  
witness whereof the said governors have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed,  
and the said apprentice and master have hereunto put their hands and seals, the day and year  
first in these presents written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, 49, Cork-street, Dublin.

1.  
Foundling Hospital.

CERTIFICATE for Clothing Allowance granted to Apprentices at the end of each of the first four Years of their Apprenticeship.

(This Form to be used for such as were apprenticed after 5th February 1834.)

I HEREBY certify that I have seen \_\_\_\_\_, apprenticed by the governors of the Foundling Hospital, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183\_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, and have personally examined into the conduct of the master (or mistress) towards said apprentice, and also into the conduct and morals of said apprentice, and do state, for the information of the governors, that the said master (or mistress) appears to me to have paid proper attention to the said apprentice, who is now supplied with the following articles of clothing, which appear to be in good condition; viz.

If a Female Apprentice,

Two shifts,  
One petticoat,  
One under-petticoat,

One frock,  
Two bibs,  
One pair of shoes,

One pair of stockings,  
One cloak,  
One bonnet.

If a Male Apprentice,

Two shirts,  
One pair of trousers,  
One coat,  
One waistcoat,

One pair of shoes,  
One pair of stockings,  
One hat or cap.

I also certify that said apprentice has conducted himself (or herself) \_\_\_\_\_ and has regularly attended Divine service at the parish church of \_\_\_\_\_, and that, in my opinion, the said master (or mistress) is entitled to the allowance granted in lieu of clothing for apprentices, at the expiration of the \_\_\_\_\_ year of his or her apprenticeship, and that the annexed receipt has been signed in my presence by \_\_\_\_\_.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 184\_\_\_\_, Minister of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_.

The master does not appear in person, he authorizes \_\_\_\_\_ to receive the money.  
(signed) \_\_\_\_\_, Minister.

*N.B.*—Masters or mistresses are bound to provide proper apparel, and all other necessities befitting an apprentice; and in breach or non-performance of that or any other covenant, they are subject to a penalty of 5*l*.

Clergymen are particularly requested to observe that money cannot be remitted by post from the Foundling Hospital.

Payment will not be made unless the clergyman certifies that all the foregoing articles are in reasonably good condition.

You are requested not to make any observation on either the back or front of this receipt.

£. 1 - -

Year.

184\_\_\_\_.

Received from the governors of the Foundling Hospital one pound, being the year's allowance granted in lieu of clothing for \_\_\_\_\_, apprenticed to me from said hospital.

Witness present.

Signature of Master.

I CERTIFY that I have seen \_\_\_\_\_, County \_\_\_\_\_, apprenticed by the governors of the Foundling Hospital to \_\_\_\_\_, of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_, and have seen the indentures between them, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 183\_\_\_\_, and have personally examined into the conduct and morals of the said apprentice; and do state, for the information of the governors, that the said apprentice hath, in my opinion, faithfully fulfilled the conditions of the said indenture, and has regularly attended Divine service at the parish church of \_\_\_\_\_, and I do hereby recommend \_\_\_\_\_ for the premium granted to apprentices on serving their time.

Minister of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_  
Post Town,

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 184\_\_\_\_.

1.  
Foundling Hospital. INSTRUCTIONS to Inspectors of Foundling Children at Nurse, and Apprenticed in the Country.

1. THAT district books be kept by each inspector, according to the form now prepared for that purpose, the second, third, fourth, and fifth columns to be filled from the books of the institution previous to the inspector's departure on his tour.

2. A separate book to be kept for reporting on the state of the apprentices in each district.

3. That the inspector be most particular in ascertaining the identity of each child, by seeing that the mark on its arm corresponds with the letter and number entered in his book; and where that is effaced, by such other means as may seem to him most effectual; and that he avail himself as far as possible of the kind co-operation of the clergymen of the several parishes of his district for this purpose, as well as to afford him such useful information as could not be acquired by other means.

4. That the inspector be directed in each case to make particular inquiry as to the child's general health and conduct, whether it has been attacked with any disorder since the period of the last inspection; if so, has medical assistance been sought for, and with what effect, and from what quarter?

5. The inspector is to recommend the transfer of children, if badly treated; also to state the names of such children as are fit to be apprenticed, and such individuals as ought to be removed from the invalid establishment, either from restored health, bad conduct, or any other cause.

6. Immediately after the examination of each child, the inspector shall sign and date the form of certificate, recommending that the nurse be paid her wages; the Foundling clerk's certificate (A) and his own (B) to be transmitted to the hospital as speedily as possible after signature. The receipt (C) filled up with the sum due to the nurse and the clergyman's certificate (D) are both to be given to the nurse, with instructions to her to sign the receipt in the presence of the clergyman, at any time that she shall think proper either to present it herself for payment, or to appoint any other person to receive the same for her (such appointment to be verified by the signature of the clergyman of the parish); and that whenever she, or the person so authorized by her, shall present such receipt and certificate at the hospital upon any week-day (Thursdays excepted) after Monday, 11th August, between the hours of 10 and 3, the money shall be paid.

7. That the inspector, on his return from his tour, do make affidavit that he has actually seen and himself carefully examined each child reported on in his district book, also that he has visited the residences of the several nurses with whom the children reported on are located, and that the report which he has made is strictly correct, according to the best of his judgment and belief.

8. Any inspector who shall appear to have been guilty of improper conduct in the execution of his duty, so as to forfeit the good opinion of the Board, will be liable to have the whole of his salary and allowances withheld, or such part as the governors may deem the circumstances of the case to require, and will not again be employed in the service of the institution.

By order,

Foundling Hospital, Dublin,  
 28 June 1834.

J. Aickin, Registrar.

2.—HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, DUBLIN.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,  
 19 May 1842.

My Lord,

2.  
House of Industry.

IN obedience to your Lordship's request, I now beg to submit the following Report on the Dublin House of Industry:

The institutions comprised under this designation, up to the period of the declaration of the workhouses of the two Dublin Unions, consisted of, 1st, An Asylum for Aged and Infirm Poor Persons; 2d, An Asylum for Incurable Lunatics; 3d, The Hardwicke Fever Hospital; 4th, The Whitworth Hospital for Chronic Diseases; 5th, The Richmond Surgical Hospital; 6th, The Talbot Dispensary; and all these, on the 10th June 1839, became vested in the Poor Law Commissioners, under the provisions of the 34th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, the North Dublin Union having been declared on that day.

That portion of the House of Industry which comprised the asylum for the aged and infirm, and the asylum for the lunatics, was by the Poor Law Commissioners appropriated

appropriated as the workhouse of the North Dublin Union, and was declared to be fit for the reception of destitute poor on the 25th March 1840.

2.  
House of Industry.

Before the declaration of the workhouse, arrangements were made for providing for the infirm and lunatic persons who were at that time inmates of the establishment. The infirm persons, it was decided, with the sanction of the Government, should be equally divided between the two Dublin Union workhouses, to be lodged and maintained therein in all respects as the paupers who should be afterwards admitted by the respective Boards of guardians; but the expense of their maintenance was still to be defrayed, as before, out of the annual grant from Parliament. As regarded the lunatics, it was arranged that they should be removed to premises which had, with the Government's sanction, been adapted for their reception at Island Bridge, and be there kept and attended to as they had been previously.

These arrangements have been carried into effect, and the several proceedings are fully detailed in the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for the year 1840-1, and in the Reports of Mr. Earle and Mr. Hall, appended thereto; in which also will be found many particulars relating to the history, and the then state of the entire institution.

The number of inmates of the House of Industry which were transferred to the South Dublin Union Workhouse on its opening was 332; the number left in the North Dublin Workhouse was 330; the number of those persons who were in the South Dublin Workhouse on the 12th February 1842 was 124; the number in the North Dublin Workhouse was 148. The diminution is caused partly by death, but chiefly by the individuals leaving the workhouses, probably from a dislike of the discipline and regularity of those establishments.

The number of lunatics on the books of the House of Industry in March 1840 was 455; on the 12th February 1842 it was 356; of 99, the difference between 455 and 356, 7 were restored to their friends, and 92 died.

The following is an enumeration of the paid officers, with their respective salaries and other emoluments, who were in office up to the 1st May 1840:

OFFICERS.	SALARIES.	EMOLUMENTS.
	£. s. d.	
Governor - - - - -	400 - -	- - Residence, furnished, coals, and vegetables.
Registrar, &c. - - - - -	200 - -	- - Residence, coals, and vegetables.
Steward, &c. - - - - -	200 - -	- - ditto.
Superintendent of clothing and bedding, and clerk in the registrar's office.	88 - -	Residence and coals.
Protestant chaplain - - - - -	78 17 -	Nil.
Roman-catholic chaplain - - - - -	78 17 -	Residence and coals.
Physician - - - - -	100 - -	} Nil.
Ditto - - - - -	100 - -	
Ditto - - - - -	60 - -	
Ditto - - - - -	60 - -	
Apothecary - - - - -	60 - -	Residence and coals.
Assistant apothecary - - - - -	40 - -	- - - ditto.
Hospital matron - - - - -	70 3 -	- - - ditto.
Sub-matron - - - - -	36 3 -	- - - ditto.
Superintendent of male lunatics - - - - -	67 1 8	- - - ditto.
Ditto - - - female - - - - -	40 - -	- - - ditto.
Housekeeper - - - - -	72 17 -	- - - ditto.
Medical inspector - - - - -	46 3 -	} Nil.
Ditto - - - - -	46 3 -	
Superintendents of work done for the public	46 3 -	- - One half of the net profit on the works.

There were also two consulting surgeons, and four regularly attending surgeons, who received no salary.

In May 1840, when the administration of relief commenced in the workhouse, the establishment of the House of Industry was modified, and, with the approbation of  
389. B of

2. of Government, reduced to a scale which was considered to be commensurate with the diminished extent of the institution. The paid officers now employed are the following:  
House of Industry.

OFFICERS.	SALARIES.	EMOLUMENTS.
	£. s. d.	
Governor - - - - -	300 - -	Nil.
Steward, &c. - - - - -	150 - -	Residence and coals.
Governor's clerk - - - - -	80 - -	Nil.
Superintendent of male lunatics - - - - -	87 1 8	} Residence and coals.
Female, ditto - - - - -	40 - -	
Protestant chaplain - - - - -	73 17 -	Nil.
Roman-catholic chaplain - - - - -	73 17 -	Nil.
Physician - - - - -	100 - -	} Nil.
Ditto - - - - -	100 - -	
Ditto - - - - -	80 - -	
Ditto - - - - -	80 - -	} Residence and coals.
Apothecary - - - - -	60 - -	
Assistant apothecary - - - - -	40 - -	} Nil.
Medical inspector - - - - -	46 3 -	
Ditto - - - - -	46 3 -	} Residence and coals.
Hospital matron - - - - -	70 3 -	
Matron of surgical hospital - - - - -	36 - -	
Lunatic keeper - - - - -	33 5 -	

The surgical staff is on the same footing as before.

The servants employed, previously to the declaration of the workhouse, in the several departments of the House of Industry, and the amount of their wages, were as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT OF WAGES.	ALLOWANCES.
		£. s. d.	
Hardwicke Hospital - - -	15	111 11 -	} All had lodging and food, and most of them clothing.
Whitworth ditto - - -	19	78 9 -	
Richmond ditto - - -	17	94 12 -	
Dispensary - - -	3	46 4 -	
General establishment - - -	108	811 14 -	
TOTALS - - -	162	1,142 10 -	

The servants now employed, with the amount of their wages, are as follows:

DEPARTMENT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT OF WAGES.	ALLOWANCES.
		£. s. d.	
Hardwicke Hospital - - -	18	96 4 -	} All have lodging and food, and most of them have clothing.
Whitworth ditto - - -	13	69 7 -	
Richmond ditto - - -	17	94 12 -	
Dispensary - - -	3	46 4 -	
General establishment - - -	58	433 6 -	
TOTALS - - -	109	739 13 -	

						£.	s.	d.	2. House of Industry
The salaries of the paid officers previously to 1st May 1840,						1,881	4	8	
amounted to	-	-	-	-	-				
They now amount to	-	-	-	-	-	1,436	9	8	
Amount of Reduction - - - £.						444	15	-	
The wages of servants previously to 1st May 1840, amounted						1,142	10	-	
to	-	-	-	-	-				
They now amount to	-	-	-	-	-	739	13	-	
Amount of Reduction - - - £.						402	17	-	
The Total Amount of Reduction under the heads of									
Officers and Servants, is - - - - - £.						847	12	-	

Pensions amounting annually to 213*l.* 11*s.* had been granted by Government to retired officers of the institution previously to May 1840; and pensions amounting to 362*l.* 10*s.* (including a pension of 220*l.* to the late governor) were granted at and after that period. The amount of pensions now payable is 576*l.* 1*s.* Gratuities amounting to 135*l.* were given to persons whose offices were abolished in May 1840.

The fiscal arrangements with regard to the hospital, dispensary, and lunatic department, are the same in all respects as they were before the House of Industry vested in the Poor Law Commissioners; excepting only that the monthly bills and vouchers are now examined and signed by an Assistant Commissioner, instead of being passed by a visitor.

The whole expense of the several parts of the establishment is defrayed by an annual grant from Parliament, made upon an annual estimate. A quarterly statement is forwarded by the governor, through the office of the Poor Law Commissioners, to the Irish Government, of the sum that will be required for the ensuing three months, and the day in each month on which a part of it will be wanted; a monthly application is made, in the same way, for the sum which has been specified as requisite for that month in the quarterly statement; and upon the monthly application the sum specified is placed by the Paymaster of Civil Services in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the governor of the House of Industry, whose cheques are payable therefrom, when countersigned by the Poor Law Commissioner resident and acting in Ireland.

The bills for every month are submitted to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Dublin district, and initialed by him, as are also the vouchers for the payment of the bills of the preceding month; and he likewise examines the accounts at the end of the year, previously to their being submitted to the Audit Office.

The expenses of the institution are defrayed under the management of the governor, assisted by the steward, the Poor Law Commissioners exercising a general control and supervision. The Commissioners, in fact, now perform the functions of the visitors, who have ceased to act; and the affairs of the House of Industry are in all other respects conducted precisely as they were before the institution vested in the Commissioners.

The expenditure for the years ended respectively 31st March 1839, 1840, and 1841, was as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
March 1839 - - - - -	21,117	5	7
— 1840 - - - - -	20,509	3	-
— 1841 - - - - -	14,894	9	9

The account for 1841 includes the expense of maintenance of such of the paupers in the two Dublin workhouses as were, under the arrangement hereinbefore described, charged to the House of Industry.

2.  
House of Industry.

The preceding appears to be all that is necessary for me to state in reference to the fiscal management of the institution, and as regards the medical management of the hospitals and dispensary, I beg to refer your Lordship to Mr. Phelan's Report, which is hereto appended, which gives a detailed account of the action and present position of each.

To the Right hon. Lord Eliot,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Geo. Nicholls.*

#### MR. PHELAN'S REPORT.

Gentlemen,

Dublin, 13 April 1842.

I HAVE the honour of submitting for your consideration the following Report on the state of the several medical institutions included in the House of Industry, having lately inspected them, and having carefully inquired into the nature and extent of the medical relief afforded by each, in pursuance of your instructions communicated to me on the 12th March last.

#### *Number of Medical Institutions.*

These institutions consist of the Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals, and the Talbot Dispensary.

#### *Richmond Surgical Hospital.*

The Richmond Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1811. Not having been originally intended for that purpose, its general construction, and the size and elevation of several of its wards, are rather defective. It, however, contains accommodation for 120 beds, without crowding; the dimensions of the different wards, 14 in number, vary from a proportion of 588 to 1,438 cubic feet to each bed.

Six surgeons attend this hospital; one, Mr. Carmichael, is the consulting surgeon; the other five, Drs. Peile, Hulton, O'Beirne, Macdonnel, and Adams, visit their respective patients in it daily, and when on any occasion either is obliged to be absent, the duties are performed by one of his colleagues. All are members of the Dublin College of Surgeons, and were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Such patients as are considered fit objects, that is, whose cases are so serious as to require hospital accommodation, are admitted by the surgeons, in whose absence the house pupils admit serious casualties. None of the latter class of patients are ever refused, nor are the former, when there are vacant beds; but it frequently occurs that fit objects, who apply when there are no unoccupied beds, are refused admission. The surgeons state that, on an average, two or three such rejections take place daily. Some of these are received on a subsequent application, and some, most probably, are admitted into the other Dublin hospitals; but no data exist by which an estimate could be formed of the number of parties so refused, and who have been unable to get into any hospital.

To remedy this inconvenience, the surgeons sometimes discharge patients who are not perfectly cured, to make room for more pressing cases.

There is no column in the registry to show the average duration of each patient in this hospital; but the entries for the last three months have been examined, and it has been found that each remained an average of  $34\frac{1}{2}$  days during that period.

The surgeons receive no salaries, nor any emoluments from the funds of the institution. Their only remuneration, independent of the character which the attendance on such an hospital ensures, consists in the fees paid by pupils, which during the last five years amounted to 1,997*l.* 16*s.*; of this sum, however, they have expended 1,177*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* on a museum, which, for practical purposes, and for the instruction of students, is considered to be a very superior one.

The following Table exhibits the number of pupils that paid fees, the number recorded in the signature-books of the hospital, the amount of fees received each year, and the sum annually expended by the surgeons on the museum:

Y E A R.	Number of Pupils paying Fees.	Number of Pupils whose Names are entered in the Signature Book.	Amount of Fees.	Sum expended on the Museum.	Amount received by the Surgeons.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1837	61	102	386 16 6	220 12 5	166 4 1
1838	59	100	409 15 -	270 7 1	139 7 11
1839	66	94	454 4 6	316 15 5	137 9 1
1840	60	80	367 - -	174 2 5	192 17 7
1841	47	64	380 - -	196 1 -	183 19 -
TOTAL -	293	440	1,997 16 -	1,177 18 4	819 17 8

From

From this it appears that the net sum received annually by each surgeon during the above period was 27*l.* 6*s.*

It is stated that the attendance of pupils diminished at the other hospitals and medical schools in this city, and it is thought in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, in the same proportion as occurred here in the year 1841.

On an average of the five years ended the 31st December last, 1,351 patients were annually admitted. Of the whole 4,408 were males, only 2,383 females. The total mortality was 6  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent.; that of the males was 5  $\frac{1}{10}$ , of the females 6  $\frac{3}{10}$ . It has varied from 7  $\frac{1}{10}$ , to which it amounted in 1837, to 4  $\frac{1}{10}$  in 1841, having gradually lessened in each succeeding year.

Two pupils reside in the hospital, and act as clinical clerks to the surgeons, by whom they are appointed. The selection is made from their own apprentices.

On certain fixed days all poor persons who apply at the hospital are examined by the surgeons, and are given such trusses as are adapted to their respective cases. This department is productive of much benefit.

2.  
House of Industry.

#### *Whitworth Chronic Hospital.*

The Whitworth Hospital was opened in 1818; it contains eight very excellent wards, in which there are 82 beds. The dimensions of these wards vary from 1,120 cubic feet to 765, in proportion to each bed. It is appropriated to the treatment of non-contagious medical cases. Daily attendance is given by Drs. Ferguson, Litton, Corrigan, and Greene; when either happens to be unable to do so, one of his colleagues prescribes for his patients. The cases are selected by the physicians, or, in their absence, by the clinical clerk, who resides in the hospital, and admits any of an urgent nature. The duties of the clinical clerk extend to the Hardwicke Hospital also; he is appointed by the physicians, and is selected from the attending pupils. I am of opinion that a second clinical clerk should be appointed, as one cannot possibly superintend the patients in these two hospitals. This addition will entail no expense on the institutions.

Fit objects are never refused admission except when the beds are all occupied, which often occurs. No record has been hitherto kept of the number of persons so refused, but from the 21st March to the 31st, both days included, 24 patients were received, and 56 applicants, who are said to be fit objects, were rejected, all of whom would have been admitted had there been vacant beds. The medical officers state that about one-half the fit objects who apply cannot be accommodated; some of those, however, are admitted on a subsequent application, and it is likely that some are received into the other hospitals in this city.

There is no column in the registry for the record of the number of days during which each patient remains in this hospital; but on examining it for the three months ended the 31st of March last, I find that the average period was nearly 26 days.

On an average 991 patients have been admitted into this institution during each of the five years ended the 31st of December last. The number of males somewhat exceeds that of the females; but the total mortality of the latter was only 16  $\frac{1}{10}$ , whilst that of the former was 18 per cent. It appears that the mortality in this hospital was 22  $\frac{3}{10}$  in 1837, and that it has gradually lessened in each year up to 1840, when it was 17 per cent., but in 1841 it only amounted to 9  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent.

#### *Hardwicke Fever Hospital.*

The Hardwicke Fever Hospital was opened in 1803, and consists of two houses, which communicate by a grass-plot or small garden. The larger contains six wards, four of which are appropriated to acute cases, two to convalescents. The former ordinarily accommodate 64 patients, the latter 16. The other house, denominated "the Supplementary Hospital," contains five wards, besides one which is used as a day-room for lunatics, and to which they have access by a separate passage. These five contain 64 beds. The wards of the larger house are spacious and well ventilated, and are admirably adapted for the purpose to which they are applied. The dimensions of two are in the proportion of 940 cubic feet to each bed, of the other four 735 feet. The second house, although its wards are not so spacious, is a very useful adjunct to the former; the dimensions of two of its wards are in the proportion of 710 cubic feet to each bed, of one 600 feet, and of two others 498 feet.

These two houses are exclusively appropriated to the treatment of patients labouring under contagious diseases, and differ from all other fever hospitals in this country, in freely admitting cases of small-pox, measles, scarletina, and other eruptive febrile affections, which are generally excluded from the latter, if applying when the eruption indicates the particular disease under which the person labours, and that it is not fever merely. This arrangement is very judicious, and must be highly useful in a large city, in which many so affected reside in crowded, ill-ventilated, and confined localities and apartments.

The physicians, or, in their absence, the clinical clerk, or the apothecary, admit all fit cases; no refusals take place, unless when fever is very prevalent. On such occasions the beds were insufficient to accommodate all that applied. In the year 1837 the refusals were 1,715; in 1838 they were 191; in 1839 they were only 13; in 1840 they reached 145; and in 1841 they were none. Whether the parties so refused obtained admission into the Cork-street or Meath Hospitals cannot be ascertained.



2. The average number of patients admitted into this hospital during the five years ended the 31st of December last was 1,704.  
House of Industry.

Of the entire number admitted 4,182 were males, 4,346 females. The total mortality was  $10\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the average of the five years. In the males it was  $12\frac{1}{4}$ , in the females  $8\frac{1}{4}$ . It amounted to 13 per cent. in 1837, and has lessened in each successive year, being in 1841 only  $8\frac{1}{4}$ .

The salary of each of the two senior physicians, Drs. Ferguson and Litton, is 100*l.*; that of Drs. Corrigan and Greene 60*l.* each. Neither of the four receive any other emolument from the funds of the institution. The three last attend the Hardwicke Fever Hospital. Dr. Ferguson has charge of the lunatics in the House of Industry.

An apothecary, Mr. Carey, and an assistant apothecary, Mr. Beattie, reside in the premises. The salary of the former is 60*l.* per year, that of the latter 40*l.* Mr. Carey is allowed to have a limited number of apprentices.

Patients are admitted into the Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals, without any recommendation. Each case is selected solely because the individual is considered to be so ill as to stand in need of hospital accommodation; and as the beds are seldom vacant beyond a day in the Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals, and as even fit and pressing objects are frequently refused, it can rarely, if at all, happen that the funds are expended on light cases. The admissions also are entirely irrespective of the applicant's place of residence, on which account many of the patients are foreigners and sailors from the various ships in the river and harbour. These circumstances are important, as they greatly facilitate the immediate admission of such as require hospital relief, and offer a guarantee that such only will obtain it. The total number so admitted into the three hospitals during these five years was 20,271, giving an average of 4,054 each year.

It is stated that no patient has been ever excluded from want of funds, want of beds being the only assigned cause.

#### *Post-mortem Examination.*

Post-mortem examinations are made in the Richmond Hospital in all cases in which the relatives make no objection, and when it is deemed useful to ascertain the cause of death, and the state of the organs engaged; but if the relatives be unwilling, no such examination is made. The physicians, in the same manner, examine in every case where practical information is expected to be gained for the advancement of medical science, provided that the friends do not object; but they refrain from doing so, particularly in the cases of unclaimed bodies, if no such information be expected, in order that the subject may remain in a fit state for the study of anatomy.

#### *Talbot Dispensary.*

The Talbot Dispensary is intended for that part of the city which is included in a line bounded by Capel-street, Bolton-street, Dorset-street, the Circular Road, at the north and north-west side of the city, and the River Liffey. The population of this district is about 50,000. Dr. Greene, junior physician to the House of Industry hospitals, is the chief medical superintendent, assisted by Drs. Smith and Boutts, who are the medical inspectors. Daily attendance, except on Sundays, is given to all who are brought to the institution: those who are reported to be unable to apply are visited at their respective residences. The extent of relief afforded, as exhibited in the following Table, is very considerable.

Y E A R S.	ATTENDED AT		TOTAL.
	The Abodes of the Patients.	The Dispensary.	
1837 - - - -	796	7,088	7,874
1838 - - - -	518	4,822	5,340
1839 - - - -	414	3,660	4,074
1840 - - - -	563	3,091	3,654
1841 - - - -	469	3,037	3,506

Parties applying for relief at this institution require no recommendation; it is, however, stated by the medical officers that very few unfit objects seek for it.

The

The benefits conferred by this dispensary are highly appreciated in that quarter of the city, in which there is no other. The total expenditure in each of the above years is given in the following Table :

2.  
House of Industry.

YEAR.	Cost of Medicines.	Amount of Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Contingencies.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1837 - - -	137 3 3	138 10 -	44 14 9	321 8 -
1838 - - -	124 16 8	138 10 -	136 8 2	399 14 10
1839 - - -	153 8 2	138 10 -	67 2 11	359 1 1
1840 - - -	147 1 3	138 10 -	45 18 3	331 9 6
1841 - - -	169 11 3	138 10 -	28 5 5	336 6 8

On an average of five years the cost for each patient was 12½*d.*

Some of the senior medical officers state that the efficiency of these hospitals has considerably improved within the period alluded to, which opinion is corroborated by the diminished mortality in each. Some suggestions made last year by Dr. Carr and myself when we inspected these institutions have been adopted, it is said, with benefit.

As these several institutions always contain a considerable number of patients who labour under the various medical and surgical diseases which usually affect the working and middle classes, supplying ample materials for affording professional information, they have long been used for the purposes of medical and surgical education, and are thus a means of conferring extensive benefits on the community at large. To assist in this, an operation theatre, which was built by Government, is used as a room for clinical lectures, which are given by the surgeons, and by Drs. Corrigan and Greene. I am informed that these lectures, and the wards of the hospitals, are attended by a considerable number of practitioners who have graduated in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, and even by many foreigners who are desirous of availing themselves of the opportunities of acquiring that practical information which they are here freely and gratuitously afforded, as well as by the pupils who pay for it.

As the provisions, clothing, &c. for the different institutions are charged under one general head, the separate expense of each cannot be shown. It is, for many reasons, desirable that the accounts be so kept that the cost of each class of patients, and the average expense of each patient, should be accurately known; and I beg leave to recommend that instructions be given to Mr. Alley on the subject. In the year 1841, the total cost of all these institutions (exclusive of the sum paid for Government paupers to the workhouse) was 12,395*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* Of this, 534*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* was expended on the Talbot Dispensary and in trusses, leaving as the entire charge for the three hospitals, and for the lunatics, 11,860*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The total annual cost incurred for each lunatic may be estimated at about 12*l.*, which for 357 (the number in the House of Industry and at Island Bridge at the commencement of the year) would amount to 4,284*l.* But as 31 died in the course of the year, a sum of about 186*l.* may be deducted, when the cost of the three hospitals might be taken at 7,762*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* for that year.

If each fever patient be supposed to have cost 1*l.* 5*s.* (the mean of that which is expended on the same class of patients in the Cork-street and in the Meath Hospitals), a sum of 6,154*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* remains to be charged to the 2,380 patients admitted into the Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals, which amounts to 2*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* for each patient, and which appears to be moderate; but if 520*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* for pensions, about 120*l.* for gratuities to discharged servants, and 112*l.* 4*s.* law costs (which items cannot be considered as properly chargeable for medical purposes) be deducted, the cost for each patient would only amount to 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

On a future occasion the expense incurred for each patient, of each class, can be accurately ascertained.

It appears to me that when pressing cases offer, some addition may be made to the beds in the Hardwicke and Whitworth Hospitals. The former would, I think, admit of an increase of 12 beds, the latter of 16, without crowding. The expense of each patient so admitted would chiefly consist in the cost of food and medicines, which must be a very moderate sum, and for which the additional relief afforded would fully compensate. I beg leave to recommend that the governor be instructed to supply a book to the physicians, and another to the surgeons, in which they will be expected to make entries of such articles as they may occasionally require, and of such communications as they may deem it necessary to make on matters connected with the state of their respective departments. It is very necessary that such a book be kept in every large institution, but it is particularly so here, as the local government is vested in one individual, and as there are no rules or regulations for the conduct of the officers or servants of any of its departments.

It must occasionally happen that communications will be made to the governor by the physicians and surgeons, of which, for obvious reasons, a record should be kept. At present such communications are made by letter, but it is unreasonable to expect that these gentlemen should be obliged to write duplicates of these letters, and it is not desirable that on any necessary occasion they should be obliged to refer to them, without being obliged

2.  
House of Industry.

to apply to the governor for them. This book would be a valuable document or record, and should be occasionally laid before your Board. To prevent abuse, each book should be given in charge to a particular medical man, who would be expected so to keep it that none but the proper authorities should have access to it.

It appears to me that some improvement may be made at a very trifling cost in the state of the baths and water closets in the Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals; and as these improvements, if practicable, are very desirable, I shall point out the particular places in which they require to be made to one of the Commissioners' architects, and will inform you of the result.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Denis Phelan*,  
M. R. C. Surgeons, London,  
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

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CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,  
(DUBLIN).

COPIES of the REPORTS of *George Nicholls*,  
Esq. one of the Poor Law Commissioners,  
on the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL and HOUSE  
OF INDUSTRY, *Dublin*.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
29 June 1842.

389.

Under 3 oz.

# CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 3 June 1842;—for,

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of CHILDREN on the BOOKS of the CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL; distinguishing the Externs from the Interns, separating them into Classes, according to their Age; viz., under Five Years of Age; Five, and under Ten; Ten, and under Fifteen; Fifteen Years, and upwards; the Number of Officers and Servants, and the Amount of Salary paid to each, on the 31st day of July 1838, and the 1st day of June 1842.

RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN claimed, sent into Service, apprenticed, or who have left the Hospital, or died, between the Dates above stated.

RETURN of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the ESTABLISHMENT, for the Year ending April 1838 and the Year ending April 1842; distinguishing the Amount received from the Coal Tax from other Sources of Income:—The Expenditure is to distinguish the Amount paid for Maintenance, Clothing, Salaries, Fuel, Apprentices' Fees, and Premiums, from other Expenses:—Also, a STATEMENT of the Total Average Expense of each Child (distinguishing Externs from Interns) in each of these Years.

A STATEMENT of the RATE of DUTY levied on COAL, CULM, &c., on the 31st day of July 1838, in the Port of Cork, for the Benefit of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL; and the Amount of Reduction in the Rate of Duty which has been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the Powers vested in them by Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, }  
6 July 1842.

Charles Walmisley,  
First Clerk.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 11 July 1842.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of CHILDREN on the BOOKS of the CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL; distinguishing the Externs from the Interns, separating them into Classes, according to their Age; viz., under Five Years of Age; Five, and under Ten; Ten, and under Fifteen; Fifteen Years and upwards; on the 31st July 1838, and the 1st June 1842.

	E X T E R N S.					I N T E R N S.					
	Under Five.	Five, and under Ten.	Ten, and under Fifteen.	Fifteen and upwards.	TOTAL.	Under Five.	Five, and under Ten.	Ten, and under Fifteen.	Fifteen and upwards.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
1838: July 31	414	239	- - -	- - -	653	- - -	232	150	26	408	1,061
1842: June 1 -	47	211	- - -	- - -	258	- - -	230	240	24	494	752

STATEMENT of the Number of CHILDREN claimed and sent to Service, apprenticed, or who have left the Hospital, or died, between the Dates above stated.

Claimed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Apprenticed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Left the Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265
											<u>368</u>

## LIST of OFFICERS and SERVANTS, and their SALARIES, 31st July 1838.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	ANNUAL SALARIES.	NAMES.	OFFICES.	ANNUAL SALARIES.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Rev. Wm. Chatterton -	Chaplain - -	100 - -	John Lane - -	Fireman - -	4 - -
Rev. H. B. Poer -	- ditto - -	100 - -	George Matthews -	Monitor - -	3 - -
J. C. Besnard -	Secretary - -	21 - -	Mary Howse - -	Infirmiry Matron -	23 1 4
H. B. Evanson -	Physician - -	52 10 -	Mary Harvey - -	Infirmiry Servant -	4 - -
Edmund H. Baylee -	Master - -	60 - -	Ann Knox - -	- - ditto - -	1 10 -
Samuel Willisson -	Paymaster of Nurses	40 - -	Bridget Sullivan -	Housemaid - -	10 - -
George C. Chambre -	Accountant - -	52 10 -	Ann Long - -	- - ditto - -	4 - -
William B. Carroll -	Schoolmaster - -	40 - -	Margaret Mahony -	- - ditto - -	4 - -
Marcus Ruddle -	- - ditto - -	40 - -	Jane Pope - -	- - ditto - -	4 - -
Luke Donovan -	- - ditto - -	43 10 -	Maria Russell - -	- - ditto - -	2 - -
Margaret D. Baylee -	Matron - -	40 - -	Mary Campion - -	- - ditto - -	4 - -
Bridget Watkins -	Schoolmistress -	30 - -	Eliza Spring - -	Kitchen-maid - -	4 - -
Ellen Shea -	- - ditto - -	30 - -	Mary Lennard - -	- - ditto - -	5 - -
Charlotte Collins -	- - ditto - -	30 - -	Mary Nassau - -	- - ditto - -	4 - -
Margaret Rae -	Work-mistress -	44 16 8			
William Wallace -	Singing-master -	16 - -			
Hugh Kinmouth -	Gate-keeper - -	22 9 4			
					£. 839 7 4

## LIST of OFFICERS and SERVANTS, and their SALARIES, 1st June 1842.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	ANNUAL SALARIES.	NAMES.	OFFICES.	ANNUAL SALARIES.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Rev. William Chatterton	Chaplain - -	100 - -	Cath. Cooper - -	Sexton - -	10 - -
J. C. Besnard -	Secretary - -	21 - -	George Mathews -	Monitor - -	3 - -
H. B. Evanson, M. D. -	Physician - -	52 10 -	Mary Nassau - -	Monitress - -	6 - -
Edmund H. Baylee -	Master - -	60 - -	Bridget Sullivan -	Housemaid - -	10 - -
George C. Chambre -	{ Superannuated Ac- countant - - }	52 10 -	Margaret Holmes -	- ditto - -	5 - -
Henry Biggs -	{ Accountant and Paymaster of Nurses - - }	42 - -	Mary Harvey - -	Infirmiry Servant -	3 - -
Edward Hornibrook -	Schoolmaster - -	40 - -	Catherine Lambert -	- ditto - -	1 4 -
Marcus Ruddle -	- ditto - -	40 - -	Mary Radcliffe -	Housemaid - -	4 - -
Luke Donovan -	{ - ditto, and Regis- trar - - }	43 10 -	Mary Sullivan - -	- ditto - -	4 - -
James Buttle -	{ Organist and Sing- ing-master - }	20 - -	Jane Linehan - -	- ditto - -	4 - -
Margaret D. Baylee -	Matron - -	40 - -	Catherine Atkins -	- ditto - -	4 - -
Charlotte Collins -	Schoolmistress -	30 - -	Hannah Dorgan -	- ditto - -	4 - -
Bridget Watkins -	- ditto - -	30 - -	Maria Russell - -	- ditto - -	2 - -
Sarah Hornibrook -	- ditto - -	30 - -	Eliza Grey - -	- ditto - -	2 - -
Mary Howse -	Infirmiry Matron -	23 1 4	Fanny Chapman -	- ditto - -	2 - -
John Walshe -	Gate-keeper - -	20 - -	Mary Raymond -	Kitchen-maid - -	6 - -
			Ann Hawkes - -	- ditto - -	1 4 -
			William Alexander -	Fireman - -	1 4 -
					£. 717 3 4

A STATEMENT of the INCOME of the ESTABLISHMENT for the Year ending 31st December 1837, distinguishing the Amount received from the Coal Tax from other Sources of Income; and of the EXPENDITURE, distinguishing the Amount paid for Maintenance, Clothing, Salaries, Fuel, Apprentice Fees and Premiums, from other Expenses.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coal Tax - - -	6,798	2	9	Maintenance of Externs - - - - -	2,128	8	11
Church Collections - -	18	12	6	(Average Cost of Externs, £. 2. 7. 6.)			
Offal sold - - -	4	11	6	Maintenance of Interns - - - - -	1,314	4	1
Discount - - -	-	4	8	Clothing - - - - -	667	13	11 ½
				(Average Cost of Interns, £. 5. 18. 11.)			
				Fuel - - - - -	101	2	-
				Salaries - - - - -	635	5	4
				Premiums - - - - -	69	16	-
				Other Expenses;—viz.			
				Collectors of Coal Tax - - - - -	241	7	9
				Repairs of Roof, &c. - - - - -	282	15	10
				Soap, Candles, Gas, Oil, &c. - - - - -	58	15	10 ½
				Books, Stationery, Insurance, &c. - - - - -	80	4	11 ½
				Brushes, Brooms, Tin Work, Hardware, Cooper's } Work, Straw, Baskets, &c. - - - - - }	90	1	-
				Coffins and Interments - - - - -	8	1	8
				Law Expenses - - - - -	13	19	2
				Petty Charges, Postage, Labourers, &c. - - - - -	27	10	8
£.	6,821	11	5	£.	5,719	7	2 ½

The Accounts of the Establishment, previous to the year 1838, were closed at the end of every year, and therefore the Account is given for the year ending December 1837.

A STATEMENT of the INCOME of the ESTABLISHMENT for the Year ending 31st March 1842, distinguishing the Amount received from the Coal Tax from other sources of Income; and of the EXPENDITURE, distinguishing the Amount paid for Maintenance, Clothing, Salaries, Fuel, Apprentice Fees and Premiums, from other Expenses.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coal Tax - - -	5,683	2	4	Maintenance of Externs - - - - -	747	18	8
Interest on S. Maylor's } Legacy - - - }	27	13	10	(Average Expense for Externs, £. 2. 7. 6.)			
Weigh-house Fines - -	41	3	3	Maintenance of Interns - - - - -	1,886	17	1
Licenses on Cars - -	26	9	3	Clothing - - - - -	567	7	5
Interest on Money - -	130	7	10	(Average Expense for Interns, £. 5. 0. 2.)			
				Fuel - - - - -	52	10	-
				Salaries - - - - -	715	8	10
				Premiums (no Apprentice Fees) - - - - -	97	17	-
				Other Expenses;—viz.			
				Collector of Coal Tax - - - - -	139	6	4
				Repairs of Building, &c. - - - - -	80	2	10
				Soap, Candles, Gas, Oil, &c. - - - - -	65	14	4
				Books, Stationery, Insurance, &c. - - - - -	96	5	9
				Brushes, Brooms, Tin Work, Hardware, Cooper's } Work, Saw-dust, Straw, Blacking, Baskets, &c. - }	94	8	8
				Hospital and Medicine Accounts - - - - -	52	15	8
				Coffins - - - - -	5	13	6
				Law Expenses - - - - -	5	5	-
				Outfit for Apprentices - - - - -	53	4	-
				Labourers' Hire - - - - -	15	12	-
				Drill Serjeant ditto - - - - -	13	-	-
				Travelling Expenses - - - - -	6	5	4
				Petty Charges - - - - -	43	15	1
£.	5,908	16	6	£.	4,739	7	6

A DUTY equivalent to One Shilling of Irish Currency, per Ton, was levied on COAL, CULM, &c. on the 31st day of July 1838, in the Port of *Cork*, for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital. No reduction in the rate of such Duty has been since ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Cork, 22 June 1842.

(signed)

*J. C. Besnard,*

Secretary to the Governors.

(signed)

*W. J. Voules,*

Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

25 June 1842.

# CORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number  
of CHILDREN on the Books of the Cork  
FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, on 31st July 1838 and  
1st June 1842, &c.

(*Sir Denham Norreys.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
11 July 1842.

435.

*Under 1 oz.*

# CORONERS' INQUESTS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 9 March 1842 ;—for,

A RETURN of the Number of INQUESTS held by the several CORONERS of the Counties and Counties of Cities in *Ireland*, in each Month, during the Year 1841 ; specifying the Date, Place, Name of Coroner before whom held, and Finding of each Inquiry.

## L I S T.

	Page		Page
ANTRIM, County, and CARRICKFERGUS, } County Town - - - - -	2	KING'S COUNTY - - - - -	19
ARMAGH, County - - - - -	2	LEITRIM „ - - - - -	19
CARLOW „ - - - - -	3	LIMERICK „ - - - - -	20
CAVAN „ - - - - -	4	LIMERICK, City - - - - -	21
CLARE „ - - - - -	5	LONDONDERRY, City and County - - - - -	22
CORK „ - - - - -	6	LONGFORD, County - - - - -	24
CORK, City - - - - -	8	LOUTH „ - - - - -	24
DONEGAL, County - - - - -	9	MAYO „ - - - - -	25
DOWN „ - - - - -	9	MEATH „ - - - - -	27
DUBLIN „ - - - - -	11	MONAGHAN „ - - - - -	27
DUBLIN, City - - - - -	11	QUEEN'S „ - - - - -	28
DROGHEDA, County Town - - - - -	13	ROSCOMMON „ - - - - -	28
FERMANAGH, County - - - - -	13	SLIGO „ - - - - -	29
GALWAY „ - - - - -	13	TIPPERARY „ - - - - -	29
GALWAY, County Town - - - - -	15	TYRONE „ - - - - -	33
KERRY, County - - - - -	15	WATERFORD „ - - - - -	35
KILDARE „ - - - - -	16	WATERFORD, City - - - - -	36
KILKENNY „ - - - - -	17	WESTMEATH, County - - - - -	36
KILKENNY, City - - - - -	18	WEXFORD „ - - - - -	37
		WICKLOW „ - - - - -	38

(Mr. Grogan.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
25 April 1842.



A RETURN of the Number of Inquests held by the several Coroners of the Counties and Counties of Cities in Ireland, in each Month, during the Year 1841; specifying the Date, Place, Name of Coroner before whom held, and Finding of each Inquiry.

## COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

No.	On whom held.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	Michael Connell -	22 February -	Drumell -	-- Daniel Gsley, coroner for Londonderry.	-- died at Drumell, in county of Londonderry on Saturday the 20th instant, and that deceased came by his death from injuries inflicted by Thomas and James Campbell, at Milltown Ballymoony, in the county of Antrim, on the 18th.
2	James Dogherty -	8 April -	county gaol -	Samuel Parkhill -	visitation of God.
3	Robert M'Cullem -	16 " -	Dervock -	Charles Douglass, J. P. -	-- accidentally killed, by wheel of a cart passing over his body, he being in a state of intoxication.
4	John H. O'Hara -	24 May -	Toberdoney -	-- J. S. Moore and Charles George Stewart, Esqrs., J. P.	accidentally drowned.
5	John Ross -	6 July -	Randalstown -	-- Honourable George Handcock, Esq., J. P.	visitation of God.
6	Mary Merriman -	13 " -	county gaol -	Samuel Parkhill, coroner -	- ditto.
7	James Wilder -	19 August -	Cushendal -	-- Honourable George Handcock, Esq., J. P.	shooting himself, being at the time insane.
8	Charles Hodgson -	15 October -	Portrush -	-- Ephraim Flinter, Esq., County Inspector.	accidentally drowned.
9	Infant, unknown -	28 December -	Randalstown -	Honourable George Handcock -	-- found dead by unfair means, as jury believe, but cannot say how.

W. Bourne, J.,  
Clerk Crown.

## COUNTY TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

1	Margaret Patterson -	1 May -	Carrickfergus -	Samuel Parkhill -	-- accidentally drowned, by falling into a keeve, filled with water.
2	Robert and Jane Mc-haffy.	28 November -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- in consequence of fatigue and exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

W. Bourne, J.,  
Clerk Crown.

## COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	On whom held.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	3 & 4 January	Tullyvallen -	George Henry -	Thomas Powell -	-- wilful murder, by Patrick Woods, and others unknown.
2	5 January -	Armagh gaol -	Joshua M. Magee -	Terence M'Guinness -	-- died from a rupture of the lungs and bowels in a natural way.
3	8 " -	Curryhuse -	George Henry -	— Armstrong -	visitation of God.
4	11 " -	Clamoll -	Jos. M. Magee -	James Gragham -	accidental death from a gun-shot.
5	20 " -	Enagh -	- ditto -	James Scott -	-- died from exposure to the cold and inclemency of the weather.
6	23 " -	Cornonagh -	- ditto -	Felix Brennan -	accidental death.
7	24 " -	Armagh -	- ditto -	John Bryans -	accidentally drowned.
8	24 " -	- ditto -	George Henry -	Charles Brooks -	- ditto.
9	24 " -	Karrin -	- ditto -	William Christy -	- ditto.
10	29 " -	Lisnadill -	- ditto -	John O'Toole -	visitation of God.
11	31 " -	Newry -	John Boyd -	Sally Fegan -	found drowned.
12	27 February -	Annaghmore -	Jos. M. Magee -	Rebecca Nesbitt -	found drowned (subject to epilepsy).
13	1 March -	College-hall -	- ditto -	Bernard Kerr -	visitation of God.
14	2 " -	Killcarran -	- ditto -	Margaret King -	accidentally drowned.
15	6 " -	Mahon -	- ditto -	Thomas Burns -	found drowned (a lunatic.)
16	14 " -	Lurgan -	- ditto -	James Reilly -	-- accidentally killed by the falling of a quantity of earth upon him while employed on Ulster railway.
17	18 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	new-born male child -	found dead; no evidence as to cause of death.
18	26 " -	Armagh -	- ditto -	- ditto -	still-born.
19	26 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Robert Craig -	visitation of God.
20	28 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- Anna Smith, alias M'Cartney.	-- died from want of proper care and treatment at the time of her parturition.
21	29 " -	Portadown -	- ditto -	John Hewitt -	-- died from the effects of an over quantity of laudanum, which he incautiously drank, not being conscious of its effects.
22	2 April -	Dinahora -	George Henry -	John Crothers -	Accidentally drowned.
23	11 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	Andrew Crothers -	ditto.
24	11 " -	Carron -	Jos. M. Magee -	George M'Gee -	-- suspended himself with a cord by the neck from a tree, he being then lunatic.
25	15 " -	Armagh -	- ditto -	Sarah Mary Ferguson -	accidentally burnt to death.
26	16 " -	Keady -	George Henry -	Thomas Feighan -	-- found smothered in a ditch by the weight of a cart and load lying on him.
27	17 " -	Lurgan -	Jos. M. Magee -	new-born female child -	-- found dead; died from want of proper care and treatment at its birth.

## COUNTY OF ARMAGH—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	On whom held.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
28	30 April	Balliatagart	Jos. M. Magee	Sarah M'Kell	-- died from inflammation of the stomach, caused by a dead child, of which she was pregnant.
29	22 "	Newry	John Boyd	Henry Hamilton	in consequence of a sack of oats falling on him.
30	7 May	ditto	ditto	Peter Murphy	accidental death.
31	5 "	Cornagally	George Henry	Margaret Ann Hall	accidentally drowned.
32	9 "	Portadown	Jos. M. Magee	Ann Marley	ditto.
33	10 "	Mullabrack	George Henry	Edward Campbell	inflammation of the liver.
34	10 "	Cavargrove	ditto	George Montgomery	accidental death.
35	13 "	Newry	John Boyd	Owen Donnelly	ditto.
36	11 "	Tullyinst	George Henry	Ellen Kerr	visitation of God.
37	11 "	Loughgall	Jos. M. Magee	-- Patrick M'Avoy, alias M'Avin.	putting his own throat with a razor.
38	11 "	Ballintemple	ditto	Owen Toner	-- accidental death, by choking while eating a piece of bread.
39	12 "	Glasdrumond	George Henry	James M'Shane	visitation of God.
40	28 "	Ballycrumony	Jos. M. Magee	Rose Ann Leemon	disease of the lungs.
41	29 "	Tullyhne	George Henry	George Ward	death from being struck by a horse.
42	2 June	Portadown	Jos. M. Magee	William Morrow	accidental death, by being thrown from his horse.
43	13 "	Drumkean	ditto	Hugh Feighan	accidentally drowned.
44	18 "	Armagh	ditto	Hugh M'Creagh	accidental death.
45	24 "	Derryadd	ditto	John M'Veagh	accidentally drowned.
46	25 "	DrumcConnell	George Henry	Henry Mofitt	visitation of God.
47	3 July	Portadown	Jos. M. Magee	new-born female child	-- found dead, with a contusion on left temple, inflicted by some person unknown.
48	11 August	Derryniakin	ditto	John Wilson	accidental death by fall from his horse.
49	5 September	Fermacopoly	ditto	Bridget Hagan	accidentally drowned.
50	8 "	Loughgall	George Henry	Neil M'Shane	accidental death.
51	13 "	Mackery	Jos. M. Magee	Thomas Collins	accidentally drowned.
52	16 "	Charlemont	ditto	Bridget Marra	visitation of God.
53	30 "	Armagh	ditto	James Young	drowned himself in a fit of insanity.
54	2 October	Drumadd	ditto	George Serjeant	accidentally burnt to death.
55	3 "	Grange O'Neiland	George Henry	Edward Woods	accidental death.
56	7 "	Knockaboys	Jos. M. Magee	Margaret M'Cabe	strangled herself whilst insane.
57	9 "	Edenderry	ditto	Elizabeth Murray	accidentally drowned.
58	9 "	Upper Seagoe	ditto	James O'Neill	ditto.
59	17 "	Charlemont	ditto	Joshua Nelson	ditto.
60	19 "	Crankill	ditto	new-born male child	found drowned.
61	20 "	Tarkary	ditto	Elizabeth Magowan	ditto.
62	26 "	Tassagh	George Henry	Rose Nogher	accidentally burnt to death.
63	12 November	Drumontin	ditto	Ellen Kelly	apoplexy.
64	18 "	Armagh	ditto	Ann Cochran	cutting her throat in a fit of insanity.
65	26 "	Darkley	ditto	Arthur Burk	hanged himself, being insane.
66	8 December	Armagh gaol	Jos. M. Magee	Jane Dawson	visitation of God.
67	8 "	Alistragh	ditto	Terence Dougan	-- death from asthmatic attack, brought on by cold and inclemency of weather.
68	18 "	Ballyworkan	ditto	a new-born female child	found drowned.
69	18 "	Crosmaglen	ditto	Patrick M'Anulty	accidental death.
70	18 "	Coahna	George Henry	George M'Cormick	exposure to the frost.
71	28 "	Armagh	Jos. M. Magee	Arthur Moyne	visitation of God.

Armagh, 29 March 1842.

Leonard Dobbin, jun.,  
Clerk of the Crown.

## COUNTY OF CARLOW.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	On whom held.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	22 January	Newtown	-- Robert Eustace and J. Butler, Esqrs., magistrates.	a female infant child	-- death from exposure to the severity of the weather, by some person or persons unknown.
2	25 "	Killimaghluah	-- Henry Waters and Samuel Elliott, Esqrs., magistrates.	Thomas Kearney	visitation of God.
3	3 March	Templeowen	-- J. H. Eustace and Clement Wolseley, Esqrs., magistrates.	Catherine Bearney	accidentally burnt.
4	30 "	Kellistown	Edward Gorman	Maria Hughes	accidentally killed by a long stone falling on her chest.
5	30 "	Tullow	ditto	a female child	visitation of God.
6	7 April	Grange	ditto	John Thorp	ditto.
7	20 "	Broomville	ditto	a female child	death caused by its mother shortly after its birth.
8	15 May	Carlow	ditto	Francis Muldowney	-- accidentally killed by a horse running away, and throwing deceased out of a car.
9	21 "	Bagenalstown	ditto	James Byrne	accidentally drowned.
10	26 "	Tomarra	ditto	a female child	death from suffocation, by some person or persons unknown.
11	17 July	Carlow	ditto	William Smyth	accidentally drowned.
12	17 "	ditto	ditto	John Hayden	ditto.
13	9 August	Old Leighlin	ditto	Patrick Maher	visitation of God.
14	26 "	Carlow	ditto	a female infant child	still-born.
15	16 September	ditto	ditto	Miles Fitzsimons	death from apoplexy, while under the influence of liquor.
16	22 October	Seskin	ditto	Timothy Boe	death from apoplexy.
17	25 "	Deer Park, New	ditto	a male child	died from neglect.
18	28 "	Carlow	ditto	Mathew Walsh	death from suffocation.
19	28 "	ditto	ditto	Jane Walsh	ditto.
20	20 November	Ardriatan	ditto	Mary Legate	accidental death, from scalding in a tub of boiling water.
21	24 "	Leighlin Bridge	ditto	a male infant	murdered by some person or persons unknown.
22	10 December	Bagenalstown	ditto	James Hennessy	death from falling in a pool of water during an attack of apoplexy.
23	14 "	Clonegoose	ditto	-- a poor woman, name unknown.	visitation of God.
24	15 "	Kilbride	ditto	Kerns Kavanagh	death from accidentally falling into a well.
25	28 "	Eagle Hill	ditto	Thomas Kinella	visitation of God.

Geo. Gibbs,  
D<sup>y</sup> Clerk of the Crown.

## COUNTY OF CAVAN.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	20 January	Kilcrosduff	John M'Faddin, Esq.	died from the effects of fire, which was accidental.
2	30 "	Lisnagowen	ditto	died from fracture of the skull, accompanied with concussion of the brain.
3	1 February	Betturbet	John C. Cottingham, Esq.	-- said male infant was found dead in a pool of water, in Betturbet, on the 29th January 1841.
4	11 "	Cavan	John M'Faddin, Esq.	died from natural causes, aided and assisted by cold and want of care.
5	12 "	Tullylurken	ditto	death was from natural causes, and not from violence.
6	13 "	Cuttragh	John C. Cottingham, Esq.	-- said infant was found in a garden, in Cuttragh, on the 9th of February instant, and died on the 11th instant, from the effects of exposure to cold.
7	16 "	Aughnagagna	ditto	-- said female child was found dead at the side of a lake in Gradam, on the 14th February instant.
8	25 "	Duhanek	John M'Faddin, Esq.	died from suffocation, which was accidental.
9	5 March	Drumerew	ditto	death was caused by cold, aided by intoxication.
10	10 "	Beglift	ditto	-- was found suspended from a cupple of a house, morning 9th March 1841, by means of a hemp rope.
11	13 "	Conney	ditto	-- got into Tubbenamor river; but how, we cannot decide; no marks of violence to show death arose from injury.
12	13 "	Awagh	John C. Cottingham, Esq.	-- said infant was found dead at Drunnawall on the 12th instant; but no evidence showing cause or manner of death.
13	17 "	Carrickacueny	John M'Faddin, Esq.	died from suffocation and drowning.
14	19 "	Plush and Ennibeg	ditto	-- found on lands Plush, 16th instant, under very suspicious circumstances; but, from the decomposition of the body, we cannot decide whether still-born or not.
15	7 April	Lisgannin	ditto	died from effects of spirits, aided and assisted by cold and damp.
16	7 "	Edraus	ditto	died from effects of fire, which was accidental.
17	10 "	Coracreany	ditto	died from natural causes, and not from gun-shot wounds.
18	2 May	Drogha	ditto	died from natural causes, and not from violence.
19	5 "	Broomfield	ditto	-- found dead in bed, and we are of opinion she died from suffocation, by falling on her face, from feebleness.
20	8 "	Cunana	ditto	death was accidental.
21	8 "	Redhills	ditto	-- from injuries of the head, inflicted on him, evening 6th May instant, by person or persons unknown.
22	14 "	Edraus	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning, which was accidental.
23	29 "	Baillieboro'	ditto	died from the effects of lightning.
24	9 June	Mullinacriff	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning.
25	24 "	Cootehill	ditto	died from injuries received by falling from a high roof, which was accidental.
26	25 "	Killicreeny	ditto	was found dead on the road, from a ruptured blood-vessel.
27	1 July	Lisgarr	ditto	-- was found dead morning 29th June 1841, and we find he died from natural causes.
28	9 "	Claudaugh	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning.
29	9 "	Lismecanican	ditto	-- ditto.
30	9 "	Castleraghan	ditto	was found dead, from the effects of fire.
31	17 "	Derrylurgan	ditto	was found dead without any marks of violence sufficient to cause death.
32	17 "	Killakeen	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning.
33	20 "	Ballyhaise	ditto	-- ditto.
34	21 "	Blacklion	ditto	-- was found dead, without any marks of violence, and we are of opinion he died from a ruptured blood-vessel.
35	24 "	Shankill	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning.
36	27 "	Lappan	ditto	died from injuries received from Pat Brady's bull.
37	3 August	Cavan	ditto	-- died from suffocation and drowning, and assisted by a rope, and a large stone suspended from her neck.
38	5 "	Drumbury	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning.
39	17 "	Knockbride	ditto	died from natural causes, and not from any injury or neglect by his mother.
40	30 "	Killifinla	ditto	died from hydrophobia, and not from suffocation.
41	20 September	Baillieboro'	ditto	-- from effects of drowning, which took place while labouring under an epileptic fit.
42	26 "	Degrievanty	ditto	death was accidental, from injury to the spine.
43	29 "	Burgess Acre	ditto	death was caused by suffocation and drowning.
44	4 October	Rosehill	ditto	-- found dead in a field, without any marks of injury; we are of opinion his death was from natural causes.
45	5 "	Erne Hill	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning.
46	7 "	Ballyhielan	ditto	death was caused by apoplexy, and not from injury.
47	9 "	Tunnyinn	ditto	-- died from scalding, produced by falling into a boiling tan-pit, which was accidental.
48	10 "	Eddermin	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning.
49	22 "	Aughnacreevy	ditto	-- found dead on the road, with injuries on his body not sufficient to cause death; and we are of opinion he died from apoplexy.
50	28 "	Raffeny	ditto	-- was still-born; and we are of opinion that deceased was not injured by Biddy Connell.
51	1 November	Coroneary	ditto	died from suffocation and drowning.
52	8 "	Kingscourt	ditto	died from strangulation and hanging, aided and assisted by the effects of fire.
53	26 "	Cootehill	ditto	died from a convulsive fit, and not from injury inflicted by John Mohan.
54	5 December	Drumoon	ditto	died from suffocation, by a house falling on him, which was accidental.
55	19 "	Drumaveny	ditto	died by the visitation of God.
56	23 "	Derrylahan	ditto	died from cold and suffocation, aided and assisted from the effects of spirits.
57	24 "	Drumbrad	ditto	died by the visitation of God.

Sam'l Swanby,  
Clerk Crown, Co. Cavan.

## COUNTY OF CLARE.

No.	On whom held.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	Male child, unknown -	4 January -	Ennistymon -	Robert G. Green -	- - exposure to the inclemency of the weather by its parent; birth concealed.
2	Anne Jourdan -	13 " -	Croscornane -	- ditto -	homicide, by T. O'Connor and T. Davies.
3	Catherine Dwyer -	24 " -	Ennis Gaol -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
4	Rose Dolan -	3 " -	Kilrush -	John Lucas -	- ditto.
5	Bridget Torpy -	4 " -	Kilseera -	- ditto -	- ditto.
6	Male infant, unknown -	13 " -	Kilmaeduan -	- ditto -	found drowned, left by a person unknown.
7	Mary Cullinan -	30 " -	Monemore -	- ditto -	falling out of a car on the road.
8	Pat. Grace -	21 February -	Kilshen -	Robert G. Green -	found drowned in Cullane Lake.
9	Ellen Rowland -	27 " -	Clonfurush -	Thomas Whitestone -	burnt, by her clothes taking fire.
10	Thomas Toley Brew -	9 March -	Shean -	John Lucas -	murdered by persons unknown, by gun-shot.
11	Michael O'Loughlin -	13 " -	Rathaniaky -	- ditto -	purging, caused by improper application of ointment by a quack.
12	Peter Euright -	18 " -	Newtown -	- ditto -	drowned, by upsetting of a canoe.
13	Margaret Euright -	18 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto - - ditto.
14	Daniel Scanlan -	18 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto - - ditto.
15	Robin Kean -	18 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto - - ditto.
16	Pat. Sullivan -	19 " -	Tullycrine -	- ditto -	found drowned in a bog-hole.
17	Murly Euright -	22 " -	Newtown -	- ditto -	drowned, by upsetting of a canoe.
18	Mary Kelly -	22 " -	Dough -	- ditto -	burnt, by her clothes taking fire.
19	John Scanlan -	24 " -	Newtown -	- ditto -	drowned, by a canoe upsetting.
20	Thomas Macnamara -	29 " -	Dough -	- ditto -	inflammation of the bowels and stomach.
21	Female child, unknown -	26 " -	Clareabbey -	Robert G. Green -	found dead; birth concealed.
22	Mary M'Grath -	16 " -	Teacle -	Thomas Whitestone -	died from natural causes.
23	James Malone -	25 " -	Tomgreany -	- ditto -	found drowned, by upsetting of a boat.
24	H. A. Watson -	25 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto - - ditto.
25	John M'Grath -	29 " -	Teacle -	- ditto -	died from natural causes.
26	Norry M'Grath -	29 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - arsenic found in her stomach; no means of ascertaining by whom administered.
27	Margaret Helin -	2 April -	Wellpark -	Robert G. Green -	suicide, by hanging; temporary insanity.
28	Mary Daly -	5 " -	Newmarket -	Thomas Whitestone -	visitation of God.
29	Robert Murphy -	6 " -	Ennis -	- ditto -	intoxication.
30	Edmund Collopy -	7 " -	Ennistymore -	- ditto -	dropsy; death accelerated by an improper operation by a quack.
31	Thomas Taaffe -	13 " -	Granahan -	- ditto -	died from natural causes.
32	John O'Dea -	18 May -	Drumcat -	John Lucas -	accidentally drowned.
33	Thomas Keogh -	23 " -	Druradigus -	- ditto -	found drowned in a bog-hole.
34	Female infant unknown -	4 " -	Tulla -	Thomas Whitestone -	found drowned.
35	James Brady -	17 " -	Tomgreany -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
36	Edmund Hastings -	22 " -	Clonmoneey -	- ditto -	drowned escaping from a boat.
37	Bridget O'Connor -	28 " -	Gurtaganiff -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
38	Margaret Connell -	6 June -	Ennis Gaol -	Robert G. Green -	burnt, accidentally falling into a boiler of hot water.
39	Bridget Woods -	9 " -	Knockatanavalla -	- ditto -	drowned accidentally.
40	Michael Haneen -	14 " -	Ballycar -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
41	Denis Clare -	25 " -	Kilmacreehy -	- ditto -	- ditto.
42	Thomas O'Loughlin -	28 " -	Ballysheen -	- ditto -	drowned accidentally.
43	James Meer -	30 " -	Lahinsy -	- ditto -	- ditto.
44	Bridget Leahy -	8 " -	Corbally -	John Lucas -	killed by a fall from a cliff.
45	Pat. Driscoll -	15 " -	Carrandoly -	- ditto -	killed by the falling of a flag on him, which fractured his head.
46	Johanna Hehir -	2 " -	Ballymacashil -	Thomas Whitestone -	mortification of the leg, caused by an accidental injury.
47	Richard Eustace -	14 July -	Kilmichael -	John Lucas -	homicide, by a riotous mob in Ennis.
48	Catherine Foley -	27 " -	Clonygarnane -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
49	John Hehir -	4 August -	Dromcorne -	Robert G. Green -	congestion of the brain; cannot say cause.
50	Male child, unknown -	19 " -	Shessine -	- ditto -	strangulation and submersion by a person unknown.
51	Pat. Patterson -	11 " -	Kilrush -	John Lucas -	wounds from a corn-machine.
52	Pat. Hurly -	12 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
53	Catherine Kelly -	21 " -	Newtown -	- ditto -	detention of the after-birth.
54	Denis Grady -	17 " -	Cragg -	Thomas Whitestone -	an accidental injury from a car.
55	Pat. Barry -	2 September -	Islands -	Robert G. Green -	visitation of God.
56	John Walsh -	5 " -	Renneen -	- ditto -	suicide; temporary insanity.
57	Joan Togarty -	6 " -	Ennis -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
58	Mary O'Connor -	12 " -	Kilshanny -	- ditto -	- ditto.
59	Andrew M'Mahon -	18 " -	Parkroe -	- ditto -	homicide by James O'Brien.
60	Ellen M'Mahon -	24 " -	Ennistymore -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
61	John M'Cormac -	25 " -	Ballydumeen -	John Lucas -	falling of a barrel on him from a car.
62	Thomas Lloyd -	27 " -	Kilmurry Glebe -	- ditto -	killed by the upsetting of his gig.
63	Thomas Torpy -	1 October -	Ballmacally -	Thomas Whitestone -	killed by a bull.
64	Honora Sullivan -	31 " -	Monemore -	John Lucas -	visitation of God.
65	James Garvey -	3 November -	Derraragh -	Robert G. Green -	perished from cold and effects of drinking spirits to excess.
66	Bridget Burke -	5 " -	Benvoran -	John Lucas -	fall from a car on the road.
67	Anthony Considine -	13 " -	Ennis Infirmary -	Thomas Whitestone -	accidental death.
68	Luke Weeks -	16 " -	Newmarket -	- ditto -	from natural causes.
69	Mary Geraghty -	17 " -	Ennis -	- ditto -	burnt, by her clothes taking fire.
70	Female child, unknown -	1 December -	- ditto -	Robert G. Green -	died for want of proper care.
71	John Hamilton -	14 " -	Killaloe -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
72	Michael Cloheran -	20 " -	Trough -	- ditto -	exposure to the cold under influence of other depressing causes
73	Male child, unknown -	31 " -	Meelie -	- ditto -	- - murdered by some person unknown; and that Ellen Keys is the mother.
74	Thomas Carmody -	8 " -	Kilrush -	John Lucas -	accidentally drowned.
75	Male infant, unknown -	18 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	murdered by a person unknown.
76	Pat. Hurly -	23 " -	Dunbeg -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
77	Terence Gardner -	31 " -	Kilrush -	- ditto -	- ditto.

## TOTAL Number of INQUIRIES held in each MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTALS.
Robert G. Green -	3	1	1	1	-	6	-	2	6	-	1	4	25
John Lucas -	4	-	11	-	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	4	32
Thomas Whitestone -	-	1	5	4	4	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	20

Geo. Sampson,  
Clerk of the Crown, Co. Clare.

## COUNTY OF CORK.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	5 April	county Cork gaol	Richard Foott, Esq.	died of old age.
2	17 "	ditto	ditto	visitation of God.
3	5 May	Carrigoline	ditto	found dead.
4	10 June	Passage West	ditto	gross neglect.
5	29 July	Carrigaline	ditto	Suffocation.
6	6 September	county gaol	ditto	typhus fever.
7	22 October	Cove	ditto	visitation of God.
8	12 November	Hawlbolin	ditto	found drowned.
9	21 January	Fermoy barracks	Daniel Geran, Esq.	visitation of God.
10	29 "	Curriline	ditto	accident.
11	2 February	Bregoune	ditto	murder against persons unknown.
12	19 "	Tobermalaguy	ditto	exposure to cold.
13	8 "	Rathcormack	ditto	accidental death.
14	3 March	Ballineen	ditto	murder.
15	27 April	Bregoune	ditto	visitation of God.
16	26 "	Downing	ditto	ditto.
17	9 "	Fermoy	ditto	found drowned.
18	12 "	Busby Park	ditto	accidental death.
19	10 "	Rathcormack	ditto	found dead.
20	16 "	Fermoy	ditto	apoplexy.
21	4 May	Macurry	ditto	visitation of God.
22	5 "	Ballyhooly	ditto	killed by a cart.
23	8 "	Cahirdenan	ditto	suicide, and insane.
24	12 "	Loughtracars	ditto	found drowned.
25	11 "	Inch	ditto	ditto.
26	12 "	Copsetown	ditto	ditto.
27	18 "	Trabolgan	ditto	ditto.
28	27 "	Kilclogh	ditto	shot accidentally.
29	25 "	Glandinane	ditto	suicide, and insane.
30	13 "	Inch	ditto	died by ulceration and cold.
31	23 August	Millstreet	ditto	murder by person insane.
32	24 September	Fermoy	ditto	died of wound on head.
33	23 "	Rhacard	ditto	died of a fit.
34	21 "	Middleton	ditto	found dead.
35	22 "	Rathcormack	ditto	died by misapplication of medicine.
36	1 November	Castlelyons	ditto	found drowned.
37	1 "	Curraglass	ditto	found dead.
38	4 "	Garran James	ditto	died of drunkenness.
39	4 "	Ballydaniel	ditto	visitation of God.
40	"	Bregoune	ditto	killed by fall of a house.
41	10 "	Curraghgorum	ditto	crushed to death.
42	4 "	Pillmore	ditto	visitation of God.
43	4 "	Ballymccody	ditto	drowned.
44	25 "	Kildorrery	ditto	visitation of God.
45	14 December	Youghall	ditto	ditto.
46	3 "	Fermoy	ditto	ditto.
47	14 "	Youghall	ditto	exhaustion.
48	27 "	ditto	ditto	visitation of God.
49	14 January	Doneraile	Richard Jones, Esq.	accidentally burnt.
50	4 February	Millstreet	ditto	accidental death.
51	23 "	Two-pot House	ditto	visitation of God.
52	24 "	Castletown Roche	ditto	accidental death.
53	26 "	Knockacoppol	ditto	ditto.
54	27 "	Droumaligo	ditto	ditto.
55	4 March	Clogheen	ditto	ditto.
56	22 "	Gurtnacon	ditto	visitation of God.
57	29 "	Carrigeen	ditto	drowning.
58	30 "	Two-pot House	ditto	murder by persons unknown
59	28 April	Libanes	ditto	accidental death.
60	29 "	Redbog	ditto	ditto.
61	20 "	Freemount	ditto	ditto.
62	10 June	Corlea	ditto	found dead.
63	12 "	Waterloo	ditto	accidental death.
64	14 "	Millstreet	ditto	ditto.
65	3 July	Kanturk	ditto	ditto.
66	3 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
67	3 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
68	5 "	Fermoy	ditto	manslaughter.
69	1 October	Ballinamona	ditto	accidental death.
70	1 November	Ballyrogan	ditto	intoxication.

## COUNTY OF CORK—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
71	6 November -	Buttevant - - -	Richard Jones, Esq. -	drowned, and insane.
72	6 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	intoxication.
73	6 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
74	8 " -	Liscarroll - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
75	15 January -	Bandon - - -	Franklin Baldwin, Esq. -	died by kick from horse.
76	5 February -	Kilmurry - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
77	12 " -	Kilbrogan - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
78	16 " -	Ballineen - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
79	17 " -	Ringabella - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
80	19 " -	Inch - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by a cart.
81	20 " -	Bantry - - -	- ditto - - -	drowned.
82	20 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	killed accidentally.
83	22 " -	Skull - - -	- ditto - - -	died from cold.
84	22 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	drowned.
85	23 " -	Dunmanway - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by a fall of clay.
86	24 " -	Phaile - - -	- ditto - - -	intoxication.
87	21 " -	Kinsale - - -	- ditto - - -	still-born.
88	26 " -	Ballinspittle - - -	- ditto - - -	found dead.
89	27 " -	Dunmanway - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
90	19 March -	Innoehannon - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally killed.
91	26 " -	Goleen - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental death.
92	26 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
93	26 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	died from cold.
94	27 " -	Kilcoe - - -	- ditto - - -	drunkenness.
95	7 April -	Skibboreen - - -	- ditto - - -	accident.
96	17 " -	Dunmanway - - -	- ditto - - -	manslaughter.
97	19 " -	Carrabrah - - -	- ditto - - -	erysipelas.
98	28 " -	Templetrine - - -	- ditto - - -	drowned.
99	28 " -	Ballinspittle - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
100	1 May -	Blarney - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
101	4 " -	Kilmurry - - -	- ditto - - -	burnt by accident.
102	4 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	drunkenness.
103	4 " -	Macroom - - -	- ditto - - -	drowned.
104	4 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	wilfully drowned.
105	14 " -	Kilmurry - - -	- ditto - - -	suicide and insane.
106	18 " -	Knocknacoppal - - -	- ditto - - -	typhus fever.
107	14 " -	Kilmichael - - -	- ditto - - -	burnt.
108	7 June -	Ballydehob - - -	- ditto - - -	died by stone blast.
109	7 " -	ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by stones falling.
110	3 " -	Macroom - - -	- ditto - - -	felo de se.
111	26 " -	Ballincollig - - -	- ditto - - -	explosion of gunpowder.
112	20 " -	Lickcloth - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally killed by cart.
113	16 " -	Skull - - -	- ditto - - -	wilful murder.
114	26 " -	Ballincollig - - -	- ditto - - -	explosion of gunpowder.
115	14 " -	Ratherney - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental death.
116	30 " -	Clonakilty - - -	- ditto - - -	still-born.
117	7 July -	Remies - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
118	19 " -	Ballineen - - -	- ditto - - -	manslaughter.
119	18 August -	Bally M'Shoneens - - -	- ditto - - -	still-born.
120	28 " -	Skull - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally strangled.
121	26 " -	Castletownsend - - -	- ditto - - -	fall from cart.
122	3 September -	Macroom - - -	- ditto - - -	drunkenness.
123	10 " -	Spittle - - -	- ditto - - -	drowned.
124	10 " -	Skull - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
125	9 " -	Ross Carberry - - -	- ditto - - -	fell in a quarry.
126	19 " -	Ballincollig - - -	- ditto - - -	found dead.
127	16 " -	Ballyford - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally drowned.
128	23 " -	Rosblin - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
129	10 " -	Skull - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
130	14 " -	Macroom - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally killed.
131	3 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	fall from horse.
132	2 October -	Bandon police barracks - - -	- ditto - - -	still-born.
133	8 " -	Knockloogan - - -	- ditto - - -	wilful murder.
134	22 " -	Gaggins-hill - - -	- ditto - - -	still-born.
135	6 November -	Bandon - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
136	23 " -	Dungeragh - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by accident.
137	26 " -	Ballincollig barracks - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally shot himself.
138	18 December -	Dripeery - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally killed.
139	31 " -	Macroom - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.

## SUMMARY.

Gross number by Richard Foot, Esq.	- - - - -	8
Gross number by D. Geran, Esq.	- - - - -	40
Gross number by Richard Jones, Esq.	- - - - -	26
Gross number by Franklin Baldwin, Esq.	- - - - -	65

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26 March 1842.

Richard Donovan,  
Clerk of Crown, County of Cork.

## CITY OF CORK.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	1 January	Cork	H. Hardy	William Hayes; sudden death.
2	8 "	- ditto	H. E. Jones	Elisabeth Newkey; accidentally burnt to death.
3	13 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	A. Lyons - - - ditto - - ditto.
4	25 "	Glanmire-road	H. E. Jones	John Kelly - - - ditto - killed.
5	26 "	Rathmore	- ditto	Cornelius Donovan; ditto - burnt to death.
6	3 February	Cork	H. Hardy	James Osborne; accidentally drowned.
7	8 "	- ditto	H. E. Jones	Male child; cause of death unknown.
8	12 "	- ditto	- ditto	Jeremiah Denny; apoplexy.
9	12 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	infant; still-born.
10	15 "	- ditto	- ditto	Timothy Hart; accidentally killed.
11	27 "	Gloukittane	H. E. Jones	John Sheridan; apoplexy.
12	8 March	city gaol	- ditto	George Fitton; paralysis.
13	15 "	Cork	H. Hardy	Johanna Leary; accidental death.
14	16 "	gaol	H. E. Jones	Julia Geary - - - ditto.
15	17 "	Cork	H. Hardy	still-born child.
16	25 "	- ditto	- ditto	Child; found dead.
17	6 April	- ditto	H. E. Jones	name unknown; visitation of God.
18	9 "	- ditto	- ditto	child; found drowned.
19	17 "	- ditto	- ditto	Timothy McCarthy; natural death.
20	17 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	Rev. Robert Quin; killed by a horse.
21	27 "	- ditto	- ditto	Christian Harvey; found drowned.
22	3 May	- ditto	- ditto	John Divine; accidental death.
23	4 "	Ballinure	H. E. Jones	Denis Kidney; apoplexy.
24	5 "	Cork	H. Hardy	male infant; death by neglect.
25	10 "	- ditto	- ditto	E. Sedwell; found drowned.
26	14 "	- ditto	- ditto	Michael Kennealy and wife; ditto.
27	17 "	- ditto	- ditto	Ed. Walsh; accidentally killed.
28	18 "	- ditto	H. E. Jones	Catherine Buckley; visitation of God.
29	19 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	infant; found dead.
30	21 "	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto; still-born.
31	22 "	- ditto	H. E. Jones	Mary Crowley; accidentally drowned.
32	31 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	Michael Farlin; killed by a fall.
33	14 June	- ditto	- ditto	Timothy Harris; sudden death.
34	21 "	- ditto	- ditto	James Cantwell; accidentally drowned.
35	2 July	- ditto	H. E. Jones	William Buckley; apoplexy.
36	3 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	John Cronin; accidentally drowned.
37	13 "	- ditto	H. E. Jones	George Dickson; - ditto - ditto.
38	27 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	William Peterson; ditto - killed.
39	28 "	- ditto	- ditto	infant; still-born.
40	29 "	- ditto	- ditto	- ditto - ditto.
41	9 August	- ditto	H. E. Jones	John Egan; accidentally drowned.
42	16 "	- ditto	- ditto	Henry Mann - - ditto.
43	21 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	Mary Crowley; died in gaol.
44	27 "	- ditto	- ditto	Stephen Thomas; found drowned.
45	13 September	- ditto	H. E. Jones	female infant; still-born.
46	28 "	Grattan's-hill	- ditto	Margaret Parker; apoplexy.
47	30 "	Cork	- ditto	male infant; still-born.
48	2 October	- ditto	- ditto	name unknown; found drowned.
49	29 "	Ballinrea	- ditto	Timothy Scannell; accidentally killed.
50	5 November	Cork	H. Hardy	- - Thomas M'Auliff; accidental death by laudanum.
51	9 "	- ditto	- ditto	infant; still-born.
52	12 "	- ditto	- ditto	Bartholomew Connell; apoplexy.
53	17 "	- ditto	H. E. Jones	Daniel McCarthy; accidentally killed.
54	22 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	John Leary; apoplexy.
55	24 "	- ditto	H. E. Jones	E. Cocker; suicide in insanity.
56	29 "	- ditto	H. Hardy	Jos. Bloomby - ditto.
57	1 December	- ditto	H. E. Jones	Patrick Healy; starvation.
58	8 "	- ditto	- ditto	infant; still-born.
59	17 "	- ditto	- ditto	Ann McKay; accidentally smothered.
60	24 "	Cove	- ditto	Francis Moore - ditto - killed.
61	27 "	Cork	- ditto	Thomas Sullivan; ditto - drowned.
62	28 "	- ditto	- ditto	female infant; drowned by person unknown.
63	30 "	- ditto	- ditto	Cornelius Ryan; apoplexy.

31 March 1842.

Robt Johnson,  
Clerk of the Crown, City of Cork.

## COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

No.	PLACE.	DATE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	Ballyshannon	18 January	John Miller	-- we find the said male infant died the 15th January 1841, at Ballyshannon, in said county, by violence, inflicted on his head by Anne Black, sen., and Anne Black, jun.
2	Lech Church	29 "	ditto	-- we find that the said Mary Webber was drowned on the night of Wednesday, the 27th January 1841 (while in a state of intoxication) in the river Swilly.
3	Meenalig	31 "	ditto	-- we find that William Keerin died the 29d January 1841, at Meenalig, and that his death was occasioned by drinking ardent spirits and cold.
4	Lough Eak	13 February	ditto	-- we find that Margaret Scott died at Birch Hill, on the 12th January 1841, by exposing herself to the cold, being in a weak state of body and mind.
5	Billory	14 "	ditto	-- we find that William Lawn died on the night of the 13th or morning of the 14th February 1841, at Billory, by suffocation, caused by live coals introduced into his bed-room, it having no ventilation.
6	Ditto	14 "	ditto	same verdict as the last, but on a different deceased person.
7	Tannev	19 "	ditto	-- we find that Mary Gallagher died at Dooghobog, on the 7th February 1841, from a gun-shot wound inflicted by a revenue policeman, whose name is unknown to us, while under the command of — Costello, a revenue police officer, whose christian name is also unknown to us, and that the police were in no danger of the country people at the time the shot was fired that killed the deceased.
8	Ardnagullagh	19 March	ditto	-- we find that Mary Traver died the 18th March 1841, at Ardnagullagh, in said county, by falling into a well.
9	Portnasun	29 April	ditto	-- say that John Tymony was drowned on the 17th day of March 1841, near Ballyshannon, in said county, in consequence of an oar that he was putting in its place in the boat he was in; taking the oar struck him on the breast, and threw him into the sea, and was drowned. <i>Note.</i> —The word, or part of a word, in italic is so in the certificate granted by the coroner, who is now dead, and from which this finding is taken.
10	Meencariga	3 May	ditto	-- that Thomas M'Cormick was drowned the 1st day of May 1841, at Meencariga, in the county of Donegal, by falling into a pond of water when in a fit of epilepsy.
11	Stranorlar	16 "	ditto	-- that Sarah Anderson died the 15th day of May 1841, at Stranorlar, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, brought on by severe coughing.
12	At the coast-guard watch-house at Trybane.	19 "	ditto	-- that the man unknown was found drowned on the 18th day of May 1841, at Killultin, in the county of Donegal; do not know who he is.
13	Meenagra	22 "	ditto	-- that James Patten was drowned in the river Finn, at a place called Glenmore, in said county of Donegal.
14	Gaol of Lifford	27 "	ditto	-- that Bryan M'Cloaky died in the gaol of the county of Donegal, on the 25th day of May 1841, by the visitation of God.
15	Mount Charles	2 June	ditto	-- that the man unknown was found dead at the shore at the Hall Warren, in the county of Donegal, the 31st day of May 1841, who, we suppose, was drowned.
16	Port Ballyshannon	7 "	ditto	-- that the deceased, Richard Irvine, drowned himself in the sea, near Portnasur, in the county of Donegal, the 7th June 1841, when labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.
17	Dooran Rock	29 "	ditto	-- that James Harris died in a boat on his way from Donegal to Trybane, near Dooran, in the county of Donegal, the 28th day of — 1841. <i>Note.</i> —The month is not stated in the certificate granted by the coroner, from which this finding is taken.
18	Dovey	2 July	ditto	-- that Hugh Boyle died the 1st day of July 1841, at Dovey, in the county of Donegal, in consequence of a wound inflicted on his left side with a bayonet by Patt Rodgers, late of Dovey.
19	Ballyshannon	20 "	ditto	-- that Anne M'Governin was drowned the 19th day of July 1841, at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.
20	Ballytherland	21 "	ditto	-- that Thomas Clark died on the 19th day of July 1841, in a boat in Brucklass Bay, in the county of Donegal, by the visitation of God.
21	Bundoran	31 August	ditto	-- that the Rev. Felix Koen was drowned the 30th day of August 1841, at Bundoran, in the county of Donegal, when bathing.
22	Tullycrook	1 September	ditto	-- That the deceased, Betty Kelly, died the 31st day of August 1841, at Tullycrook, in the county of Donegal, of apoplexy.

*Mich<sup>d</sup> Corcoran,*  
Clerk of the Crown for the County of Donegal.

## COUNTY OF DOWN.

No.	DATE.	NAME OF CORONER.	On whom held.	PLACE.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	1 January	George Tyrrell	John O'Hare	Backaderry	visitation of God.
2	4 "	ditto	William M'Polin	Loughran	ditto.
3	5 "	ditto	Ellen Hull	Drumanaghan	suicide by drowning.
4	7 "	ditto	James Boyd	Downpatrick	accidental death.
5	8 "	ditto	Hugh Fitzsimons	Ardglass	visitation of God.
6	8 "	ditto	William Martin	Banbridge	perished from drunkenness and cold.
7	9 "	ditto	Robert Dickson	Ballyvally	died from disease, not from injuries.
8	11 "	ditto	John Bright	Tullylish	apoplexy.
9	15 "	ditto	William Gracey	Tullycannought	died from cold and disease.
10	18 "	ditto	Elizabeth Martin	Ballynahinch	perished from cold.
11	25 "	ditto	Male child	Shankill	-- found dead in a ditch, deposited there to conceal its birth, by some person or persons unknown.
12	27 "	ditto	Margaret Ellis	Ballyhackamore	found perished.
13	3 February	ditto	William Malchett	Drumnagally	found drowned.
14	11 "	ditto	John Devlin	Lisnasluggan	found perished.
15	18 "	ditto	Thomas Anderson	Edmerry	found perished from drunkenness.
16	18 "	ditto	Catherine Murphy	Dromillar	suicide by poison.
17	26 "	ditto	Thomas Dervir	Killard	found dead.
18	28 "	ditto	Anne Davidson	Drumbo	suicide by poison.
19	7 March	ditto	John Woods	Rosstrevor	accidentally drowned.
20	8 "	ditto	Isaac Walker	Lisnashanker	visitation of God.
21	10 "	ditto	James Bleakley	Drumaleg	found perished.



## COUNTY OF DOWN—continued.

No.	DATE.	NAME or CORONER.	On whom held.	PLACE.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
22	13 March	George Tyrell	James Hamilton	Ballyhassett	visitation of God.
23	14 "	ditto	male child	Muddydumbriak	found dead in a pool of water in Corgary, there placed by some person or persons unknown, to take away his life, and conceal its birth.
24	14 "	ditto	Anne Hobbert	Ballyhernan	found dead.
25	30 "	ditto	Robert Gower Kerr	Carnbane	accidentally killed.
26	18 April	ditto	Mathew Carr	Lurganbane	visitation of God.
27	22 "	ditto	John Kieley	Bryansford	ditto.
28	24 "	ditto	John Nicholson	Ballymacknally	ditto.
29	6 May	ditto	David English	Magherasaul	ditto.
30	17 "	ditto	Elizabeth Douglass	Ballysallagh	ditto.
31	18 "	ditto	William Chambers	Lurganbane	ditto.
32	19 "	ditto	Maria Hull	Tougheran	accidentally drowned.
33	20 "	ditto	Mary Vage	Ballymoney	accidentally burnt to death.
34	21 "	ditto	John Hanratty	Loughaus	died from drunkenness.
35	25 "	ditto	Hugh Gibson	Cardonnell	from intemperance in the use of ardent spirits.
36	22 "	ditto	male child	Ballymacarrett	found dead lying in a ditch, still-born; left there by some person or persons unknown, to conceal its birth.
37	26 "	ditto	Mary Fleming	Corbett	died by hanging herself.
38	31 "	ditto	Eliza Maxwell	Magheraclogher	accidentally drowned.
39	3 June	ditto	William Moffatt	Tullymacarron	found drowned.
40	3 "	ditto	Eliza Barnett	Tullyvest	accidentally killed.
41	8 "	ditto	female child	Banbridge	concealed in a dunghill in Ballyvally, still-born, and Anne Hanlon, the mother of said child.
42	1 July	ditto	William Byrne	Scarva	died from injuries.
43	22 June	ditto	James Britton	Tullyheron	died from drunkenness.
44	13 July	ditto	female child	Anaghmakeower	died from want of care on part of its mother, Margaret Donaghy, who concealed its birth.
45	14 "	ditto	William Hunter	Ardglass	accidentally killed.
46	15 "	ditto	a human body	Clough	suicide.
47	23 "	ditto	infant child	Lisnacard	still-born.
48	24 "	ditto	William Montgomery	Downpatrick	died from drunkenness.
49	26 "	ditto	Anne Donaldson	Ballywillan	found dead.
50	19 "	ditto	Mary Millar	Tullymore	accidentally drowned.
51	29 "	ditto	Robert Ord	Mose	died from drunkenness.
52	28 "	ditto	a man unknown	Ballyrobert	found dead.
53	6 August	ditto	Daniel Skiller	Downpatrick	found drowned.
54	29 July	ditto	John M'Clelland	Moir	died from drunkenness.
55	1 August	ditto	Mary Farrell	Ballykinlar	visitation of God.
56	7 "	ditto	Mary Rooney	Legananey	burnt, in a fit of epilepsy.
57	16 "	ditto	Cecily Rooney	Saul	visitation of God.
58	19 "	ditto	Sarah Morrison	Drumbo	suicide, by hanging.
59	28 "	ditto	John Kimp	Audcloy	found drowned.
60	23 "	ditto	John Clelland	Drumaglich	accidentally killed.
61	4 September	ditto	James Baxter	Aghadergh	visitation of God.
62	9 "	ditto	human skeleton	Brickland	found deposited in a field.
63	4 "	ditto	Andrew M'Sherry	Aughlianafin	found drowned.
64	14 "	ditto	Arthur Robinson	Bruniel	suicide by drowning.
65	15 "	ditto	female child	Drumreagh	visitation of God.
66	19 "	ditto	Mary M'Grath	Lisbane	accidentally killed.
67	1 October	ditto	Elizabeth Livingston	Ballydogan	accidentally drowned.
68	5 September	ditto	James Allan	Tullymacross	accidentally killed.
69	5 October	ditto	Andrew Carson	Scarva	visitation of God.
70	1 September	ditto	Archibald Mulligan	Dromarin	the said deceased died on the evening of Tuesday, the 31st August last past, in the townland of Dromarin, from a wound inflicted by a sharp instrument, which penetrated between the fourth and fifth ribs on the left side into the cavity of the chest, and through the heart, which wound was inflicted wilfully and maliciously to take away his life, on Tuesday, the 31st day of August last past, by Alexander Hughes, of the townland of Dromarin.
71	16 October	ditto	Allan Patten	Downpatrick	suicide, by cutting his throat.
72	6 "	ditto	James M'Keown	Shanaghan	accidentally drowned.
73	17 "	ditto	infant child	Tullylish	found dead, but still-born.
74	19 "	ditto	John Connor	Drumnabrace	visitation of God.
75	22 "	ditto	Francis Irwin	Dromaghadore	ditto.
76	23 "	ditto	John Thompson	Aughdauvara	accidentally killed.
77	23 "	ditto	Robert Mills	Waringstown	died from drunkenness.
78	3 November	ditto	Elizabeth Crosby	Saintfield	suicide by taking poison.
79	2 "	ditto	Daniel M'Connell	Warrington	visitation of God.
80	5 "	ditto	Francis Martin	Hillsborough	accidentally killed.
81	7 "	ditto	John Lavery	Coolsallagh	visitation of God.
82	12 "	ditto	Sarah Johnston	Lystallycarron	ditto.
83	19 "	ditto	Mary Bell	Edenderry	ditto.
84	21 "	ditto	Margaret Feris	Dromore	died from drunkenness.
85	22 "	ditto	Andrew Spence	Burren	died on the 20th of November instant, in consequence of violent injuries committed on his person on said night, by some person or persons unknown, wilfully and maliciously to take away his life.
86	27 "	ditto	infant child	Newtown Breda	found concealed and still-born.
87	10 December	ditto	Sarah Weir	Dromore	burnt to death accidentally.
88	14 "	ditto	John Kinings	Conianstown	visitation of God.
89	15 "	ditto	Michael Roache	Hillsborough	died of drunkenness.
90	16 "	ditto	Neal Byrne	Banbridge	apoplexy.
91	22 "	ditto	Theophilus Byrne	Tullyweir	visitation of God.

## COUNTY OF DOWN—continued.

No.	DATE.	NAME OF CORONER.	On whom held.	PLACE.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
92	26 December -	George Tyrell - -	Hugh M'Ardle - -	Ballyroney - -	-- died, on the night of Saturday, the 25th December instant, in the townland of Ballyroney, and county of Down, by a gun-shot wound, which penetrated through his chest, piercing through his heart, passing out at his right side, and piercing through his arm, which was fired by some one of a mob of persons, who had proceeded on the same evening from the house of William Green, in the townland of Cloakelt, for the purpose of rioting and revenge, to the house of John Copea, in the townland of Ballyroney, in said county, amongst which mob were John M'Keown, William Andrews, Thomas Scott, William Stewart, Samuel Sprott, David Sprott, Thomas Copea, John Johnston, James Wright, Gilbert Logan, Thomas Adams, Gilbert Ringland, and William Mathews, which shot was fired by some one of said party wilfully and maliciously to take away his life.
93	27 " -	- ditto - -	John Grant - -	Ballymagarrity - -	died by visitation of God.
94	31 " -	- ditto - -	Mary Duignan - -	Drumlough - -	-- died by strangulation, effected by her mother, Mary Duignan, then a lunatic.
95	26 January -	Armor Boyle - -	infant child - -	Ballymartin - -	murdered by some person or persons unknown.
96	18 March -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	Kilkeel - -	visitation of God.
97	1 July -	- ditto - -	Richard Campbell - -	Ballindean - -	died by a fall while in a state of intoxication.
98	23 " -	- ditto - -	James Cunningham - -	Kilowen - -	accidentally killed.
99	23 September -	- ditto - -	Samuel Campbell - -	Ballinran - -	- - ditto.
100	25 " -	- ditto - -	Patrick Gribbin - -	Ballymaduff - -	suffocated while in a state of intoxication.
101	4 December -	- ditto - -	John Hutchinson - -	Magheragh - -	died from suffocation.

C. Macartney,  
Ck. Cr. Co. Down.

## COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	January - - February - - March 1 to 22 -	- none. Rathfarnham - -	James M'Carthy - -	-- inquest on Dominicho Galibardo, an Italian; finding,—“That he was murdered on the Dodder road, leading to Churchtown, by several wounds and injuries inflicted on his head on the evening of the 27th of February before, same causing immediate death, and that strong suspicion attaches to Richard Cooney, a tinker, of Roundtown, and that Mary Cooney, called his wife, was aiding, &c.” These two persons, Richard Cooney and wife, were tried for this murder, and acquitted.
2	April - - May 8 - -	- none. Beldoyle - -	- ditto - -	-- inquest on Mary Fitzsimons; finding,—“That whilst crossing the road at Beldoyle, on the 7th May, she was struck by a horse and cart, by which her skull was fractured.” An indictment for manslaughter was sent up to the grand jury against the carman, and ignored.
3	June - - July - - August - - September - - October - - November - - December 21 -	- none returned to my office. pariah of St. Peter - -	- ditto - -	-- inquest on the body of Thomas Maguire, a young boy; finding,—“That he was found murdered at the stable lane at the rear of Pembroke-road, on the evening of the 20th December; that his throat was cut by a sharp instrument, causing immediate death; and that said murder was wilfully committed by John Delahunt, of Little Britain-street, Dublin, on said evening.” This man was tried at the January commission following, and convicted, and hanged.
4	" 10 - -	Drumcondra Bridge - -	John Pauley - -	- fell off a cart, and the wheel went over him.
5	" 13 - -	pariah Grange Gormon - -	- ditto - -	apoplexy.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by Peter Bourne,  
D. Clark Crown.

## COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
	January - -	- none.		
1	February 2 - -	Church-street - -	Sir Nicholas Brady - -	accidentally fell down stairs, and was killed.
2	" 4 and 22 - -	pariah St. Anne - -	- ditto - -	found drowned.
1	" 4 - -	Anne-street - -	- ditto - -	cut his throat.
3	" 6, 9 and 18 - -	pariah St. Michan's - -	- ditto - -	two, visitation of God; one of intoxication.
1	" 12 - -	pariah St. Peter's - -	James M'Carthy - -	-- died from injuries receive <sup>d</sup> by her mother having shoved her against a grate; she was tried, and acquitted.
8	Total in February.			
7	March 2 to 29 - -	on the quays - -	Sir Nicholas Brady - -	found drowned in the river.
4	" 2 to 29 - -	in hospitals - -	- ditto - -	died by visitation of God.
1	" 2 - -	pariah St. Thomas - -	- ditto - -	a child; died from neglect of some person unknown.
1	" 9 - -	Tripoli-street - -	- ditto - -	cut her throat whilst deranged.
1	" 9 - -	Mercers' Hospital - -	- ditto - -	accidentally burnt.
14	Total in March.			

## COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
3	April 6, 8 and 10	docks and lighthouses	Sir Nicholas Brady	found drowned.
3	" 5 and 15	hospitals	ditto	visitation of God.
3	" 10 and 21	parish St. Michan	E. Hyndman, Esq.	accidental deaths; one a child smothered in bed, one killed by a chimney falling, and one burnt.
1	" 24	Bridewell-lane	ditto	an infant; still-born, and deserted by a person unknown.
10	Total in April.			
7	May 1 to 26	in hospitals	ditto	by visitation of God; from diseases.
1	" 3	Church-street	ditto	child; found drowned in a cistern.
1	" 10	Jervis-street Hospital	ditto	accidentally run over by a waggon.
1	" 12	Pembroke-road	ditto	an infant; still-born, and deserted.
1	" 17	Stephens' Hospital	ditto	shot in the face, in his own house, at Corbally, county Dublin, on the 10th May, about 9 o'clock in the evening, which causing lock-jaw, he died on the 17th; no person is charged by the inquest.
1	" 27	Offlane	ditto	died by excessive intoxication.
12	Total in May.			
3	June 4, 26 and 29	poor-house and sheriff's prison.	Sir Nicholas W. Brady	visitation of God, apoplexy, &c.
2	" 3 and 30	parish St. Mark	ditto	infants; found dead and deserted.
2	" 15 and 18	Stephens' Hospital and North Wall.	ditto	found drowned.
2	" 20 and 22	Mercers' Hospital	ditto	one fell out of a window, and one through a trap-door.
1	" 11	ditto	ditto	swallowed arsenic while deranged.
10	Total in June.			
3	July 1, 2 and 14	Richmond Penitentiary and City Marshalsea.	E. Hyndman, Esq.	visitation of God; diseases.
2	" 26 and 31	Jervis-street Hospital	ditto	accidentally drowned.
2	" 5 and 29	Mercers' Hospital	ditto	one took poison, the other cut her throat; both deranged.
1	" 17	Irishtown Strand	ditto	an infant; still-born and deserted.
8	Total in July.			
2	August 3 and 16	parish St. Bride	Sir Nicholas Brady	infants; still-born, and deserted.
2	" 4 and 27	ditto	ditto	visitation of God.
3	" 10, 11 and 18	Bagot-street and George's Quay.	ditto	accidentally killed; one burnt, by his clothes taking fire, one killed on the railway, and one drowned in the river.
2	" 16 and 17	Cole's-lane and Beggar's Bush.	ditto	one from intoxication; one shot himself whilst deranged.
1	" 20	Stephens' Hospital	ditto	driven over by a horse and car.
10	Total in August.			
7	September 1 to 27	Penitentiary and bridewells	E. Hyndman, Esq.	died by visitation of God.
5	" 1 to 27	on the quays	ditto	found drowned in the river.
1	" 6	Mercers' Hospital	ditto	a boy; accidentally burnt.
1	" 4	Penitentiary	ditto	a woman; hanged herself whilst deranged.
14	Total in September.			
3	October 4, 8 and 18	City Quay	Sir Nicholas Brady	found drowned in the river.
2	" 4 and 28	parish St. Mary	ditto	visitation of God.
1	" 9	Donnybrook	ditto	accidentally burnt.
1	" 16	Church-street	ditto	died from the effects of intoxication.
1	" 29	parish St. Paul	ditto	a child; still-born.
8	Total in October.			
3	November 1, 4 and 25	Canal Harbour and North Wall	J. E. Hyndman, Esq.	found drowned.
7	" 1 to 22	hospitals	ditto	died from diseases, by visitation of God.
1	" 6	parish St. Bride	ditto	died from excessive drink.
2	" 15 and 22	Mercers' Hospital	ditto	accidentally burnt.
1	" 15	Cole's-lane	ditto	an infant; found deserted.
1	" 25	Meath Hospital	ditto	fell off a ladder.
15	Total in November.			
9	December 2 to 22	different streets	Sir Nicholas Brady	died by visitation of God.
1	" 7	Greek-street	ditto	a child; still-born.
3	" 13 and 23	Mercers' hospital	ditto	accidentally killed.
1	" 27	Marlboro'-street	ditto	by intoxication.
1	"	Montague-street	ditto	a child; died from neglect by a person unknown.
15	Total in December.			

Exd by Peter Bourne,  
D. Clerk Crown.

## COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

No.	On whom held.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	Anne Moonan - -	1 March -	Drogheda - - -	Patrick Ternan, J. P. -	found drowned in the Boyne.
2	A male infant - -	April - -	- ditto - - -	F. W. Fogarty, Coroner -	visitation of God.
3	Mary Moore - -	May - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	found drowned in the Boyne.
4	Neal M'Aister - -	no date - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	through intoxication.
5	Peter Dolan - -	8 December -	- ditto - - -	John Cooper, Esq. -	

W. Bourne, jun.  
D. Clerk Crown.

## COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	18 January -	Drumackin - - -	William Trotter - - -	murder of an infant, by drowning, by persons unknown.
2	19 " -	Mullyardlogher - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental foundering.
3	28 " -	Garvery - - -	- ditto - - -	murder of an infant by persons unknown.
4	1 February -	Barr - - -	- ditto - - -	drowning himself, being insane.
5	9 " -	Portinode - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
6	19 " -	Lankill - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental drowning.
7	23 " -	Glencoonara - - -	- ditto - - -	foundering, caused by intoxication.
8	10 March -	Windmill Hill - - -	- ditto - - -	drowning.
9	14 " -	Lackey - - -	- ditto - - -	suffocation, caused by intoxication.
10	21 " -	Gola - - -	- ditto - - -	manlaughter.
11	7 April -	Enniskillen - - -	- ditto - - -	natural death.
12	16 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
13	20 " -	Templecrahan - - -	- ditto - - -	foundering; insane.
14	3 May -	Sydare - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental drowning.
15	5 " -	Drummanymore - - -	- ditto - - -	bursting of a blood vessel; insane.
16	29 " -	Derrylin - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental.
17	8 June -	Corlackey - - -	- ditto - - -	by hanging himself.
18	12 " -	Drumall - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
19	19 " -	Enniskillen - - -	- ditto - - -	by fright.
20	5 August -	Killee - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental.
21	6 " -	Skoe - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
22	25 " -	Derryinch - - -	George Spear, a magistrate -	drowning.
23	27 " -	Drumlish - - -	- - George Spear and J. T. Galbraith, magistrates.	murder of an infant, by persons unknown.
24	4 September -	Crieve - - -	- - William Patterson and J. E. Taylor, magistrates.	accidental.
25	18 October -	Killyhevlin - - -	William Trotter, coroner - -	accidental.
26	24 " -	Carrykeel - - -	- ditto - - -	by drinking spirituous liquors.
27	6 November -	Drumbreeck - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental.
28	13 " -	Glaasmullagh - - -	- ditto - - -	by hanging himself, being of unsound mind.
29	17 " -	Glencoonara - - -	- ditto - - -	infant; still-born.
30	20 " -	Lowtherstown - - -	- ditto - - -	by drinking intoxicating liquors.
31	29 " -	Newtownbutler - - -	- - Thomas Bailey and Charles Le Poer Trench, magistrates.	by drinking ardent spirits.
32	20 December -	Anghavey - - -	William Trotter, coroner - -	natural death.

23 March 1842.

Exam<sup>d</sup> by Wm Irvine,  
Clerk Crown.

## COUNTY OF GALWAY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	6 January -	Cloughagalla - - -	William Kenny - - -	- - died by being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in an open field.
2	15 " -	New-road, Ballinaloe - - -	- ditto - - -	- - died by being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and being destitute of raiment.
3	17 " -	Clough - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	- - accidentally drowned in the river of Cummer, when endeavouring to save her husband.
4	17 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally drowned in the river of Cummer.
5	17 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally drowned.
6	18 " -	Creggane - - -	William Kenny - - -	accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat.
7	19 " -	Clough - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	- - found drowned in the river of Cummer; no marks of violence appeared on the body.
8	21 " -	Carnagur - - -	- ditto - - -	- - found drowned in the river of Carnagur, and no mark of violence appeared on the body.

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(continued.)

## COUNTY OF GALWAY—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
9	11 February -	Tuam - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	died by the visitation of God.
10	12 " -	Rushletown - - -	- ditto - - -	- - died in consequence of a mortal wound on the right side of the back of his head, wilfully and maliciously inflicted by Thomas Fahey, with a stone, or some such blunt instrument, at Milltown, on the night of Tuesday the 9th of February instant, of which he lingered and died at Rushletown, on the 11th of February 1841, and that one Patrick Keane was present aiding and assisting.
11	16 " -	New Garden - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally drowned in a bog-hole.
12	20 " -	Ballygasty - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	accidentally killed, by part of an old castle falling on him.
13	13 March -	Ballinasloe - - -	William Kenny - - -	died by the visitation of God.
14	13 " -	Kinvarra - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	- - murder against Daniel Moran, Thomas Moran, James Grady, and others unknown.
15	16 " -	New Road - - -	William Kenny - - -	- - a strolling beggar, died from the inclemency of the weather.
16	22 " -	Annadown - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	- - found dead on the road side; no marks of violence on the body.
17	22 " -	Bushy Park - - -	William Kenny - - -	died suddenly of apoplexy.
18	26 " -	Aughrim - - -	- ditto - - -	died by the visitation of God.
19	28 " -	Woodville - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	- ditto.
20	2 April -	Ardrahan - - -	- ditto - - -	an infant; left out to perish by some person or persons unknown.
21	9 " -	Menlo - - -	William Kenny - - -	accidentally drowned in a bog.
22	23 " -	Gort - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	died of cold, want and old age.
23	27 May -	Driahagane - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	killed by a thunder-storm.
24	27 " -	Briarfield - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by lightning.
25	27 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by a thunder-storm.
26	19 June -	Shrahanananta - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	accidentally drowned.
27	27 " -	Ballyglass - - -	- ditto - - -	drowned while in a state of insanity.
28	3 July -	Kiltolla - - -	- ditto - - -	- - a child; destroyed in a clandestine way, by some person or persons unknown.
29	19 " -	Castle Lodge - - -	- ditto - - -	- - an infant, which came by its death either from exposure or inattention at its birth, and that one Honor Cormican gave birth to said infant.
30	19 and 20 July	Cloonlush - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	- - found drowned in the Weir river, on the 19th instant, and no mark of violence on his body.
31	7 and 13 Aug.	Castleblakeney - - -	- ditto - - -	died by accidentally coming in contact with Bianconi's car.
32	14 " -	Cahergal - - -	- ditto - - -	- - died in consequence of a mortal wound on the right side of his forehead, inflicted by Patrick Carroll, with a blow of a stone.
33	16 " -	Abbeyland - - -	William Kenny - - -	- - an infant; came by its death either by smothering or drowning, by some person or persons unknown.
34	16 " -	Bunnesshragh - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	- - found drowned in a bog-hole, deceased being subject to the falling sickness.
35	25 " -	Brackanagh - - -	William Kenny - - -	died in consequence of having accidentally fallen off a loft.
36	26 " -	Carrabeg - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	died in consequence of a cart upsetting on his body.
37	31 " -	Gortagannagh - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	accidentally drowned in a bog-hole.
38	1 September -	Killegnel - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	- - found drowned in a dyke of water, and no mark of violence on her body.
39	10 " -	Attymon - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	- - died in consequence of a tree which he was felling, falling on him.
40	24 " -	Stripe - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	- - found dead in a pool of water, and no marks of violence on the body.
41	24 " -	Polboy - - -	William Kenny - - -	accidentally drowned.
42	3 October -	Rushletown - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	- - found dead in a dyke of water; and no marks of violence on her body.
43	4 and 5 " -	Dunmore - - -	- ditto - - -	- - a still-born infant found dead, and that one Mary Godfrey was its mother.
44	15 " -	Derrygarrine - - -	Thomas Walsh - - -	- - found drowned in a stream of water; deceased was subject to fits of epilepsy.
45	31 " -	Ironpool - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	an infant child, born dead.
46	9 December -	Coolyduane - - -	- ditto - - -	died of convulsions, by drinking ardent spirits to excess.
47	13 " -	Baulgualane - - -	William Kenny - - -	died by the visitation of God.
48	13 " -	Moneenrilagh - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	- - found drowned in a drain of water, and no mark of violence on his body.
49	15 " -	Loughbark - - -	William Kenny - - -	accidentally drowned in a bog-hole.
50	18 and 19 Dec.	Kilmoylan - - -	Andrew Hosty - - -	found drowned, and no marks of violence on his body.

## TOTAL Number of Inquests in each Month:—

January	- - - - - 8	July	- - - - - 3
February	- - - - - 4	August	- - - - - 7
March	- - - - - 7	September	- - - - - 4
April	- - - - - 3	October	- - - - - 4
May	- - - - - 3	November	- - - - - nil.
June	- - - - - 2	December	- - - - - 5

TOTAL for the year 1841 - - 50

Pat. Fitzpatrick,  
Clerk of the Crown for said County.

## COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	19 February	Claddagh	John Blakeney	accidentally drowned.
1	3 May	Town court-house	ditto	ditto.
1	8 "	Infirmity	ditto	suicide, by hanging himself while labouring under insanity.
1	10 "	Military barrack	ditto	accidentally drowned.
1	13 "	Bohermore	ditto	- - accidental death, occasioned by a cart-wheel rolling over the head of the deceased.
1	23 July	College-road	ditto	killed by a cart-wheel accidentally going over deceased's body.
1	28 "	Forthill	ditto	- - suicide, by drowning, while labouring under derangement, caused by destitution and actual starvation.
1	14 August	Bohermore	ditto	accidentally drowned.
1	3 September	Terryland	ditto	- - died by being struck with a stone on the back part of the head by one Stephen Flaherty.
1	6 "	Carrabrowne	ditto	- - accidentally drowned, by falling into a lake while endeavouring to moor his boat.
3	6 "	Bohermore	ditto	- - drowned by means of the upsetting of a boat in which deceased and others were, such upsetting having been caused by the persons in the boat going suddenly to one and the same side to avoid stones thrown at them from the shore by a boy named Pat. Flannery.
1	7 "	Abbey-Gate-street	ditto	accidentally killed by a sack of oats falling on him.
1	7 "	Long-walk	ditto	accidentally drowned, by falling into the new docks.
1	18 November	Abbey-Gate-street	ditto	- - died through the culpable neglect of one Bridget Hussey, her supposed mother, and concealing its birth.
1	18 "	New docks	ditto	accidentally drowned by falling into the new docks.
1	19 "	Castle barrack	ditto	killed by accidentally falling down stairs, and breaking his neck.

## TOTAL Number of INQUESTS in each MONTH:—

January	-	-	-	-	-	nil.	July	-	-	-	-	-	2
February	-	-	-	-	-	1	August	-	-	-	-	-	1
March	-	-	-	-	-	nil.	September	-	-	-	-	-	7
April	-	-	-	-	-	nil.	October	-	-	-	-	-	nil.
May	-	-	-	-	-	4	November	-	-	-	-	-	3
June	-	-	-	-	-	nil.	December	-	-	-	-	-	nil.

TOTAL in the year 1841 - - - 18

Pat. Fitzpatrick,  
Clerk of the Crown for said County Town of Galway.

## COUNTY OF KERRY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	14 January	Tralee	Francis Twiss	died by the visitation of God.
2	19 "	Inch	Justin Supple	ditto.
3	20 "	Killarney	Stephen Riordan	died by drunkenness.
4	26 "	ditto	ditto	accidentally smothered in bed.
5	1 February	Tralee	Justin Supple	died in consequence of a blow inflicted.
6	2 "	Coromoro	Stephen Riordan	died suddenly.
7	3 "	Glanbegh	Justin Supple	died of fever, and by visitation of Providence.
8	7 "	Tralee	ditto	suffocated in bed.
9	9 "	ditto	ditto	died by visitation of Providence.
10	10 "	Gearaagoul	Stephen Riordan	accidentally drowned.
11	15 "	Dingle	Francis Twiss	death from starvation.
12	26 "	Miltown	Justin Supple	death by accident.
13	27 "	Kilnakillogue	Stephen Riordan	died of apoplexy.
14	1 March	Kilcummin	ditto	accidentally drowned.
15	7 "	Gerameen	ditto	died from bursting of a blood-vessel.
16	18 "	Killarney	ditto	died of apoplexy.
17	19 "	Gerah	ditto	accidentally drowned.
18	19 "	ditto	Francis Twiss	ditto.
19	20 "	Castle Island	ditto	accidentally killed by a horse.
20	25 "	Killarney	Stephen Riordan	feloniously drowned.
21	29 "	ditto	ditto	died of age, infirmity, cold and exhaustion.
22	5 April	ditto	ditto	accidentally smothered in bed.
23	12 "	Tralee	Francis Twiss	accidentally drowned while in a fit.
24	13 "	ditto	ditto	died in consequence of bad lungs.
25	20 "	Ahadoe church	Stephen Riordan	found exposed in the churchyard of Ahadoe.
26	21 "	Keelmalkedar	Justin Supple	accidentally drowned.
27	21 "	Clahane	ditto	death by drowning, being insane.
28	23 "	Kilahinane	Francis Twiss	died from the effects of drinking whiskey.
29	23 "	Listowel	ditto	died by visitation of God.
30	24 "	Ballybunion	ditto	accidentally killed.
31	27 "	Inchees	Stephen Riordan	died of a natural disease.
32	4 May	Knuckbee	ditto	perished on the mountain, being of weak intellect.
33	11 "	Brosna	Francis Twiss	death by drowning.
34	12 "	Ardfert	Justin Supple	died casually or accidentally, and by visitation of God.
35	15 "	Scahees	Stephen Riordan	died of suffocation in a fit of epilepsy.
36	21 "	Guamee	ditto	died from infirmity.
37	22 "	Ballymullen	Justin Supple	died of an abscess in the chest.
38	23 "	Drouminahane	Stephen Riordan	died by misadventure, and falling of a loft.
39	29 "	Ardfert	Justin Supple	manslaughter.

## COUNTY OF KERRY—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
40	7 June	Gea. agoul	Stephen Riordan	died from effects of intoxication.
41	7 "	Murhir	Justin Supple	wilful murder.
42	15 "	Templenoe	Stephen Riordan	died by visitation of God, being in infirm health.
43	16 "	O'Dorney	Francis Twiss	murdered by some person unknown.
44	20 "	Lisibane	Stephen Riordan	died from suffocation in bed with her parents.
45	22 "	Sneem	- ditto	found drowned in a pit of water.
46	3 July	Dysert	Francis Twiss	accidentally killed by a cart.
47	12 "	Sneem	Stephen Riordan	drowned by accident in a bog-hole.
48	13 "	Tralee	Francis Twiss	died in consequence of a blow of a stone, by person unknown.
49	20 "	Barna	- ditto	death by drowning.
50	24 "	Gurran	Justin Supple	died by visitation of Providence.
51	26 "	Garrynagore	- ditto	manslaughter.
52	27 "	Killarney	Stephen Riordan	accidentally killed by a fall off a wall.
53	28 "	Ballinahagilahy	- ditto	a child, which was still-born.
54	13 August	Rathmore	- ditto	accidentally killed while working at a sand-bank.
55	16 "	Knockreigh	- ditto	drowned while in a fit of epilepsy.
56	17 "	Castlemain	Francis Twiss	drowned by some person unknown.
57	19 "	Cappanacuss	Stephen Riordan	died from bursting of a blood-vessel.
58	20 "	Knockduve	- ditto	died by visitation of God.
59	3 September	Tralee	Francis Twiss	died of a disease of the heart.
60	9 "	Tinahally	- ditto	came by his death by drowning.
61	21 October	Mahirobeg	- ditto	drowned at sea.
62	2 November	Killarney	Stephen Riordan	accidentally killed by fall from a wall.
63	8 "	Kiltomy	Justin Supple	accidentally burnt, and by visitation of Providence.
64	10 "	Tralee	- ditto	died by visitation of Providence.
65	17 "	Dysert	- ditto	died by visitation of God.
66	17 "	Killarney	Stephen Riordan	Died suddenly of apoplexy.
67	18 "	Bracaharough	- ditto	wilful murder.
68	24 "	Lisardbuoly	Justin Supple	died from natural causes.
69	26 "	Tralee	- ditto	- ditto.
70	3 December	Camp	- ditto	died of suffocation while in a state of intoxication.
71	7 "	Gortagown	Stephen Riordan	accidentally drowned.
72	10 "	Kilsarcon	Francis Twiss	died by visitation of God.
73	11 "	Fahabane	Justin Supple	died from natural causes, and by visitation of Providence.
74	14 "	Killarney	Stephen Riordan	died of suffocation, occasioned by drunkenness.
75	14 "	Tralee	Justin Supple	died from combined effects of tobacco and ardent spirits.
76	16 "	Kilgobbin	- ditto	- - died in consequence of being accidentally suffocated in a pool of water.
77	20 "	Newtown	- ditto	died casually or accidentally, and by visitation of Providence.
78	21 "	Ballinalackia	- ditto	suicide, while in a state of insanity.
79	22 "	Knockatagil	Stephen Riordan	died suddenly from want and destitution.
80	24 "	Gortalea	Justin Supple	suddenly, casually and accidentally, and by visitation of Providence.
81	24 "	Tralee	Francis Twiss	died of apoplexy.
82	30 "	- ditto	- ditto	died by visitation of God.
83	31 "	Lisheenbawn	- ditto	died of rupture of a blood-vessel.

## TOTAL Number of INQUESTS held in each MONTH:—

January	-	-	-	-	-	4	July	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
February	-	-	-	-	-	9	August	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
March	-	-	-	-	-	8	September	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
April	-	-	-	-	-	10	October	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
May	-	-	-	-	-	8	November	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
June	-	-	-	-	-	6	December	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

TOTAL - - - 83

Examined by J. Hurly,  
Clerk of the Crown, Co. Kerry.

## COUNTY OF KILDARE.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	10 January	Athy	John Butler	visitation of God.
2	18 "	The Cot	Thomas Harrison	from fits.
3	20 "	Monasterevan	John Butler	insanity.
4	27 "	Athy	- ditto	accidental suffocation.
5	4 February	Blackrath	- ditto	exposure to the cold and snow.
6	13 "	Newbridge	- ditto	accidental death.
7	14 "	Ladytown	Thomas Harrison	- ditto.
8	26 "	Monasterevan	John Butler	accidental drowning.
9	2 March	College of Maynooth	Thomas Harrison	suicide, from insanity.
10	18 "	Barerestown	John Butler	accidental death.
11	2 May	gaol of Athy	- ditto	visitation of God.
12	3 "	Ballykillane	- ditto	neglected inflammation in bowels.
13	13 "	Kildoon	- ditto	accidentally drowned.
14	16 "	Bray	- ditto	natural death.
15	27 "	Kildon	- ditto	visitation of God.
16	28 "	Kildare	- ditto	- ditto.
17	2 June	Nurney	- ditto	accidentally smothered.
18	8 "	Crookstown	- ditto	desertion by mother.
19	14 "	Nicholstown	- ditto	visitation of God.

## COUNTY OF KILDARE—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
20	1 July	Grangmutton	John Butler	found dead in canal.
21	15 "	Athy	ditto	accidentally falling from a scaffold.
22	18 "	Rathgrumly	ditto	visitation of God.
23	21 "	Athy	ditto	fall from a window.
24	24 "	- ditto	ditto	visitation of God.
25	27 "	Skeynegon	ditto	- ditto.
26	" "	Ballyvas	ditto	- ditto.
27	5 August	Roestown	ditto	- ditto.
28	19 "	Allen	ditto	accidentally drowned.
29	21 September	Ardilles	ditto	loss of blood from leg.
30	21 "	Kildare	ditto	accidentally killed.
31	2 October	Muras	ditto	accidental drowning.
32	15 "	Monasterevan	ditto	accidentally burnt.
33	16 "	Ballykelly	ditto	visitation of God.
34	1 November	Kildoon	ditto	accidentally drowned.
35	3 "	Athy	ditto	accidentally burnt.
36	9 "	- ditto	ditto	accidentally killed.
37	23 "	Bolobeg	ditto	bursting of a blood-vessel.
38	2 December	Kildare	ditto	visitation of God.
39	7 "	Wood of Allen	ditto	found dead.
40	17 "	Allen	ditto	born dead.
41	22 "	Athy	ditto	suicide from insanity.

1 April 1842.

G. A. Pollock,  
D. C. Crown.

## COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	12 January	Conahee	William J. Maher	that deceased, James Egan, died from apoplexy.
2	18 "	Tenneranny	Thomas Isod	-- that deceased, Ellen Forrestal, received from a boy, named Thomas Fitzpatrick, a gun-shot wound on the left arm and left side of the neck, which caused her death.
3	20 "	Westcourt	ditto	-- that deceased, female infant, was found dead under suspicious circumstances.
4	27 "	Moolum	ditto	that deceased, James Phelan, was murdered by persons unknown.
5	16 February	Brownsford	ditto	-- that deceased persons, John Murphy and Michael Kennedy, were accidentally drowned.
6	19 "	Castletown	ditto	-- that deceased, female infant, was discovered dead in an advanced state of decomposition, and we believe the deceased's death was caused by being exposed to the weather, or otherwise wilfully deprived of life.
7	16 March	Bennettsbridge	ditto	-- that deceased, male infant, known as Thomas Burchall, died from fatigue.
8	24 "	Turkstown	ditto	-- that deceased, male infant, was found dead, and we believe its death to have been an unnatural and violent one.
9	7 April	Callan	ditto	that deceased died under circumstances of strong suspicion.
10	14 "	Newtown Baker	ditto	that deceased, female infant, was found dead.
11	10 May	Gouran	ditto	-- that deceased, James Canavan, was murdered by one Daniel M'Cabe.
12	15 "	Ballyceera	ditto	-- that deceased, Michael Rigby, was murdered by Patrick Donovan, aided and assisted by John Walsh.
13	22 "	Garricken	ditto	that deceased, Michael Delahunty, died from apoplexy.
14	1 June	Gurteen	ditto	-- that deceased, Catherine Bennett, was accidentally suffocated, by falling into the river Suir.
15	11 "	Innistioige	ditto	that deceased, Mary Kenny, died from apoplexy.
16	14 "	Clomanto	William J. Maher	-- that deceased Margaret Dorna's death was caused by being delivered of a child in the open air, and then being left out all night.
17	19 "	Lower Dunbell	Thomas Isod	that deceased, James Murphy, was accidentally drowned.
18	25 "	Killaloe	ditto	that deceased, Bridget Harrington, was accidentally killed.
19	28 "	Rosenarra	ditto	-- that deceased, Richard Millea, was found drowned, and which we believe to be accidental.
20	28 "	Knockroe	William J. Maher	-- that deceased, female child, was found drowned, and that strong suspicion attaches to one Nancy Costelloe.
21	29 "	Swift's Heath	ditto	-- that deceased, John Goslin, put an end to his existence by shooting himself
22	13 July	Gurtrush	Thomas Isod	-- that deceased, Thomas Clarke, died from intoxication, and exposure to cold.
23	13 August	Thomastown	ditto	that deceased, William Cullen, was accidentally killed.
24	7 "	County gaol	ditto	-- that deceased, John Lyndon (a convict under sentence of transportation), committed suicide, by cutting his throat.
25	19 "	Red Mills	William J. Maher	-- that deceased Margaret Cahill's death was caused by her accidentally falling into a mill-stream, or that she threw herself in by design.
26	28 "	Oldtown	Thomas Isod	-- that deceased Edmund Daly's death was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel.
27	1 September	Garrygogue	ditto	-- that deceased, John Cody, died from the effects of a diseased heart.
28	9 "	Brownstown	ditto	that deceased, Patrick Traynor, died by the visitation of God.
29	14 "	Bamafea	William J. Maher	that deceased, Anne Kealy, was, by accident, drowned.



## COUNTY OF KILKENNY—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
30	6 November -	Ballyneale - - -	Thomas Isod - - -	- - that deceased, Peter Hand, did by accident fall into the river Nore, and that he was therein suffocated.
31	11 " -	Cappa - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Mary Conway, was accidentally burnt.
32	11 " -	Raheen - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, John Murphy, having been discovered in a state of exhaustion, he immediately afterwards died.
33	17 " -	Kiltorken - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Mary Ryan, was accidentally burnt.
34	22 " -	Crow Hill - - -	William J. Maher - - -	that deceased, Peter Loughnane, died by the visitation of God.
35	24 " -	Low Grange - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased William Watts's death was caused by suffocation.
36	29 " -	Clashwilliam - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased Richard Keefe's death was caused by accident.
37	29 " -	Piltown - - -	Thomas Isod - - -	- - that deceased persons, James Foley and Thomas Brown, died from the effects of impure air and suffocation.
38	2 December -	Ballyhale - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, known as Reilly, died from old age and debility.
39	4 " -	Mullinahone - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Margaret Phelan, died from a wound on her head, supposed to have been produced by accident.
40	4 " -	Coortualoochillan - - -	William J. Maher - - -	that deceased, Patrick Corcoran, died by the visitation of God.
41	6 " -	Mooneen Roe - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased Mary Higgins's death was caused by accident.
42	9 " -	Nugham - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Elizabeth Breen, died by the visitation of God.
43	13 " -	Freshford - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Patrick Ryan, died suddenly.

## TOTAL NUMBER of INQUESTS held in each MONTH:—

January	- - - - - 4	July	- - - - - 1
February	- - - - - 2	August	- - - - - 4
March	- - - - - 2	September	- - - - - 3
April	- - - - - 2	November	- - - - - 8
May	- - - - - 3	December	- - - - - 6
June	- - - - - 8		

Total for the Year 1841 - - 43

Exd. William Curtis,  
D. C. Crown.

## COUNTY OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	23 February -	Upper Patrick-street -	Alexander Semple - - -	that the deceased, Mary Glindon, died by the visitation of God.
2	26 March -	Flood-street - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that the deceased, Richard Nowlan, came by his death by a kick from a mule; dead and of 11. sterling against the owner.
3	3 April -	Lacken - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Bridget Sprugnan, was accidentally killed by a fall from a car.
4	5 " -	Newpark - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, female infant, was still-born, and abandoned by its mother.
5	29 " -	near the Asylum - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, male infant, was born alive, and abandoned by its mother.
6	8 May -	Walkin-street - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Macarty, died by the visitation of God.
7	29 " -	Radestown Stopford - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Michael Grace, was accidentally drowned.
8	14 June -	Lunatic Asylum - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Francis Keogh, a lunatic, came by his death by a blow inflicted with a spade on his head by James Clancy, another lunatic.
9	13 August -	house of Thomas Walton -	- ditto - - -	- - that the deceased, Frances Eleanor Walton, was accidentally drowned.
10	15 " -	Upper Patrick-street -	- ditto - - -	- - that the deceased, John Flynn, died from drinking a quantity of ardent spirits.
11	18 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, female infant, was still-born, and left in the churchyard by some person unknown.
12	8 October -	Smithstown - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Samuel Stephens, died from exhaustion, and being exposed to the inclemency of the weather.
13	12 " -	Tholsel - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Michael White, died by the visitation of God.
14	14 November -	Upper Patrick-street -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, John Landrican, died by the visitation of God.

## TOTAL NUMBER of INQUESTS held in each MONTH:—

February	- - - - - 1	June	- - - - - 1
March	- - - - - 1	August	- - - - - 3
April	- - - - - 3	October	- - - - - 2
May	- - - - - 2	November	- - - - - 1

Total for the year 1841 - - 14

Exd. William Curtis,  
D. C. Crown.

## KING'S COUNTY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	1 January	Tullamore Infirmary	George Palmer	from bite of a dog.
2	16 "	Edenderry	ditto	inclemency of weather.
3	21 "	Tullamore Infirmary	ditto	bursting of a gun.
4	24 "	Cappincur	James Dillon	casual death.
5	7 February	Clonbrin	George Palmer	smothered by bog-stuff.
6	10 "	Parsonstown	James Dillon	casually burnt.
7	18 "	Frankford	ditto	visitation of God.
8	19 "	Parsonstown	George Palmer	never lived.
9	20 "	Tullamore Infirmary	James Dillon	casual death.
10	20 "	Tullamore	ditto	casual drowning.
11	21 "	Lismiska	ditto	accidental death.
12	24 "	Banaher	ditto	visitation of God.
13	27 "	Dunkerm	George Palmer	exposure to cold.
14	8 March	Tullamore	James Dillon	apoplexy.
15	9 "	Ballyduffe	ditto	accidental death.
16	6 April	Tullamore Infirmary	ditto	homicide.
17	8 "	Egliah	ditto	ditto.
18	17 "	Tullamore gaol	ditto	visitation of God.
19	24 "	Frankford	ditto	ditto.
20	30 "	Edenderry	George Palmer	diseased lungs.
21	3 May	Ballycumber	James Dillon	visitation of God.
22	5 "	Ferbane	ditto	apoplexy.
23	10 "	Banaher	ditto	visitation of God.
24	16 "	Curraghdawn	ditto	self-destruction.
25	16 "	Banaher	ditto	casual death.
26	18 "	Maherabawn	ditto	casually burnt.
27	21 "	Kilmalogue	ditto	water on the brain.
28	28 "	Drummakeenan	George Palmer	accidentally drowned.
29	28 "	Tullamore	James Dillon	burnt, in fits.
30	31 "	Rathemmoil	ditto	visitation of God.
31	2 June	Tullamore	ditto	murder.
32	7 "	ditto	ditto	apoplexy.
33	5 July	Clara	ditto	visitation of God.
34	7 "	Clonmore	George Palmer	burnt.
35	14 "	Goldsmith's Lett	James Dillon	found drowned.
36	19 "	Loughcrew	ditto	death from misadventure.
37	22 "	Derrydanley	ditto	casual death.
38	22 "	Killavin	ditto	special finding.
39	24 "	Clonsast	George Palmer	accidentally drowned.
40	29 "	Fahey	ditto	visitation of God.
41	7 August	Fort Eliza, Banaher	James Dillon	self-destruction.
42	13 "	Tullamore	ditto	casual death.
43	24 "	Parsonstown	ditto	still-born.
44	27 "	Tullamore	ditto	found drowned.
45	31 "	Coolnahiley	ditto	apoplexy.
46	18 September	Philipstown	George Palmer	visitation of God.
47	30 "	Clondallagh	James Dillon	casually drowned.
48	7 October	Cushaling	George Palmer	drowned.
49	7 "	Parsonstown	James Dillon	casual death.
50	9 "	Cloghan	ditto	apoplexy.
51	19 "	Straduffe	ditto	suicide.
52	20 "	Curraghmoore	ditto	visitation of God.
53	26 "	Tullamore	ditto	apoplexy.
54	2 November	Tubberdaly	George Palmer	visitation of God.
55	2 "	Ferbane	James Dillon	excessive drinking.
56	3 "	Doon Moore	ditto	visitation of God.
57	9 "	Tullamore Infirmary	George Palmer	accidentally scalded.
58	12 "	Clara	James Dillon	cause of death unknown.
59	25 "	Ferbane	ditto	murder.
60	19 December	Clone Earl	George Palmer	accidental burning.
61	29 "	Philipstown	ditto	ditto.

7 April 1842.

G. A. Pollock,  
D. C. Crown.

## COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	28 January	Seltonategart	James Moreton, Esq.	died by visitation of God.
2	20 February	Bulliganard	ditto	died from inclemency of weather.
3	24 "	Ballinamore	ditto	died a natural death.
4	19 March	Doobern	ditto	died of cold.
5	21 "	Hospital county gaol	ditto	died of dropsy.
6	5 May	Drumsna	ditto	died of inward pain, and want of medical attendance.
7	5 "	Hospital county gaol	ditto	died by visitation of God.
8	16 "	Aughlacon	ditto	died from bursting a blood-vessel.
9	1 June	County Infirmary	ditto	died by visitation of God.
10	5 "	Cornaroy	ditto	accidentally drowned.
11	12 "	Gowlyn	ditto	ditto.
12	2 July	Bohey	ditto	died of a complaint described by Surgeon West.
13	3 "	Stranadora	ditto	long dead prior to inquest.
14	20 "	Mayo	ditto	died by visitation of God.
15	19 August	Lisnabrack	ditto	accidentally drowned.
16	31 "	Hospital county gaol	ditto	died by visitation of God.
17	11 September	Moher	ditto	accidentally drowned.
18	18 "	Coroneary	ditto	ditto.
19	26 "	Corry	ditto	died from neglect, and left to perish.

## COUNTY OF LEITRIM—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
20	24 October -	Cloonaquin - - -	James Moreton, Esq. - -	accidentally drowned.
21	31 " -	Gortaweeney - - -	- ditto - - -	strangled himself, not being of sound mind.
22	2 November -	Mohill - - -	- ditto - - -	died by visitation of God.
23	6 " -	Killeen - - -	- ditto - - -	died from weakness and distress.
24	18 " -	Derryvannon - - -	- ditto - - -	died by visitation of God.
25	14 " -	Larkfield - - -	- ditto - - -	died from cold and exhaustion.
26	8 December -	Drimna - - -	- ditto - - -	died of bad health, and trampling of a cow.

Crown Office, Carrick-on-Shannon, }  
25 March 1842.

P. Kiernan,  
Clerk of the Crown, Co. of Leitrim.

## COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	7 January -	Ballinlough - - -	James Bennett - - -	- - that deceased came by his death from a kick he got on his head from a horse.
2	11 February -	Knocknaboola - - -	Samuel Harding - - -	deceased was killed by a rick of turf falling upon him.
3	12 " -	County Limerick Infirmary	Henry V. Lloyd - - -	died of asthma.
4	28 " -	Bruff - - -	James Bennett - - -	died from rupture of a blood-vessel.
5	6 March -	Derreen - - -	John Cox - - -	died by the visitation of God.
6	9 " -	Raheenamodra - - -	Charles Bennett - - -	deceased, a child, was left to perish by some person unknown.
7	28 " -	Ballymartin - - -	John Cox - - -	died by the visitation of God.
8	29 " -	Liakennett - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
9	2 April -	Ruaheenbog - - -	James Bennett - - -	was accidentally drowned.
10	5 " -	Glinstar - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
11	7 " -	Palantine-road - - -	- ditto - - -	died by the visitation of God.
12	8 " -	Crawfordalane - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased came by his death in consequence of boiling water falling on him, which was thrown by William O'Connor at his wife.
13	15 " -	Ballinacourty - - -	Charles Bennett - - -	that deceased died by the visitation of God.
14	20 " -	Rathkeale - - -	John Cox - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
15	24 " -	Doone - - -	James Bennett - - -	accidental death.
16	29 " -	Lismakeery - - -	Samuel Harding - - -	- ditto.
17	30 " -	County gaol - - -	John Cox - - -	died by the visitation of God.
18	5 May -	Capamahane - - -	- ditto - - -	found drowned.
19	7 " -	Knockaderry - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that the infant was found dead on the banks of the River Deel, and that the child was drowned by a person or persons unknown.
20	11 " -	Rathkeale - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased shot himself whilst in a state of unsound mind.
21	14 " -	Meanus - - -	James Bennett - - -	accidental death.
22	14 " -	Killuragh - - -	- ditto - - -	died by the visitation of God.
23	18 " -	Gurtavalla - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased came by his death from one of a party throwing stones, amongst whom were Thady Collins, Michael Collins, James Collins, jun., Thady Ryan, and Connor Carthy.
24	19 " -	Kilfinnan - - -	Charles Bennett - - -	died by the visitation of God.
25	19 " -	Curraghturk - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental death.
26	7 June -	Lismota - - -	John Cox - - -	- ditto.
27	14 " -	Ballineskey - - -	James Bennett - - -	- - that deceased, an unknown male child, came by his death, having been immersed in water by some person or persons unknown.
28	15 " -	Ballinroan - - -	John Cox - - -	accidental death.
29	18 " -	Donoman - - -	- ditto - - -	deceased hung himself whilst in a state of insanity.
30	1 July -	County Infirmary - - -	Henry V. Lloyd - - -	accidental death.
31	8 " -	Garbally - - -	John Cox - - -	- ditto.
32	13 " -	County gaol - - -	- ditto - - -	died by the visitation of God.
33	1 August -	County Infirmary - - -	Henry V. Lloyd - - -	accidental death.
34	15 " -	Lunatic Asylum - - -	- ditto - - -	deceased inflicted a wound on herself whilst in a state of insanity.
35	16 " -	Rathkeale - - -	John Cox - - -	died by the visitation of God.
36	21 " -	Friarstown - - -	James Bennett - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
37	24 " -	Ballycashane - - -	- ditto - - -	died from drinking whiskey to excess.
38	28 " -	Manister - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental death.
39	2 September -	Killeen - - -	John Cox - - -	died of epilepsy.
40	16 " -	Kilgobbin - - -	- ditto - - -	died by the visitation of God.
41	19 " -	Patrick's Well - - -	James Bennett - - -	accidental death.
42	21 " -	Ballinlender - - -	Charles Bennett - - -	died by the visitation of God.
43	1 October -	Kilouges - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
44	4 " -	Kilnagorne - - -	James Bennett - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
45	7 " -	Lisdowan - - -	John Cox - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
46	13 " -	Ballineety - - -	James Bennett - - -	accidental death.
47	14 " -	Kilteely - - -	- ditto - - -	found drowned.
48	29 " -	Graiguenacuna - - -	John Cox - - -	died by the visitation of God.
49	29 " -	Ballynoe - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
50	31 " -	Ardnacrohy - - -	John Cox - - -	deceased hung himself in a fit of insanity.
51	31 " -	Ballycushown - - -	James Bennett - - -	accidental death.
52	31 " -	Tower-hill - - -	- ditto - - -	died of apoplexy.
53	1 November -	Ballinleena - - -	John Cox - - -	found drowned.
54	21 " -	Ballicahane - - -	James Bennett - - -	accidental death.
55	4 December -	Lisavanna - - -	John Cox - - -	- ditto.
56	13 " -	Ballyscanlan - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
57	15 " -	Ballincalla - - -	James Bennett - - -	died from drunkenness.
58	15 " -	Clungarra - - -	- ditto - - -	found drowned.
59	16 " -	Bruff - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, unknown child, was born dead.
60	19 " -	Lower Gortnacreehy - - -	John Cox - - -	accidental death.

Ja<sup>s</sup> Barry,  
D<sup>y</sup> Clerk of the Crown.

## COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.

No.	DATE.	On whom held.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	17 January -	Patrick Enright - -	- - at the county of Limerick Infirmary, in the county of the city of Limerick.	- - Henry Vereker Lloyd, Esq., mayor and coroner.	- - died of mortification of his foot, by the visitation of Almighty God.
1	23 „ -	Michael Bourk (a child)	- - at Barrington's Hospital, in said city.	- ditto - -	- - died of burns, received by him in consequence of his clothes accidentally taking fire.
1	28 „ -	Mary Minahan - -	- - at Lickadoon, in the county of said city.	- ditto - -	hung herself, in a fit of insanity.
3	Total in January.				
1	3 February	John Carroll - -	- - at the county of Limerick Infirmary.	- ditto - -	- - died, by the visitation of Almighty God, of disease of his lungs.
1	8 „ -	Ellen Moody - -	- - at Barrington's Hospital.	- ditto - -	- - died in consequence of being severely burnt in her house when in a state of intoxication.
1	9 „ -	Mary Flanigan - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	died by the visitation of Almighty God.
1	12 „ -	Michael Duhany - -	- - at county of Limerick Infirmary.	- ditto - -	- ditto - - ditto.
1	15 „ -	William FitzGerald - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - ditto.
5	Total in February.				
1	2 March -	Edwin Lacy (a young boy)	- - at Little Denmark-street, in said city.	- ditto - -	- - accidentally run over by the Cork mail-coach, in William-street, in said city.
1	5 „ -	- - William Matches, master of the schooner, the Ant.	at Henry-street - -	- ditto - -	- - cut his throat, on board his vessel, while in a state of mental derangement.
1	5 „ -	- - a female child; name unknown.	at Cornwallis-street -	- ditto - -	- - deceased, being a new-born infant, found dead in an open yard, at James's street, on the evening of the 4th of March 1841.
1	6 „ -	Jane Tracy - -	- - at Boherbuoy, in the county of said city.	- ditto - -	- - died of pulmonary consumption; and that her death had been accelerated by an assault committed on her the 24th October 1841.
4	Total in March.				
None in the month of April.					
1	1 May -	Michael McDonnell - -	- - at Barrington's Hospital.	- ditto - -	- - died of apoplexy, caused by falling down stairs while in a state of intoxication.
1	2 „ -	Judith McNamara - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- - died of burns, occasioned by her clothes accidentally taking fire.
1	6 „ -	Julia McSweeney - -	at the Exchange -	- ditto - -	- - died suddenly on the road, at Farranahone, of rupture of blood-vessels of the chest.
1	13 „ -	Michael McNamara - -	- - at Gouldevoher, in the county of said city.	- ditto - -	- - killed by the wheel of a post-car rolling over him, deceased being thrown out of another car, by the negligence of John Sheehy, who was driving the car in which deceased had been.
1	15 „ -	- - a male infant child; name unknown.	at Mead's Quay -	- ditto - -	- - found dead on Mead's Quay; appeared to have been washed on shore.
1	16 „ -	Laurence Magrath - -	- - at the Windmill, Henry-street.	- ditto - -	died suddenly of the rupture of a blood-vessel.
1	25 „ -	a man unknown - -	- - at the canal, in said city.	- ditto - -	found drowned in the canal.
1	27 „ -	Anne Cusack - -	- - at Clonmack, in North Liberties of said city.	- ditto - -	killed by lightning.
8	Total in May.				
1	5 June -	Sylvester Collopy - -	at new workhouse -	- ditto - -	hung himself in the new workhouse.
1	1 July -	Bridget Woulfe (a child)	- - at Barrington's Hospital.	- ditto - -	- - accidentally burnt, in consequence of her clothes having taken fire.
1	1 „ -	John Farrell (a child) -	- - at county of Limerick Infirmary.	- ditto - -	- - accidentally run over by the Dublin and Limerick mail-coach.
1	17 „ -	Denis Foran - -	at the Exchange -	- ditto - -	- - accidentally drowned in the river near the long dock.
1	29 „ -	Thomas Baker - -	- - at county of Limerick Infirmary.	- ditto - -	- - died of mortification, caused by a fracture of his leg, accidentally received by him.
1	31 „ -	- - two male infants of Mary West.	at the Exchange -	- ditto - -	- - died from want of care and attention, but the mother not culpable, being unwell, and incapable of affording the necessary attention.
5	Total in July.				
1	1 August -	Thomas Grace - -	- - at the county of Limerick Infirmary.	- ditto - -	- - died of injuries received by falling from his horse and car.
1	2 „ -	Thomas Mulcahy - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- - died of a wound given him by William Shianers, with a red-hot iron.
1	15 „ -	- - Catherine Morris; a patient in the Lunatic Asylum.	at Lunatic Asylum -	- ditto - -	cut her throat in said asylum.
3	Total in August.				

## COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK—continued.

No.	DATE.	On whom held.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	13 September	Michael Moran - -	-- at Barrington's Hospital.	-- Henry Watson, Esq., alderman and justice of the peace, locum tenens for the mayor.	-- died of injuries received by being thrown down stairs, in a house of ill fame, by Mary Meehan.
1	21 " -	-- a male infant; name unknown.	- ditto - - -	- - Henry Vereker Lloyd, Esq., mayor and coroner.	-- found deserted, and in a very weak state, in a lobby in Mary-street, 20th September 1841; died, following day, of exhaustion, not being capable of taking nourishment since found.
1	29 " -	Thomas Russell - -	at the Exchange -	- ditto - - -	died of drinking spirituous liquors to excess.
3	Total in September.				
1	9 October -	Jeremiah Leamy - -	at the city gaol - -	-- The Hon. Charles Smyth Vereker, mayor and coroner.	-- died in said gaol of disease in his lungs and complaint in his bowels.
1	10 " -	Essy Bourk (a child) -	-- at Barrington's Hospital.	- ditto - - -	-- died of burns received by means of her clothes having accidentally taken fire.
1	14 " -	John Kennelly - -	at the city gaol - -	- ditto - - -	-- died in said gaol, by the visitation of Almighty God.
1	20 " -	James Brow - -	-- at Barrington's Hospital.	- ditto - - -	-- died of injuries received by accidentally falling down stairs, at his residence.
1	27 " -	-- John Thornton, alias Morevoc.	at William-street -	-- John Crips, Esq., alderman and justice of the peace, locum tenens for the mayor.	-- died from the effects of prussic acid, administered by himself, at his lodgings, in William-street in said city.
1	28 " -	John Quin - - -	at the Exchange -	-- The Hon. Charles Smyth Vereker, mayor and coroner.	-- accidentally drowned, being thrown into the river from a boat, in which deceased was working, by the handle of a winch striking against him.
6	Total in October.				
1	5 November	Mary Anne Kelly - -	-- at Ballyvara, in the county of said city of Limerick.	-- John Crips, Esq., alderman.	-- died of burns, received by her in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire.
1	20 " -	John O'Neill - -	at Nicholas-street -	-- Martin Honan, Esq., mayor, and Richard Keane, Esq., justices of the peace.	-- found dead in Barrack-street, and died in consequence of having lain in the street, and being exposed to the inclemency of the night.
1	22 " -	Michael Hynes - -	-- at Barrington's Hospital.	-- Martin Honan, Esq., mayor, and Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., justices of the peace.	-- died of injuries received from a plank sliding into the hold of a vessel, and striking the deceased, who had been at work in the hold.
1	25 " -	Anne Dempsey - -	- ditto - - -	-- Martin Honan, Esq., mayor, Richard Keane and Thomas P. Vokes, Esqrs., justices of the peace.	-- died of injuries received from a horse and tax cart, which had run away in George-street, striking against the deceased.
1	29 " -	John H. Donkin, master of a vessel.	at Henry-street - -	- ditto - - -	-- accidentally drowned, by falling overboard his vessel at the pool, in the county of said city.
5	Total in November.				
1	3 December	-- a female child; name unknown.	at William-street -	-- Martin Honan, Esq., mayor, and Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., justices of the peace.	-- died of exposure to cold, or some other ill-treatment after its birth, and left at the Slip on George's Quay, in said city, on the night of the 1st December 1841.
1	10 " -	-- William Fergus, mate of a vessel, the William Marsh.	at Henry-street -	- ditto - - -	-- accidentally drowned, being thrown overboard his vessel, by a handspike slipping and striking deceased.
1	21 " -	John Picket (a child) -	-- at Barrington's Hospital.	- ditto - - -	-- died of burns received by deceased, in consequence of his clothes accidentally taking fire.
3	Total in December.				

## CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	14 January -	Coleraine - - -	Daniel Gailey - - -	-- that the deceased, Catherine Medlin, was labouring under acute inflammation of the stomach, which caused her death.
2	15 " -	Killawen - - -	- ditto - - -	-- that deceased, Charles Bradley, came to his death from excessive intoxication, assisted by suffocation.
3	23 " -	Literlone - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Robert Steen, died by the visitation of God.
4	25 " -	City of Londonderry -	William Ellis - - -	that deceased, John Evening, died by the visitation of God.
5	29 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, William Patterson, was found drowned by accident.
6	1 February -	Coleraine - - -	Daniel Gailey - - -	-- that deceased, having fallen over a wall, his skull was fractured, which caused instant death.
7	9 " -	in the gaol of Londonderry -	William Ellis - - -	that deceased, John Gawd, died by the visitation of God.
8	15 " -	Ballyarnet - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Charles Gallagher, died by the visitation of God.
9	20 " -	Kiltionny - - -	Daniel Gailey - - -	that deceased, John Miller, died by the visitation of God.
10	22 " -	Dinmeil - - -	- ditto - - -	-- that deceased, Michael Connell, came by his death in consequence of injuries inflicted on his person by Thomas Campbell and James Campbell.

## CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
11	23 March	New buildings - - -	William Ellis - - -	that deceased, Robert Campbell, was found drowned.
12	31 "	City of Londonderry - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, James Doherty, was found drowned.
13	20 April	Tamnamore - - -	Daniel Gailey - - -	- - that deceased, Samuel Donity, being subject to epileptic fits, fell on the road, and died.
14	28 "	Londonderry - - -	William Ellis - - -	that deceased, Sarah O'Neill, died by the visitation of God.
15	30 "	N. Limavady - - -	S. Hunter - - -	that deceased, Catherine Lighton, died by the visitation of God.
16	6 May	Londonderry - - -	William Ellis - - -	that deceased, John Harrott, died by the visitation of God.
17	11 "	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	that the deceased, two infant male children, died by the visitation of God.
18	20 "	Gaul of Londonderry - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Michael Monaghan, died by the visitation of God.
19	21 "	Fillinkiasy - - -	David M'Kee - - -	- - that deceased, Charles Stewart, an infant, was drowned in a well or pool of water.
20	22 "	Ballyagan - - -	Daniel Gailey - - -	- - that deceased, James Nicoll, was found suspended on a tree in his own garden, and that deceased hanged himself while labouring under temporary derangement.
21	26 "	Leitrim - - -	David M'Kee - - -	- - that deceased, Edward Keenan, was drowned by accidentally falling into a bog-hole of water.
22	14 June	Bellemont - - -	Daniel Gailey - - -	- - that deceased, a male infant, was murdered by some person or persons unknown.
23	29 "	Articlave - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Mathew Ross, having accidentally fallen into a tub of boiling lee, was thereby scalded to death.
24	8 July	Kirkistown - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, George Smyth, was found drowned in a mill-dam.
25	6 "	Coleraine - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, John M'Leane, died by the visitation of God.
26	17 "	Articlave - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, George Martin and William Forrest, were accidentally drowned at Downhill Strand.
27	29 "	Blakes - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, James Cameron, was accidentally drowned at Downhill Strand.
28	29 "	Articlave - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Michael Doherty, was accidentally drowned at Downhill Strand.
29	11 August	Money more - - -	David M'Kee - - -	- - that deceased, George Burkit, died either by an internal rupture of a blood-vessel, or by the visitation of God.
30	18 "	Londonderry - - -	William Ellis - - -	that deceased was found drowned at the bridge, Londonderry.
31	21 "	Londonderry Infirmary - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased died a natural death.
32	21 "	Coolcockeran - - -	Daniel Gailey - - -	- - that deceased, John Hampsie, was found drowned in a pool of water, whether accidentally or otherwise not stated.
33	29 "	Lisabenhagh - - -	David M'Kee - - -	that deceased, Henry Stewart, was killed by a fall from his horse.
34	12 September	Killyfaddy - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Alexander Gawnen Berry, a young child, came to his death by falling accidentally into a pool of water, and was drowned.
35	25 "	Cloney - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, James Keenan, came to his death by a horse and cart having fallen on him in the gripe of a road, and was drowned.
36	7 October	Kilrea - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Thomas Farrel, died by the visitation of God.
37	17 "	Mullaghuoy - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Michael Lemron, fell into a well, and was drowned.
38	21 "	Maghera - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Michael M'Closky, was found dead in a well, but how or by what means did not appear.
39	22 "	Druminnard - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, John Ekin, being old and infirm, and slightly intoxicated, fell into a ditch, and was suffocated.
40	4 "	Coleraine - - -	Daniel Gailey - - -	- - that deceased, James Hartin, died from congestion of the brain, brought on by over exertion and excitement of the mind.
41	19 "	Kettle-houses - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Catherine Gibson, was accidentally burnt by her clothes taking fire, which caused said child's death.
42	22 "	Ballinteer - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Mary M'Canna, was found drowned accidentally.
43	30 "	Patrestewart - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Hugh Bigley, died by the bursting of a blood-vessel in his lungs.
44	1 November	Coolcockeran - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Catherine M'Nickle, was burnt by her clothes having accidentally taken fire.
45	5 "	Londonderry - - -	William Ellis - - -	that deceased, William Clements, died by the visitation of God.
46	12 "	Maghera - - -	David M'Kee - - -	that deceased, James Hasson, died by the visitation of God.
47	20 "	Drumcrow - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, John Clark, jun., died by a gun-shot wound, inflicted by Thomas Johnston, unintentionally, when firing at a hare.
48	29 "	Dreeman - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Michael Dinnen, being a little intoxicated, fell into a ditch, and was drowned or suffocated.
49	16 "	Letterlone - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Anne Kane, was burnt to death, while under the influence of whiskey.
50	9 "	Killowen - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Mary Anne Kane, was burnt to death, in consequence of being in the care of Anne Kane, who was under the influence of whiskey.
51	19 "	Ballywillan - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Peggy Anne M'Curry, fell into a tub of boiling water, and died from the effects of the scalding.
52	28 "	- - On board a steam-boat at Londonderry.	William Ellis - - -	that deceased, James Doherty, died by the visitation of God.
53	4 December	- - At the Rock at Londonderry.	- ditto - - -	that deceased, William Durnion, was found drowned.
54	1 "	N. Limavady - - -	S. Hunter - - -	- - that deceased, Isabella Blair, died by the improper use of ardent spirits.
55	1 "	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, William Hegarty, died from cold, and drinking spirituous liquors to excess.
56	1 "	Gartmore - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, John Kelly, hanged himself, being in a state of insanity at the time.

7 April 1842.

Certified by John Martin,  
Clerk of the Crown.

## COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	On whom held.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	7 January	Mullogher	Dominick J. O'Reilly	James Rollins	accidentally drowned.
2	30 "	Clontumper	ditto	Patrick Daly	- - death from falling into a ditch during a fit of epilepsy.
3	8 February	Moydow	ditto	Patrick Savage	accidentally burnt to death.
4	20 "	Drumlish	ditto	John Tate	death during an attack of epilepsy.
5	27 "	Abbyshrule	ditto	Patrick Meehan	- - death from concussion of the brain, produced by the rebounding of a pistol held by deceased, and fired by John Meehan.
6	2 March	Ballycloughan	ditto	a female child	death from convulsions.
7	19 April	Cranley	ditto	William Holton	accidentally fell from his horse.
8	3 May	Ballybrien	ditto	Mathew Diamond	death from the effect of lightning.
9	12 "	Cherrybrook	ditto	Christopher Brennan	death from apoplexy.
10	29 "	Ballymahon	ditto	a female child	- - thrown into the canal by some person or persons unknown.
11	4 June	Ballycloughan	ditto	Anne Brady	- - death from taking some medicine, the nature of which could not be ascertained, in consequence of the empty state of deceased's stomach.
12	11 "	Clondra	ditto	John Kane	- - accidentally killed by a fall from his horse while riding at a furious rate.
13	15 "	Longford Infirmary	ditto	Peter Ward	- - death from a blow, inflicted by John Duff, or James Kelly, whilst in the act of defending John Duff from a violent attack made on him by the deceased, Peter Ward, James Finale, Mary O'Brien, and Joseph O'Brien, on the lands of Morneen, on Wednesday, 26 May 1841.
14	2 July	Knock	ditto	John Byrne	- - death from the blow of a stone, accidentally thrown by Thomas Ratigan which caused inflammation of the brain.
15	7 "	Ohill	ditto	Michael Lennon	- - death from taking a quantity of vitriol, while labouring under temporary derangement.
16	30 "	Longford Infirmary	John Crawford, Esq., sovereign.	John Morgan	- - death from a wound or wounds inflicted on him by a blow of a stick or stones, by some person or persons unknown.
17	22 August	Ballymahon	Edward J. O'Reilly	Mary Pennart	death from natural causes.
18	31 "	Churchland	ditto	Richard Clinch	- - died from the effects of a beating, received from some person of persons unknown.
19	5 September	Abbylard	ditto	William Kenny	accidentally drowned.
20	7 "	Gurteen	ditto	Catherine M'Goey	- ditto.
21	16 "	Curraghane	ditto	James Murtagh	- ditto.
22	29 "	Killasound	ditto	Peter Karney	- ditto.
23	2 October	Cartrongarra	ditto	Polly Farrell	accidentally burnt to death.
24	24 "	Kilshrewley	ditto	Mary Tynan	accidentally drowned.
25	20 November	Kilnacarra	ditto	Patrick Carroll	- - death from disease and exposure to the severity of the weather.
26	30 "	Ballymahon	ditto	a female child	- - strangled, and thrown into the water by some person or persons unknown.
27	5 December	Clonmee	ditto	George Ferns	death from apoplexy, or the severity of the night.
28	14 "	Cloncallon	ditto	Daniel Walsh	death from apoplexy.
29	17 "	Ballinee	ditto	Mannion	death from cold and weakness.
30	29 "	Cartroncar	ditto	John Ford	visitation of God.

Thos Gibbs,  
Dy Clk. Crown, Co. Longford.

## COUNTY OF LOUTH.

No.	On whom held.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	Patrick Clarke	13 January	Enniskeen	John Byrne	- - from exposure to the cold and inclemency of the weather.
2	Peter Finegan	18 "	South Marah	ditto	suffocated, by mould falling upon him.
3	Patrick O'Neale	3 February	Ballybarrack	ditto	cause unknown; found dead on the road.
4	Sally Corry	16 "	Ardee	H. M. Blackwell	accidentally drowned.
5	Anne Ryan	25 "	Dundalk	John Byrne	accidentally burnt to death.
6	Patrick Cluskey	1 March	Corballis	ditto	accidentally drowned.
7	James Smith	1 May	Dundalk	ditto	visitation of God.
8	James Houth	8 "	Charlestown	H. M. Blackwell	accidental.
9	Mary Dorian	12 "	Newtownafane	John Byrne	found drowned; cause unknown.
10	Charles A. L. Foster, Esq.	25 "	Collon	H. M. Blackwell	accidentally drowned.
11	John Connellan	11 June	Dundalk	John Byrne	hanged himself, being insane.
12	Patrick Flanagan	20 "	Ardee	H. M. Blackwell	accidentally drowned.
13	Lawrence Breene	30 "	Philipstown	John Byrne	- ditto.
14	Jane Casey	23 July	Dundalk	ditto	- - suffocated by means of a bank of sand, thrown on her by Mathew M'Alcary and Hugh Mathews.
15	Mary Ann Foley	30 "	Ballymascanlon	ditto	accidentally burnt to death.
16	James Byrne	12 August	Cappock	H. M. Blackwell	found dead in Marmount river.
17	Owen Macann	19 September	Ballymascanlon	John Byrne	from drinking ardent spirits in a state of exhaustion.
18	Thomas Tole	4 October	Dowdalskill	ditto	visitation of God.
19	James Morgan	7 "	Mullery	ditto	drowned.
20	James Crolly	6 November	Tully	H. M. Blackwell	suffocated by means of impure air produced by cinders.
21	Gordon Crolly	6 "	ditto	ditto	- ditto.
22	Gordon M'Neill	10 "	Gorteen	John Byrne	exposure and want of care in sickness.
23	Catherine Lynch	16 "	Dundalk goal	ditto	visitation of God.
24	William George Dalselle	22 "	Dundalk	ditto	accidentally burnt to death.
25	Peter Kinehan	3 December	Ballybarrack	ditto	accidentally drowned.

W. Bourne, jun.  
D. Clk. Crown.

## COUNTY OF MAYO.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	11 January	Broady	John F. Burke	-- that the deceased, Martin Forde, came by his death by inflammation of the bowels from natural causes.
2	13 "	Shemacher	John Atkinson	-- that the said deceased, Michael Kilgallen, died by the visitation of God, and not otherwise.
3	14 "	Ballina	- ditto	-- that the said deceased, Charles Patterson, died by the visitation of God, and not otherwise.
4	21 "	Aglis	John F. Burke	that the deceased, John Flaherty, died by the visitation of God.
5	24 "	Kilmarry	John Atkinson	-- that the said deceased, Celia Gallagher, came by her death by being perished in the mountains, and not otherwise.
6	30 "	Lackan	- ditto	-- that the said deceased, Philip Nealon, came by his death by being accidentally drowned, and not otherwise.
7	30 "	Rathleckin	- ditto	-- that the deceased, Henry Nixen, came by his death by being accidentally drowned, and not otherwise.
8	30 "	Lackan	- ditto	-- that the said deceased, John Horan, came by his death by being accidentally drowned, and not otherwise.
9	30 "	- ditto	- ditto	-- that the said deceased, Michael Nealon, came by his death by being accidentally drowned, and not otherwise.
10	2 February	Rittamough	John F. Burke	-- that the deceased, Philip Shaffell, came by his death from natural causes.
11	16 "	Anghagower	- ditto	-- that the deceased, Patrick Kean, came by his death from the rupture of a blood-vessel, caused by a blow given by some person yet unknown, the testimony of the witnesses not being sufficient for the jury to find a verdict against any of the persons accused.
12	19 "	Court Hill	John Atkinson	-- that the deceased, Bridget Connor, died by the visitation of God, and not otherwise.
13	20 "	Adraigeale	John F. Burke	-- that the deceased, Michael M'Marmion, came by his death from suffocation by drowning, and purely accidental.
14	27 "	Oughale	- ditto	-- that the deceased, Anne O'Malley, came by her death from the natural bad state of her health, and a wound on her throat caused by temporary insanity.
15	9 March	Kilcolman	William Rutledge	-- that John Hallinan came by his death by being wilfully strangled by Mary Hallinan, deceased's wife, and by John Stanford, policeman.
16	11 "	Anghavale	John F. Burke	-- that the deceased, Owen Owens, came by his death by apoplexy, brought on from the effects of drinking ardent spirits.
17	24 "	Anghavale	- ditto	-- that the deceased infant child (name unknown) came by her death from strangulation, and other injuries done by some person or persons yet unknown.
18	24 "	Anghogore	- ditto	-- that the deceased, William Boyle, came by his death from a wound across his throat, inflicted by himself during a fit of temporary insanity.
19	1 April	Burrisheole	- ditto	-- that the deceased, John Philbin, came by his death from suffocation, caused by drowning.
20	8 "	Carrakeel	John Atkinson	-- that the said deceased, George Lindsay, came by his death in consequence of accidentally falling from his horse, and not otherwise.
21	20 "	Ross	- ditto	-- that the deceased, Christopher Boland, came by his death in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel in his leg, when in the act of leaping off a ditch, and which was accidental, and not otherwise.
22	24 "	Mayo	William Rutledge	-- that the said Patrick Canavan came by his death by accident in some way unknown.
23	3 May	Ballintubber	John F. Burke	-- that the deceased, Cicily Walsh, came by her death from accident, caused by drowning.
24	6 "	Kilmavee	Richard O'Grady	-- that John Kinsey came by his death in consequence of blows inflicted with stones on deceased's head and body by Andrew Casey and Michael Casey of Cloonawima, in the county of Mayo, aided and abetted by James Casey, Patrick Mullany, Bridget Casey, all of Cloonawima, Catherine Brett, of Boher, county of Sligo.
25	20 "	Kilmine	John F. Burke	-- that the deceased, Daniel Molloy, came by his death from suffocation from drowning.
26	22 "	Kilmarry	John Atkinson	-- that Margaret O'Rourke came to her death on the 17th instant, and that her death was caused by her having got some foreign ingredient; from the evidence of the medical man, they consider to be cantharides or French flies, but will not take upon themselves to say by whom same was administered.
27	26 "	Kilcommon	William Rutledge	-- that the said Mary Hinch came by her death in consequence and from the effects of the rupture of a blood-vessel in the chest.
28	28 "	Beacan	Richard O'Grady	-- that the deceased, Mary Lyons, came by her death in consequence and from the effects of a burn on her bowels and stomach, which occurred by her clothes which she wore having accidentally taken fire on Wednesday, the 26th day of May 1841.
29	31 "	Bacan	- ditto	-- that the said male infant child (name unknown), found drowned in a bog-hole on the lands of Knockbrack, was put there by some person or persons unknown.
30	3 June	Ballinrobe	William Rutledge	-- that the said James Mohan came by his death by the visitation of God.
31	5 "	Kilcomon	- ditto	-- that the said Michael Maley came by his death in consequence of his clothes taking fire, and being dreadfully burnt.
32	10 "	Ballinrobe	- ditto	-- that the said Thomas Heraghty came by his death by the visitation of God.
33	17 "	Burrisheole	John F. Burke	that the said Mary Kirrane came to her death by accident.
34	23 "	Anghagore	- ditto	that the said Martin Moin died of apoplexy.
35	29 "	Ballinrobe	William Rutledge	-- that the said Patt Hamburg came by his death in consequence of falling into a bog-hole, and, no assistance being near at the time, was drowned.
36	13 July	Shrule	- ditto	-- that the said Edward Hughes came by his death by suspending himself by a rope attached to his neck from a collar-brace in a cowhouse, whilst labouring under insanity.



## COUNTY OF MAYO—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
37	18 July - -	Aglish - - -	John F. Burke - -	- - that deceased, Denis Flynn, came to his death from an injury of his head, caused by a fall from a horse.
38	24 " - -	Killalla - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that the death of the said Thomas Burke was produced by drinking an excess of ardent spirits, and not otherwise.
39	3 August - -	Islandeady - - -	John F. Burke - -	- - that the deceased, John Walsh, came by his death by being drowned in the sea at Rossbeg while bathing.
40	3 " - -	Kilbeagh - - -	Richard O'Grady - -	- - that the deceased, Bridget Gallagher, came by her death by falling into a spring-well on the townland of Ardery, when and where deceased was drowned by accident.
41	5 " - -	Aglish - - -	John F. Burke - -	- - that deceased, Martin Gallagher, came to his death in consequence of an abscess in his head and brain.
42	16 " - -	Kileiman - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that the death of the said deceased, Michael Barrett, was produced by being accidentally drowned while bathing, and not otherwise.
43	13 September -	Kilcommon - - -	William Rutledge - -	- - that the said Thomas Moran, about ten years of age, came by his death by falling into a bog-hole, and no assistance being near him, he was drowned.
44	25 " - -	Aughadiffin - - -	Richard O'Grady - -	- - that the deceased, Mary Burke, came by her death by the burning of her father's (Michael Burke's) dwelling-house, in which she slept on the night of Sunday the 19th instant, when she was consumed in the flames of said burning, which was caused or effected by a violent scuffle or affray between her deceased mother and some person or persons unknown.
45	25 " - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that the deceased, Bridget Burke, came by her death by the burning of her dwelling-house, in which she slept on the night of Sunday the 19th instant, when she was consumed in the flames of said burning, and that said burning was caused or effected by a violent scuffle or affray between the deceased and some person or persons unknown.
46	27 " - -	Mulick - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that the deceased, Anne Sheils, was accidentally drowned, and not otherwise.
47	2 October -	Ballovey - - -	William Rutledge - -	- - that the said Mary Malley came to her death from some unknown cause.
48	6 " - -	Kilmina - - -	John F. Burke - -	- - that the said James Malley came to his death by being accidentally drowned.
49	14 " - -	Oughavale - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that the said deceased, Bridget Giblin, came to her death by being accidentally drowned.
50	22 " - -	Kilcanon - - -	William Rutledge - -	that the said John Morley came by his death by the visitation of God.
51	29 " - -	Kilbride - - -	Richard O'Grady - -	- - that the deceased, Dominick Fitzmaurice, came by his death by a fall from a gangway at the poor-house at Swinford, and that said fall was accidental.
52	5 November -	Shrueel - - -	William Rutledge - -	- - that John Flannelly came by his death by the effects of a blow inflicted by Honor M'Grath, alias Moran, on deceased's head.
53	6 " - -	Ballina - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that the deceased, John Canavan, died on Friday the 5th instant, by the visitation of God, and not otherwise.
54	6 " - -	Kilcoleman - - -	William Rutledge - -	- - that the said female infant child (name unknown) came by her death by being murdered by some person or persons unknown.
55	19 " - -	Ballina - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that the said deceased Patrick Griffin's death was caused by the visitation of God, and not otherwise.
56	20 " - -	Rathreadam - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that the said deceased, Patrick Gillard, died by the visitation of God on Thursday last, and not otherwise.
57	20 " - -	Brackloon - - -	Richard O'Grady - -	- - that the deceased, John O'Brien, came by his death by the visitation of God, and not otherwise.
58	24 " - -	Rusheens - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that John Connee died on the 23d November instant, at Rusheens, in the county of Mayo, and that his death was in consequence of an injury inflicted on him on the 17th instant, and which injury was inflicted by his the deceased's father, Roger Connee, in a quarrel between them in their own house, and not otherwise.
59	9 December -	Rathheakin - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that the deceased, Michael Holean, came by his death by being perished on the night of Monday last, and not otherwise.
60	11 " - -	Curry - - -	Richard O'Grady - -	- - that the deceased, Mary Plunket, came by her death by strangulation, committed by some person or persons unknown.
61	15 " - -	Kilcolman - - -	William Rutledge - -	- - that the deceased, Patrick M'Tighe, came by his death in consequence of bursting a blood-vessel.
62	16, 17, and 18 Dec.	Shantalla - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that Michael Munster was wilfully murdered on the evening of Wednesday the 15th instant, on the road side at Shantalla, by some person or persons unknown.
63	21 December -	Islandeady - - -	John F. Burke - -	- - that the deceased, Patrick Macken, came by his death by an accidental fall, which caused the rupture of a blood-vessel.
64	22 " - -	Burrischoole - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that Michael M'Fadden came by his death from injuries received in an affray with John M'Eveely, and others unknown.
65	22 " - -	Lukey - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that the said deceased, Bridget Durkan, came by her death by being accidentally drowned, and not otherwise.
66	26 " - -	Kilconduff - - -	Richard O'Grady - -	- - that the deceased, James M'Donnell, came to his death by being perished while labouring under the effects of drinking ardent spirits.
67	27 " - -	Ballina - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that the said deceased, James Foy, died by the visitation of God, and not otherwise.
68	28 " - -	Islandeady - - -	John F. Burke - -	that the deceased, Ellen Wallace, was drowned by accident.
69	31 " - -	Faranoo - - -	John Atkinson - -	- - that the said deceased female infant (name unknown) was wilfully murdered by some person or persons as yet unknown, and not otherwise.

J. Wm Browne,  
Clerk of the Crown, County of Mayo.

## COUNTY OF MEATH.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME or CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	9 January -	Doramstown - -	William Thorogood -	burnt.
2	14 " -	Cloagbrack - -	- ditto - -	- - visitation of God, from weakness and want of nourishment.
3	20 November	Spiddle - - -	- ditto - -	accidentally burnt.
4	12 October -	Kells - - -	- ditto - -	by dysentery.
5	23 December -	Athboy - - -	- ditto - -	died accidentally, drinking vitriol acid.
6	15 September	Carn-Jole - - -	- ditto - -	accidentally burnt.
7	13 " -	Oldcastle - - -	- ditto - -	- - accidentally falling from roof of Oldcastle poor-house.
8	18 " -	Lobanstown - -	- ditto - -	accidentally burnt.
9	4 " -	Rathkenney - -	- ditto - -	- - by a dray accidentally pressing him against a ditch.
10	4 " -	Wilkinstown bog -	- ditto - -	accidentally drowned.
11	3 " -	Fenner - - -	- ditto - -	wounded by a pig.
12	29 July -	Drumcondra - -	- ditto - -	visitation of God.
13	11 " -	Lower Billywood -	- ditto - -	accidentally drowned.
14	2 " -	Grange Goddan - -	- ditto - -	found dead in a ditch, being subject to epilepsy.
15	11 June -	Roachestown - -	- ditto - -	by a dray accidentally upsetting on him.
16	10 " -	Bog of Chamberlainstown	- ditto - -	accidentally drowned.
17	29 May -	Fordstown - - -	- ditto - -	cut his throat, being deranged.
18	27 " -	Castlekieran - -	- ditto - -	accidentally poisoned.
19	16 December -	Blackcastle - -	J. T. Higgins -	killed by a kick of a mule.
20	23 and 26 Nov.	Blackcastle Boyne -	- ditto - -	accidentally killed.
21	11 November	Grange - - -	- ditto - -	- - found in a ditch dead, fell in from sudden weakness.
22	16 October -	Rathrone - - -	- ditto - -	accidentally killed.
23	8 " -	Rosauaree - - -	- ditto - -	died on a road; epilepsy.
24	4 " -	Gilliamstown - -	- ditto - -	accidentally killed.
25	3 " -	Stackallen Bridge -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
26	30 September	Scurbogstown - -	- ditto - -	- - visitation of God, and not an alleged kick from a horse.
27	16 " -	Navan - - -	- ditto - -	accidentally killed.
28	16 " -	Allerstown - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
29	14 " -	Ross - - -	- ditto - -	visitation of God.
30	1 " -	Trim - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
31	31 January -	Navan - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.
32	25 " -	Killiskillen - -	- ditto - -	accidentally killed.
33	5 February -	Dunboyne - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto.

1 April 1842.

G. A. Pollock,  
D. C. Crown.

## COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME or CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	9 January -	Knockaturry - -	Murray - -	- - either from exposure to cold, or from bleeding from navel-string, which was not tied.
2	28 " -	Errigle - - -	- ditto - -	- - found dead under suspicious circumstances, but no evidence as to cause.
3	31 " -	Dernaheach - -	- ditto - -	inflammation on the lungs.
4	5 February -	Drumloughan - -	- ditto - -	- - in consequence of hanging herself with a bank of yarn.
5	19 " -	Tamlatt - - -	- ditto - -	killed in consequence of falling through a bridge.
6	22 " -	Ballyleek - - -	- ditto - -	- - found dead in a quarry-hole, but no evidence as to cause.
7	12 March -	Lisdrumclove - -	- ditto - -	suicide, by hanging in a temporary fit of insanity.
8	2 April -	Corgarry - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - - ditto.
9	26 " -	Clones - - -	- ditto - -	found strangled with a cotton apron.
10	26 " -	Carrickmacross -	- Messrs. Evatt and Baahford.	- - from a blow he received from Arthur Holland in a scuffle disputing about a pass running through his land.
11	9 June -	Carrickameen - -	Murray - -	found maliciously drowned.
12	11 " -	Killygrillan - -	- ditto - -	accidentally burnt.
13	30 " -	Derracrossen - -	- ditto - -	accidentally drowned.
14	26 August -	Monaghan Infirmary -	- ditto - -	died of fever.
15	8 September	Drummon - - -	- ditto - -	from a fall from a loft.
16	27 " -	Aughnamullen - -	- ditto - -	from the upsetting of his cart, and falling on him.
17	29 " -	Kindriff - - -	- ditto - -	- - falling into a pool of water while in the falling sickness.
18	29 October -	Drumhanna - - -	- ditto - -	accidentally burnt.

Ex<sup>d</sup> by Thomas D. Bourne,  
Clk. Crown.

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	On whom held.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	28 January	Newtown	John Hely Owen	Martin Bce	died in a fit of epilepsy.
2	5 February	Stradbally	- ditto -	Richard Christian	- - death from injuries inflicted on the deceased by Thomas Butler, aided and assisted by Joseph Butler.
3	1 March	Mountmellick	- - John Pigott and F. B. Haly, Esqrs., magistrates.	- - John Kenny and Charles Cosroy.	- - death caused by the bursting of a high-pressure steam-boiler.
4	8 "	Drughill	John Hely Owen	Thomas Dunne	- - accidental death from injuries received by a horse plunging under a car.
5	9 "	Maryborough	- ditto -	Mary Fitzpatrick	- - accidentally poisoned by taking sulphuric acid mixed with castor oil, administered in mistake by Fanny Dunne.
6	12 "	Whitefield	- ditto -	James Peters	- - accidental death, by the upsetting of a cart.
7	19 "	Timaho	- ditto -	John Donally	visitation of God.
8	10 April	Carroon	- ditto -	John Harding	- - accidental death, from injuries inflicted by George Beale, deceased being in a very delicate state of health.
9	16 "	Ballygormell	- ditto -	Edward Byrne	willfully shot by a person unknown.
10	31 May	Kylenascera	- ditto -	John Whelan	found drowned.
11	5 July	Kilcavan	- ditto -	Eliza Tracey	- hanged herself.
12	24 "	Rathdowney	- ditto -	Patrick Sullivan	- - accidental death from a horse with a car running away.
13	26 "	Sraghlee	- ditto -	Elizabeth Cobb	accidentally drowned.
14	23 August	Garrymore	- ditto -	a female infant unknown	- - strangled by some person or persons unknown.
15	23 "	Mountmellick	- ditto -	Edward Cashen	drowned himself.
16	28 "	Portarlinton	- ditto -	Thomas Fitzgerald	accidentally drowned.
17	28 "	- ditto -	- ditto -	Peter Coffey	- - death caused by the upsetting of a cart.
18	23 September	Nockleath	- ditto -	John Ryan	cause of death unknown.
19	23 "	Slatt	- ditto -	Peter Keogh	- - death caused by accidentally falling into a coal-pit.
20	25 "	Ross	- ditto -	Patrick Purcell	- - death caused by mortification of the intestines.
21	27 "	Ballough	- ditto -	Judy Sullivan	accidentally drowned.
22	4 October	Ballanahill	- ditto -	Eliza Carpenter	- - death from a stone thrown by Catherine Brennan.
23	6 "	Drumnaboy	- ditto -	a female child unknown	- - deserted and exposed to the inclemency of the weather.
24	15 "	Ballagague	- ditto -	Maria Fitzpatrick	death from being bitten by a pig.
25	20 November	Errill	- ditto -	Daniel Conboy	visitation of God.
26	22 "	Congue	- ditto -	John Dowling	- - death from the accidental falling in of the roof of a coal-pit.
27	6 December	Monsquid	- ditto -	Catherine Mooney	suicide under insanity.
28	18 "	Coolkerry	- ditto -	Mary Sheal	- - death from exposure to the weather while in delicate health.
29	24 "	Mountmellick	- ditto -	John Graham	- - death from a fall while in a state of intoxication.

Geo. Gibbs,  
D<sup>y</sup> Clerk of the Crown.

## COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	21 January	Roscommon	Richard Keogh	visitation of God.
2	4 February	Caltragh	- ditto -	- - drinking ardent liquors, and lying out under the inclemency of the night.
3	25 May	Ballygill	- ditto -	suffocation from fire.
4	30 March	Rouakey	- ditto -	suffocation.
5	2 April	Fanna	- ditto -	dropsy on the chest.
6	29 "	Creevey	Tobias Peyton	accidental drowning.
7	8 May	Shannonbridge	Richard Keogh	drowning.
8	16 "	Ballytookey	Tobias Peyton	accidental death.
9	18 "	Roxboro'	Edmund Corr, J. P.	exposure to cold.
10	10 June	Erret	Tobias Peyton	drowning in crossing a bog-drain.
11	14 "	Roscommon	Edmund Kelly, J. P.	want of care.
12	15 "	Kilbouffin	Tobias Peyton	drowned.
13	23 "	Mountallen	- ditto -	exhaustion, brought on by previous bodily ailment.
14	30 "	Lisrovan	- ditto -	- - still-born, but that its mother, Alicia Bruin, endeavoured to conceal the birth.
15	18 August	Feigh	- ditto -	rupture of a blood-vessel.
16	29 "	Cloonfaner	- ditto -	- - great loss of blood, and want of necessary attendance in confinement.
17	30 "	Lisadurn	- ditto -	disease of the heart.
18	1 September	Eastermow	- ditto -	disease of the lungs.
19	17 "	Drummingbeg	- ditto -	accidental drowning.
20	27 "	Ballyrodody	- ditto -	suffocation by falling into water.
21	9 November	Meelick	- ditto -	in consequence of disease.

Nich. Comyn,  
Clerk of the Crown.

## COUNTY OF SLIGO.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME of CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	4 January	Grange Ormsby	Burrows	visitation of God.
2	23 "	Clooncurra	ditto	suffocation.
3	13 February	Sligo	ditto	accidental.
4	15 "	ditto	ditto	drowning, arising from being insane.
5	16 "	ditto	ditto	apoplexy.
6	17 "	ditto	ditto	visitation of God.
7	21 "	Augharron	ditto	accidental drowning.
8	6 March	Sligo	ditto	visitation of God.
9	7 "	Caragooman	Thompson	ditto.
10	3 April	Killmactigue	ditto	falling down a precipice,
11	9 "	Carraghturgagh	Burrows	visitation of God.
12	10 "	Killmacraugh	ditto	accidental burning.
13	11 "	Rathdiddel	ditto	visitation of God.
14	19 "	Ballygrana	ditto	ditto.
15	19 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
16	19 "	Thrusfe	Thompson	accidental.
17	20 "	Clara	ditto	desertion by persons unknown.
18	20 "	Baranbrack	ditto	visitation of God.
19	21 "	Knocklane	Burrows	his ship wrecked at sea.
20	21 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
21	21 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
22	21 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
23	21 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
24	10 May	Killesduff	Thompson	drowning.
25	11 "	Clooneen	Burrows	unnatural treatment by parents or persons unknown.
26	15 "	Sligo	ditto	drowning.
27	22 "	ditto	ditto	visitation of God.
28	25 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
29	6 June	Carrowmacrine	Thompson	accidental drowning.
30	7 "	ditto	ditto	bursting a blood-vessel.
31	19 "	Ardgallon	ditto	accidental drowning.
32	20 "	Killmacowen	Burrows	visitation of God.
33	25 "	Drimsakibbole	ditto	drowning himself when insane.
34	2 July	Munisiane	ditto	accidental drowning.
35	11 "	Killmacelm	ditto	visitation of God.
36	13 "	Clara	Thompson	drowning from a fit of insanity.
37	23 "	Tubbercarry	ditto	falling of a bank of sand.
38	3 August	Sligo gaol	Burrows	apoplexy.
39	16 "	Mooneygola	ditto	drowning.
40	17 "	Carrigan	ditto	visitation of God.
41	22 "	Urlar	ditto	drowning.
42	22 "	Ardarman	ditto	ditto.
43	27 "	Coolany	Thompson	accidental.
44	29 "	Lisbanagher	Burrows	accidental drowning.
45	30 "	Collooney	ditto	suffocation.
46	30 "	Clanda	Thompson	bursting a blood-vessel.
47	31 "	Gurtaralin	ditto	visitation of God.
48	6 September	Castledya	ditto	accidental drowning.
49	11 "	Drumlaheen	Burrows	visitation of God.
50	27 "	Sligo	ditto	ditto.
51	30 "	Cabry	Thompson	accidental drowning.
52	30 "	Sligo	ditto	drowning.
53	30 "	ditto	ditto	accidental drowning.
54	30 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
55	30 "	ditto	ditto	ditto.
56	12 October	Ballymote	ditto	visitation of God.
57	13 "	Lislarry	Burrows	ditto.
58	29 "	Cloonegan	Thompson	exposure to severity of weather.
59	30 "	Gortooteran	ditto	fever.
60	1 November	Sligo	Burrows	visitation of God.
61	24 "	Carrentubber	Thompson	ditto.
62	25 "	Sligo	Burrows	ditto.
63	26 "	Sligo gaol	ditto	ditto.
64	12 December	Aghana	ditto	ditto.
65	28 "	Bookanebrown	Thompson	ditto.
66	31 "	Tubbuscanavan	Burrows	apoplexy.

## COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	On whom held.	NAME of CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	1 January	Boherbee	Honora Ryan	James Carroll	apoplexy.
2	2 "	Ballygurtan	Judith M'Carthy	George Bradshaw	injuries received from being accidentally capsized from a cart into a deep dyke of water.
3	4 "	Killusty	Betty Cummins	William Ryan	from exhaustion and cold.
4	5 "	Large Wood	Daniel Moore	ditto	being exposed to the inclemency of the weather.
5	5 "	Kilrush	Edmond Magrath	Michael Cormack	disease of his heart.
6	6 "	Tipperary	Judith Sinnott	George Bradshaw	consumption.
7	7 "	Littleton churchyard	Lydia Carter	Michael Cormack	disease of the lungs, hastened by cruel treatment.
8	8 "	churchyard of Mealiff	Bridget Hayes	ditto	visitation of God.
9	13 and 15 Jan.	Carrick-on-Suir	a male infant	William Ryan	found dead in the river Suir.
10	18 January	Garry Kennedy	Margaret Watson	James Carroll	apoplexy.
11	20 "	Farra	Laurence Kickham	Michael Cormack	from a blow given him by Edmond Heran, aided and assisted by John Reilly, young Gleeson, and two others unknown.
12	21 "	the Bulls Glen	Honora Cahill	ditto	by accidentally coming in contact with a horse and car, which was driven by James Whittaker, and passed over her body.

## COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	On whom held.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
13	22 January -	Knockane - - -	Honora Fogarty - -	Michael Cormack -	by her clothes accidentally taking fire.
14	27 " -	Cranehest - - -	John Donohoe - -	James Carroll - -	- - in consequence of a mortal wound inflicted on him by either a gun or pistol shot by some person or persons unknown.
15	28 " -	Barn - - -	William Spearman -	William Ryan - -	- - accidental death, from having received a kick in the stomach from a mare.
1	1 and 5 Feb.	- - Lisheen Derley and police barracks of Shanballymore.	Daniel Keogh - -	George Bradshaw -	- - died of injuries which he received in a row or fight with John and Richard Sadler, of Bonarea, the origin of which was not satisfactorily proved to the minds of the jury.
2	5 February	Grange - - -	Mary Lonergan - -	Michael Cormack -	by falling down stairs.
3	5 " -	barracks of Caher - -	John Sullivan - -	William Ryan - -	- - from being exposed to the inclemency of the weather; also from being removed from house to house by several persons.
4	7 " -	Derrygrath - - -	Mary Heffernan - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
5	9 " -	Carrick-on-Suir - -	William Proctor - -	- ditto - - -	- - hung himself whilst labouring under a fit of temporary derangement.
6	9 " -	Clocully - - -	Eliza Maher - -	Michael Cormack -	visitation of God.
7	11 " -	Roscrea - - -	William M'Ally - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
8	11 " -	Clonmel gaol - - -	James Gleeson - -	William Ryan - -	- - disease of the chest, and accelerated by the bad accommodation afforded in the bridewells of Nenagh and Templemore, no blame being attachable to the officers of the Clonmel gaol.
9	13 " -	Donnybrook - - -	Deveane Smith, Esq. -	James Carroll - -	accidentally falling from his horse.
10	14 " -	Dromphilip - - -	Laurence Hart - -	Michael Cormack -	visitation of God.
11	17 " -	New Grove - - -	Judith Daniel - -	James Carroll - -	accidentally suffocated.
12	18 " -	Glankeen - - -	Mary Quinan - -	Michael Cormack -	found drowned.
13	19 " -	Clonmel gaol - - -	Patrick Regan - -	William Ryan - -	- - gun-shot wound, fired by the police while in the discharge of their duty.
14	19 " -	Ballyhane - - -	Edmond Kelly - -	Michael Cormack -	drinking ardent spirits.
15	21 " -	Garryard - - -	Austin Fitzgerald -	James Carroll - -	accidentally killed by the falling of a wall.
16	21 " -	- ditto - - -	Catherine Fitzgerald -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
17	23 " -	Gurtnacare - - -	a woman unknown -	George Bradshaw -	apoplexy.
18	24 " -	Redwood - - -	Michael Billane - -	James Carroll - -	- - from a wound inflicted by Patrick Magrath with a mallet.
19	24 " -	Lismolin - - -	Timothy Kelly - -	Michael Cormack -	- - blows of stones and pitchforks, inflicted by John Dwyer, sen., and Joseph Dwyer, aided and assisted by James Dwyer and several others.
1	2 March -	Cordangan lands - -	Mary Dwyer - -	George Bradshaw -	- - died of fever, the jury being of opinion that the conduct of the husband, John Dwyer, was very unnatural and cruel towards deceased.
2	4 " -	Carrick-on-Suir - -	James Kirwan - -	William Ryan - -	- - accidentally poisoned, by getting landanum in mistake.
3	8 " -	Shower - - -	Margaret Burke - -	James Carroll - -	accidentally burnt.
4	8 " -	Parkstown - - -	William Fanning - -	Michael Cormack -	visitation of God.
5	9 " -	Grenanstown - - -	a male child - -	James Carroll - -	strangled by some person or persons unknown.
6	12 " -	Graigus - - -	Catherine Farrell -	William Ryan - -	visitation of God.
7	14 " -	Kilfeacle - - -	a male child - -	George Bradshaw -	- - strangled, and the nasal bone broken in, by some person or persons unknown.
8	15 " -	Killaloan - - -	- ditto - - -	William Ryan - -	found drowned.
9	17 " -	Gurtahane - - -	James Shinnars - -	James Carroll - -	- - injuries occasioned by his clothes having accidentally caught fire.
10	22 " -	Kilfistmore - - -	John Sheppard - -	Michael Cormack -	clothes taking fire.
11	24 " -	Ballycandoge - - -	Andrew Bradley - -	James Carroll - -	visitation of God.
12	26 " -	- ditto - - -	Philip Brennan - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
13	27 & 29 Mar.	- - Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.	John Dunn - -	William Ryan - -	- - died from having swallowed tincture of opium and other medicines in the Lunatic Asylum, of which he was a patient, and which were not kept in a proper place, or strict attention paid by John Murphy, the keeper of the ward.
14	28 March -	Thurles - - -	Michael Hickey - -	Michael Cormack -	- - in consequence of a blow of a mettles, inflicted by John Butler.
15	29 " -	Portruce - - -	Elinor Egan - -	James Carroll - -	apoplexy.
16	30 " -	- - police barracks, Tipperary.	a male infant - -	George Bradshaw -	born dead.
1	3 April -	- - police barracks, Doneakeagh.	a female infant - -	- ditto - - -	- - not sufficient evidence for the jury to state the cause of the death of the child, which was born alive, but who found that much suspicion fell upon the mother, in consequence of her concealment of the birth, and of the body being found in a ditch, where she said she buried it.
2	8 " -	Urre - - -	Patrick Hayes - -	James Carroll - -	killed by some person or persons unknown.
3	10 " -	Curraghmore - - -	Timothy Tierney - -	- ditto - - -	- - wounds inflicted with a stone, by Dennis Needham, aided by James and William Needham, arising from a dispute about grass.
4	10 " -	- ditto - - -	John Gleeson - -	- ditto - - -	- - wounds inflicted with a stone, by James Needham, aided by William and Dennis Needham, arising from a dispute about grass.
5	15 " -	Mullinahone - - -	Thomas Oldis - -	William Ryan - -	apoplexy, caused by drink.
6	16 " -	Templekelly - - -	Patrick M'Namara -	James Carroll - -	injuries received in blasting a rock.
7	16 " -	Tomulough - - -	Terence Sweeny - -	- ditto - - -	apoplexy.
8	18 " -	Silvermines - - -	Robert Shaw, 20th Reg.	- ditto - - -	- - injuries received by incautiously going upon a water-wheel.
9	18 " -	White Walls - - -	a female child - -	- ditto - - -	- - injuries inflicted on the head by some person or persons unknown.
10	20 " -	Fethard - - -	Edward Regan - -	William Ryan - -	accidental death.

## COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	On whom held.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
11	21 April	Knockakelly	John Conway	Michael Cormack	visitation of God.
12	22 "	-- police barracks, Tipperary.	a female infant	George Bradshaw	found dead in a pool or pond of water.
13	23 "	Camase	-- William and Edward Gorman (infants).	William Ryan	natural causes.
14	24 "	Ballylanigan	John Fennelly	- ditto -	burnt in a lime-kiln.
15	25 "	Nenagh	a male fetus or child	James Carroll	-- injuries inflicted by John Gleeson and Bridget Murphy on the mother, which caused a premature delivery.
16	25 "	gaol of Nenagh	William Collins	- ditto -	-- died of fever; but death accelerated by not being removed to the hospital, as recommended by the physician of the gaol.
17	26 "	Roscrea	Francis Bennett	Michael Cormack	suffocation.
18	29 "	Templeorhy	Rebecca Porter	- ditto -	visitation of God.
19	29 "	Clarianna	Patrick Connors	James Carroll	sudden bursting of a diseased lung.
20	30 "	Ballygibbon	Elizabeth Holding	- ditto -	accidentally drowned.
1	1 May	Tubberehena	Michael Purcell	William Ryan	- ditto.
2	4 "	Kilvemon	John Doran	- ditto -	drinking whiskey to excess.
3	7 "	Boher	George Brown	James Carroll	visitation of God.
4	11 "	Toomevara	Denis Treacy	- ditto -	- ditto.
5	15 "	court-house of Fethard	female infant	William Ryan	-- in consequence of injuries she sustained, and being exposed to the inclemency of the weather by some person or persons unknown.
6	17 "	Clonmel	Bridget Meehan	- ditto -	from being severely burnt.
7	19 "	Uskane	Robert Hall, Esq.	James Carroll	-- killed by a wound inflicted on the left side of the neck with a bullet by some person unknown.
8	27 "	Behemore	Patrick Dillon	- ditto -	-- accidentally killed by a kick from a horse, inflicted upon the abdomen.
1	1 June	Corragreen	James Corbett	Michael Cormack	found drowned in a bog-hole.
2	2 "	Johnstown	Mary Larkin	James Carroll	found drowned.
3	3 "	Couraganeen	female child	Michael Cormack	disease of the lungs.
4	7 "	Priortown	Mary Power	William Ryan	visitation of God.
5	11 "	Moorstown Walsh	Daniel Carthy	- ditto -	drowned in a pond.
6	11 "	Annefield	John Brien	Michael Cormack	injuries of the head and suffocation in a drain.
7	12 "	Boulea	Ellen Cumming	- ditto -	clothes having accidentally taken fire.
8	13 "	Old Castle	Patrick Maher	- ditto -	disease of the lungs.
9	13 "	Camlin	John Delany	- ditto -	drowned in a bog-hole.
10	14 "	Ballogh	James Dalton	- ditto -	clothes having accidentally taken fire.
11	14 "	-- churchyard of White Church.	Ellen Hickey	William Ryan	- having taken a quantity of poison in some senna tea.
12	15 "	Clonmel gaol	William Connery	- ditto -	diseased liver and general droopy.
13	16 "	Lackamore	James Ryan	James Carroll	-- killed by accidentally being caught in a wheel at the copper-mines.
14	18 "	Ballyloughnane	a male child	- ditto -	still-born.
15	24 "	Lackamore	Patrick Finn	- ditto -	-- killed by a quarry bank having accidentally fallen on him.
16	24 "	Graig	Martin Tyrrell	Michael Cormack	disease of his heart.
17	24 "	Clogherally	William Kirwan	- ditto -	accidentally falling into a pool of water.
18	26 "	Thurles	Henry Bryan	- ditto -	inflammation of the bowels and stomach.
19	26 "	Barnagore	Elinor Ryan	James Carroll	sudden bursting of a blood-vessel of the lungs.
20	27 "	Nenagh	Margaret Galvan	- ditto -	accidentally suffocated in bed.
21	28 "	Fethard	Ellen Farrell	William Ryan	-- a wound from which she was blooded having opened afresh, her parents not being able to stop it themselves, and neglected to use the necessary means to do so, and refused to follow the doctor's prescription.
1	1 July	Kilclooney	Mary Hackett	Michael Cormack	visitation of God.
2	2 "	Cardery	Thomas Moroney, jun.	George Bradshaw	died from over use of liquors.
3	2 "	Toomevara	Patrick Toohy	James Carroll	-- killed by a stone having accidentally fallen on him in a quarry.
4	3 "	Drishane	William Kilfoy	George Bradshaw	accidentally kicked by a horse in the stomach.
5	3 "	Gurtnagoona	a male child	James Carroll	-- destroyed immediately after its birth, being born alive, by some person or persons unknown.
6	5 "	infirmary of Cashel	James Mulcahy	George Bradshaw	-- injuries inflicted on him with stones by John and William Gooley and John Shunmy.
7	8 "	Springfort	Mary Malone	James Carroll	visitation of God.
8	8 "	Garrett's Mills	Jeremiah Tierney	Michael Cormack	suffocation.
9	10 "	Dundrum	Judy Dwyer	George Bradshaw	visitation of God.
10	10 "	Cashel	Mary Loneran	William Ryan	-- having flung herself out of a window whilst in a state of temporary derangement.
11	12 "	Lisduff	Michael Brennan	Michael Cormack	injuries received by falling from a horse.
12	13 "	Cashel	Thomas Wall	William Ryan	-- injuries inflicted on his head and throat by some person or persons unknown, on 12 July 1841.
13	14 to 22 July	-- police barracks, Bansha, and Tipperary Court-house.	Michael Scully	George Bradshaw	-- a gun-shot wound received on 12 July, from a policeman, whose name is unknown; that sub-constable Slattery fired in the direction where deceased was found dead, but the jury could not say if the shot took effect; that constable Clear gave orders to fire, but could not say whether he was justified or not.
14	15 July	Roscrea	Honora Haverty	Michael Cormack	visitation of God.
15	16 "	Gurtdrum	Mr. Daniel Ryan	George Bradshaw	- ditto.
16	17 "	Richmond	a female child	James Carroll	killed by some person or persons unknown.
17	20 "	Drish Mills	Anne M'Enerny	Michael Cormack	-- accidentally caught between the pit and head-wheel of a factory mill.

## COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	On whom held.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
18	21 July	Mardyke	James Hogan	Michael Cormack	- - accidentally killed by the pushing pole at the Mardyke colliery.
19	21 "	Parkville	a male child	William Ryan	murdered by some person or persons unknown.
20	29 "	Nenagh	Catherine Grummel	James Carroll	visitation of God.
21	31 "	Fethard	Patrick Smith	William Ryan	accidental death, by a fall from his horse.
22	31 "	Thurles	Mary Whitney	Michael Cormack	disease of the heart.
23	31 "	Glennough	Patrick Heffernan	- ditto -	disease of the lungs.
1	1 August	Loughmore	remains of a child	- ditto -	- - exposed in a dyke of a field by some person unknown, aided and assisted by Mary Ryan and Nelly Halloran.
2	2 "	McCreery	Charles Collins	William Ryan	- - accidental death, by the upsetting of a cart on his body.
3	4 "	Kyleanna	Patrick Carty	Michael Cormack	- - in consequence of a blow of a shears, inflicted by John Carty.
4	6 "	Nenagh	a female child	James Carroll	premature birth.
5	7 "	Patrick's Well	James Hogan	- ditto -	- - accidentally falling into a quarry where he was working.
6	8 "	Keilnasera	James Brislane	Michael Cormack	the bank of a quarry accidentally falling on him.
7	13 "	Crosnkill	Andrew Tierney	James Carroll	injuries inflicted on him by a pig.
8	14 "	Graystown	William Maher	Michael Cormack	by hanging himself.
9	16 "	Lisnamrock	John Hackett	- ditto -	- - accidentally falling into a coal-pit, in which he was drowned.
10	26 "	Nenagh	Catherine Kennedy	James Carroll	- - injuries received by an accidental fall in the street.
1	2 September	Barracks of Clogheen	a male child	William Ryan	found dead on the lands of Garrymore.
2	3 "	Clonmel	John Dillon	- ditto -	- - accidental death, in consequence of a fall from his cart.
3	2 "	Ballymahow	William Hayes	Michael Cormack	- - in consequence of a blow of a loaded butt, inflicted by Patrick Ryan, and of a stone given by Thomas M'Carthy, aided by Martin Jones and others.
4	3 "	Nenagh	Elizabeth Brien	James Carroll	apoplexy.
5	4 "	Bunnicum	Anne Reddan	- ditto -	- - injuries received by her clothes accidentally taking fire.
6	8 "	Cashel	Mary Carey	William Ryan	accidental death, from a fall from a loaded car.
7	9 "	Woodroef	Laurence Carty	- ditto -	attack of weakness, and exposure to the night air.
8	14 "	The gaol of Roscrea	John Sweeny	Michael Cormack	visitation of God.
9	17 "	Templekelly	Michael Maher	James Carroll	accidentally falling off a scaffolding.
10	19 "	Nenagh	Timothy Slattery	- ditto -	suffocated accidentally, whilst in the act of eating.
11	20 "	Marlow	Peggy Gooley	Michael Cormack	bursting of a blood-vessel.
12	20 "	Lagginstown	Darby Blake	George Bradshaw	- - from injuries received in his own house, which caused his death.
13	21 "	Maynard O'Killoran	Charles Cambie, Esq.	Michael Cormack	from kicks and a fall from a horse.
14	22 "	Burrisaleigh	remains of a child	- ditto -	- - still-born, and the remains found in a coffin where it was buried about 10 months previous.
15	22 "	Court-house of Tipperary	female child	George Bradshaw	- - born alive, but neglect on the part of the mother, Judy Hogan, in not reporting its death or illness the day after its birth; supposed to have died of convulsions.
16	25 "	Nenagh	Patrick Kennedy	James Carroll	- - accidentally falling from the roof of a house, in consequence of the scaffolding giving way.
17	25 "	Bonlegala	James M'Loughlan	- ditto -	visitation of God.
18	29 "	Kilencarriga	Michael Hally	William Ryan	- - suffocation, from having drunk a quantity of ardent spirits.
19	30 and 4 Oct.	Court-house, Clonmel	female infant	- ditto -	- - wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, deceased having been put into the river Suir whilst living.
1	1 October	Doronsmona	Catherine Brien	James Carroll	- - strangled herself while labouring under a temporary fit of derangement.
2	5 "	Tipperary	Catherine Cooney	George Bradshaw	- - paralysis of one side of the body, and obstruction in circulation of brain, and of disease of the liver and stomach.
3	7 "	Ballymoylan, or Corbally	James Glynn	James Carroll	- - accidentally killed by a bank at the slate quarries having fallen on him.
4	7 "	Glangool	John Lalor	Michael Cormack	- - by a gun or pistol shot wound, inflicted by a person unknown, on the 12th day of July last, at Glangool, on the high road.
5	11 "	Boulontlea	Bridget Carroll	- ditto -	a horse accidentally walking over her.
6	15 "	Nenagh	Patrick Guinane	James Carroll	- - injuries of the spine, caused by a fall from the roof of a house.
7	16 "	- ditto	Judith Brien	- ditto -	visitation of God.
8	19 "	Partiana	Margaret Houlahan	Michael Cormack	- - found dead, supposed from the inclemency of the night.
9	28 "	Roscrea	Mary Abbey	- ditto -	- - being exposed to the cold in the street by the mother, or some person unknown.
10	28 "	Cloghaleigh	Thomas Quinlan	George Bradshaw	apoplexy.
11	29 "	Clonmel	Patrick Kehoe	William Ryan	accidentally burnt.
12	29 "	Caher	Thomas Connell	- ditto -	visitation of God.
13	29 "	- ditto	William Mahony	- ditto -	- - having received a fracture and other wounds and injuries on the head, by persons unknown.
14	31 "	Boherbee	Bridget Hayes	James Carroll	visitation of God.
1	1 November	Corbally	Griffith Robinson	- ditto -	- - injuries received, but the cause, or by whom inflicted, unknown.
2	2 "	Ballydruchid	Mary M'Mahon	William Ryan	found dead.
3	8 "	Carrick-on-Suir	James Hayden	- ditto -	- - accidental death, from receiving kicks and bruises from a mule.
4	8 "	Glancullooe	James Gleeson	James Carroll	visitation of God.
5	11 "	Cashel	Mary Ryan	William Ryan	- - accidental death, in consequence of a wheel of a carriage going over her head.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*continued.*

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	On whom held.	NAME or CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
6	12 November	Liscree - - -	Thomas Connors - -	Michael Cormack -	disease of the heart and stomach.
7	18 " -	Upper Hill - - -	William Kinabella - -	- ditto - - -	kick from a foal.
8	25 " -	Roscrea - - -	John O'Neill - - -	- ditto - - -	clothes accidentally taking fire.
9	25 " -	Clonmel - - -	John Steward - - -	William Ryan - - -	throwing himself into the river Suir.
1	1 December	Portroe - - -	John O'Grady - - -	James Carroll - -	accidentally burnt, by falling into an ash-pit.
2	3 " -	Loughoma - - -	Mary Canny - - -	- ditto - - -	- - killed by a portion of her dwelling-house having fallen in.
3	3 " -	- ditto - - -	Patrick Canny - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
4	4 " -	Lislowran - - -	Michael Fennelly - -	William Ryan - - -	murdered by some person or persons unknown.
5	4 " -	Carrick-on-Suir - -	Thomas Brien - - -	- ditto - - -	found drowned.
6	6 " -	Leigh - - -	Timothy Dwyer - - -	Michael Cormack -	disease of his liver.
7	8 " -	Cloneyharp - - -	Thomas Britt - - -	- ditto - - -	- - blows inflicted on his head by a person or persons unknown, in a riot, at which John Ryan (Con.), William Ryan, and several other persons were present.
8	9 " -	Ballynonty - - -	Bridget Blake - - -	- ditto - - -	- - a wound received in the leg from a gun, which was accidentally thrown down by William Hynes, on a flag in a kitchen, which caused it to explode.
9	9 " -	Knockmohue - - -	James Bourk - - -	- ditto - - -	a fall from a car.
10	10 " -	Castletown - - -	Patrick Fennelly - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally drowned.
11	16 " -	Killerkohan - - -	Patrick Lynch - - -	- ditto - - -	fall from his horse.
12	17 " -	Thurles - - -	Michael Ryan - - -	- ditto - - -	- - blow of a stone inflicted on his head by Martin Williams, William Dwyer being present.
13	20 " -	- ditto - - -	Judy Dwyer - - -	- ditto - - -	clothes accidentally taking fire.
14	23 " -	- Police barracks of Ardfinian.	Edmond Ryan - - -	William Ryan - - -	- - found drowned at Clacula, with marks of violence on his head.
15	25 " -	Knocker - - -	a man (name unknown) -	- ditto - - -	fall off a cart while in a state of intoxication.
16	25 " -	Thurles - - -	Mary Hogan - - -	Michael Cormack -	inflammation of her bowels and womb.
17	27 " -	Monroe, West - - -	Maurice Neale - - -	William Ryan - - -	visitation of God.
18	29 " -	Glaubawn - - -	Ally Britt - - -	Michael Cormack -	found drowned in a well.
19	30 " -	Clonoulty church-yard -	James Ryan - - -	- ditto - - -	- - blow of a stick, accidentally given whilst hurling by Edmund Ryan (Torn); homicide, found to be excusable.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF INQUESTS held in each MONTH :—

January - - - - -	15	July - - - - -	23
February - - - - -	19	August - - - - -	10
March - - - - -	16	September - - - - -	19
April - - - - -	20	October - - - - -	14
May - - - - -	8	November - - - - -	9
June - - - - -	21	December - - - - -	19

TOTAL for the year 1841 - - 193

James Carmichael,  
D. Clk. Crown.

## COUNTY OF TYRONE.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME or CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	1 January -	Cookstown - - -	Henry King, M. D. -	exposure to cold and drunkenness.
1	28 February -	Raclan - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto.
1	2 March -	Cookstown - - -	- ditto - - -	excessive drinking.
1	2 April -	Maghiraglass - - -	- ditto - - -	found drowned.
1	22 " -	Cavan - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
1	25 " -	Derryahal - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by a stack of hay falling on her.
1	29 " -	Lisnaglin - - -	- ditto - - -	accidental death.
4				
1	25 May -	Aharalla - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
1	26 " -	Dungannon - - -	- ditto - - -	found drowned.
2				
1	4 June -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	drowned in a well.
1	18 July -	Coagh - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by accident.
1	25 " -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	strangulation.
1	28 " -	Dungannon - - -	- ditto - - -	killed by a fall from his gig.
3				
1	11 August -	Glasemullagh - - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
1	13 " -	Annamore - - -	- ditto - - -	found drowned.
1	14 " -	Freenagh - - -	- ditto - - -	drowned himself in a state of insanity.
3				



## COUNTY OF TYRONE—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME or CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	14 September -	Knocknacloy - -	Henry King, M.D. -	found drowned.
1	15 " -	Moy - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
1	21 " -	Mygashel - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
1	30 " -	Mullateague - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally drowned.
4				
1	2 October -	Tullyallen - -	- ditto - - -	accidental death.
1	11 " -	Cookstown - -	- ditto - - -	found dead in a field.
1	22 " -	Mullamore - -	- ditto - - -	exhaustion and drunkenness.
3				
1	3 November -	Caleden - - -	- ditto - - -	exposure and cold.
1	25 " -	Lisnagleer - -	- ditto - - -	apoplexy.
2				
1	20 December -	Donamore - - -	- ditto - - -	accidentally killed.
1	30 " -	Stewartown - -	- ditto - - -	visitation of God.
2				
27	TOTAL.			

Castlefaulfield, 30 March 1842.

Henry King, M. D.  
Coroner for Tyrone.

## COUNTY OF TYRONE.

No.	DATE.	On whom held.	PLACE.	NAME or CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	3 January -	Catherine M'Crery -	at Omagh - -	Joseph Orr - -	-- that she threw herself into the river at Omagh, on the 16th November 1840, and was then and there drowned.
2	9 " -	James Cavanagh -	Greenlaw - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he perished in the storm on the night of the 7th instant in said townland.
3	2 February -	Mary Coulter - -	Aughadarra - -	- ditto - - -	-- that she died from a gun-shot wound, discharged accidentally by Samuel Sproutt and his nephew, a child two years old.
4	7 " -	Abraham Esagar -	Largybeg - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he came to his death in the townland of Baroncourt, from the rupture of a blood-vessel.
5	7 " -	Margaret, Mary & Sarah M'Ginley (three bodies).	Ticvenny - -	- ditto - - -	-- that they came to their deaths in said townland from accidental burning.
6	14 " -	William Pickington -	Grange - - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he was found drowned in said townland on the evening of the 13th, supposed in a fit of epilepsy.
7	20 " -	Bridget Deery - -	Larnagar - -	- ditto - - -	-- that she was killed on the 18th by the house in which she slept falling in on her.
8	26 March -	Ann Jane West - -	Gortmore - -	- ditto - - -	-- that she came to her death on the night of the 25th, or morning of the 26th, by suffocation.
9	23 April -	Robert Johnston -	Ardaraoran - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he committed suicide, by cutting his throat, being in a state of temporary derangement.
10	21 " -	Catherine O'Neill -	Strabane - -	- ditto - - -	-- that, in consequence of violence inflicted by her daughter on the 15th instant, she lingered until the 19th, and then died.
11	23 " -	Joseph Steen - -	Leakinore - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he died on the 21st instant in said townland suddenly, from apoplexy.
12	28 " -	Francis Ellis - -	Dromore - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he came to his death on the 20th instant, in Aughnacree, by drowning, supposed accidentally.
13	1 May -	Samuel Hamilton -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	-- that on the 29th instant he came to his death by a bin of potatoes falling on him.
14	6 " -	John Barner - -	Beagh - - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he perished on the night of the 5th instant in said townland from fatigue and cold.
15	11 " -	William M'Laughlin -	Carnonry - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he died on the 10th instant in said townland from the effects of intemperance and neglect of medical aid, and from the violence inflicted by Thomas M'Ehill.
16	15 " -	a male infant - -	Carrickmore - -	- ditto - - -	-- that said infant was found by a dog in said townland on the evening of the 13th instant, but cannot discover how he came to his death.
17	17 " -	Ann Eliza Oliver -	Derrycreevy - -	- ditto - - -	-- that she was drowned in said townland on the morning of the 15th May, accidentally.
18	24 " -	John Hagney - -	Fintona - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he died in the townland of Ednasop suddenly, by the visitation of God.
19	22 June -	Jane Gordon - -	Tallyard - -	- ditto - - -	-- that she died in said townland suddenly in a fit of apoplexy, by the visitation of God.
20	16 July -	a male infant - -	Raw - - -	- ditto - - -	-- that said infant died on the 15th of July 1841 in said townland from want of proper aid at its birth.
21	18 " -	John Hamilton - -	Ballyness - -	- ditto - - -	-- that deceased was found drowned in the river in said townland in the evening of the 17th.
22	14 August -	James M'Cormick -	Kilkleen - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he died on 13th August in said townland from the effects of a dose of poison, being in a state of derangement.
23	22 and 24 Aug.	Jane Deery - -	Gibnascale and Strabane	- ditto - - -	-- that she died on the 21st instant in said townland from disease of the head, and not from the abuse inflicted by Sally Kean.
24	23 August -	John M'Dermott -	Lisanedin - -	- ditto - - -	-- that he was drowned on the 20th instant in the river in said townland, accidentally, while endeavouring to save hay from the flood.

## COUNTY OF TYRONE—continued.

No.	DATE.	On whom held.	PLACE.	NAME of CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
25	7 September -	Hamilton Giles -	Killydroy -	Joseph Orr -	-- that he died on the 6th inst. from violence inflicted by Robert Monteith, James M'Elduff, John M'Callin, and Bryan Campbell, of Roscary, aided and assisted by Scott Monteith and James Doorish.
26	27 " -	Mary M'Namara -	Strabane -	ditto -	-- that she was found drowned in the canal near Strabane, on the morning of the 26th instant, supposed to have been thrown in by Samuel Donnelly.
27	6 October -				-- that he died on the 28th instant in said townland from inflammation of the bowels, supposed to have been poisoned by saltpetre.
28	29 September -	James Jerdan -	Dolbin -	ditto -	-- that he died from fever, and not from the blow of a stone by M'Irie.
29	12 October -				-- that he was drowned accidentally on the 8th instant in said townland.
30	2 " -	James M'Swine -	Newtown Stewart -	ditto -	-- that he died suddenly on the morning of the 21st in said townland, supposed from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs.
31	9 " -	Andrew Wilson -	Rathwarren -	ditto -	-- that he died on the 8th November, in consequence of injury inflicted on his head by Bernard M'Bride.
32	21 " -	Andrew Tullerton -	Lesanally -	ditto -	-- that she was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning the 21st instant in said townland.
33	10 November -	John Hamilton -	Killeter -	ditto -	-- that he died a natural death on the morning of the 25th November in Omagh gaol.
34	23 " -	Nancy M'Williams -	Brook-street -	ditto -	-- that she died on the night of the 9th, or the morning of the 10th, in the townland of Mullaghanna, from cold, fatigue and want of food.
35	26 " -	Robert Barns -	Omagh gaol -	ditto -	-- that said infant died at its birth on the 8th of December in the townland of Drumshanhy.
36	11 December -	Ann M'Quade -	Drumquin -	ditto -	-- that he died on the evening of the 14th instant in Omagh gaol, by the visitation of God.
37	13 " -	a male infant -	Drumraw Grave-yard -	ditto -	-- that on the morning of the 17th December 1841 he died in the gaol of Omagh, from the effects of epileptic fits.
38	15 " -	James M'Glinn -	Omagh gaol -	ditto -	-- that he perished on the night of Friday, or morning of Saturday, in said townland, from fatigue and cold.
39	18 " -	George Ewings -	- ditto -	ditto -	-- that deceased died a natural death, on the night of the 21st December, in the coach, travelling from Derry to Newtown Stewart, but jury are of opinion it was hastened by her removal from the asylum, being then in a very weak state.
39	20 " -	Patrick M'Gilley -	Cloghfin -	ditto -	
39	28 " -	Mary Barnhill -	Newtown Stewart -	ditto -	

## RECAPITULATION:—Number held in each Month.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
By Mr. Orr - - -	2	5	1	4	6	1	2	3	3	3	3	6	39
By Dr. King - - -	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	3	4	3	2	2	27

Certified by  
Joseph Orr, Coroner.

Terence J. Dolan,  
Clerk of the Crown, Co. Tyrone.

## COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME of CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	18 January -	Bridge of Clonmell -	Thomas Gamble -	inclemency of the weather.
2	20 " -	Ballygalane -	Thomas Dennehy -	found drowned.
3	9 February -	Bonathariffe -	ditto -	a fit, from drinking.
4	9 " -	Fahaflagh -	Thomas Gamble -	visitation of God.
5	17 " -	Lower Butlerstown -	ditto -	exposure to the inclemency of the weather.
6	23 " -	Reiske -	ditto -	visitation of God.
7	21 March -	Cummeen -	ditto -	- ditto.
8	24 " -	Adamstown -	ditto -	exposure to the inclemency of the weather.
9	27 " -	Whitestown -	ditto -	died from suffocation.
10	27 " -	Phair Brook -	ditto -	visitation of God.
11	27 " -	Curraghmore -	ditto -	died from suffocation.
12	28 " -	Bolindesart -	ditto -	apoplexy, from drinking ardent spirits.
13	7 April -	Ballycullane -	Thomas Dennehy -	found dead; no marks of violence.
14	7 " -	Abbeyside -	ditto -	died from suffocation on board a fishing-boat.
15	7 " -	Kilrosenty -	Thomas Gamble -	accidental death.
16	8 " -	Bonmahon -	ditto -	accidentally burnt.
17	9 May -	Villierstown -	Thomas Dennehy -	a child still-born.
18	3 " -	Churchtown -	Thomas Gamble -	excessive drinking.
19	3 " -	Villierstown -	Thomas Dennehy -	accidentally drowned.
20	11 " -	Ballyanker -	ditto -	inclemency of the weather.
21	17 " -	Bonmahon -	Thomas Gamble -	visitation of God.
22	17 " -	- ditto -	ditto -	accidentally burnt to death.
23	21 " -	Villierstown -	Thomas Dennehy -	accidental death.
24	24 " -	Ballingown -	ditto -	accidentally drowned.
25	25 " -	Ballinacourty -	ditto -	- ditto.
26	6 June -	Villierstown -	ditto -	- ditto.
27	27 " -	Scartnecrohy -	ditto -	accidentally smothered.
28	6 July -	Kilelton -	Thomas Gamble -	accidental death.
29	13 " -	Ballynagoul -	Thomas Dennehy -	visitation of God.
30	20 " -	Knockmahon -	Thomas Gamble -	accidental death.
31	18 August -	Kilmacleague -	ditto -	- ditto.
32	19 " -	Cahernaleague -	Thomas Dennehy -	visitation of God.
33	20 " -	Kill -	Thomas Gamble -	accidental death.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—*continued.*

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
34	10 September -	Bonmahon -	Thomas Gamble -	visitation of God.
35	10 " -	Cahergorriue -	Thomas Dennehy -	accidental death.
36	11 " -	Bonmahon -	Thomas Gamble -	accidentally drowned.
37	13 " -	Ballyadam -	- ditto -	a child still-born.
38	15 " -	Templemichael -	Thomas Dennehy -	accidental death.
39	21 " -	Tinhalla -	Thomas Gamble -	- ditto.
40	24 " -	Cappoquin -	Thomas Dennehy -	- ditto.
41	28 " -	Liaheen -	Thomas Gamble -	- ditto.
42	28 " -	Kincor -	- ditto -	accidentally drowned.
43	13 October -	Knockalahara -	Thomas Dennehy -	accidental death.
44	23 " -	Bonmahon -	Thomas Gamble -	- ditto.
45	27 " -	Shangana -	- ditto -	- - wounds and injuries inflicted by Walter Keane and Richard Wall.
46	7 November -	Glinard -	- - before magistrates ; vis. Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir John N. Humble, Edward Odell, Walter John Carew, and Simon Bagge.	wilful murder against persons unknown.

Waterford, 25 March 1842.

Bat. Delandre.  
Dep<sup>y</sup> Clerk Crown, County Waterford.

## CITY OF WATERFORD.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	11 January -	Waterford -	John Briscoe -	accidental death.
2	12 March -	- ditto -	- ditto -	burnt to death.
3	29 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	still-born.
4	4 April -	- ditto -	- ditto -	found drowned.
5	15 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	still-born.
6	1 May -	- ditto -	- ditto -	visitation of God.
7	25 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	accidentally drowned.
8	5 June -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
9	29 July -	- ditto -	- ditto -	suicide.
10	1 August -	- ditto -	- ditto -	death by drinking ardent spirits.
11	23 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	accidentally drowned.
12	2 September -	- ditto -	- ditto -	found drowned.
13	10 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	accidentally drowned.
14	13 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	found drowned.
15	14 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto.
16	14 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	noxious fumes of a lime-kiln.
17	16 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	accidentally drowned.
18	24 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	still-born.
19	2 October -	- ditto -	- ditto -	found drowned.

Waterford, 25 March 1842.

Bat. Delandre,  
Dep<sup>y</sup> Clerk Crown, City of Waterford.

## COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	On whom held.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	6 January -	Kinnegad -	Hugh Dickson -	Ann Hyland -	accidentally drowned.
2	7 " -	Collierstown -	- ditto -	Patrick Manny -	death from apoplexy.
3	8 " -	(not stated) -	Edward Lynch -	Edward Coughlan -	death from want and inclemency of the weather.
4	28 " -	Kilpatrick -	- - Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., James Gibbons, Esq., magis- trates.	a male child -	- - death from want of proper assistance to its mother at the time of the birth.
5	21 February -	Ratheconrath -	Hugh Dickson -	a male infant, unknown -	left exposed by some person or persons unknown.
6	22 " -	Glasson -	Edward Lynch -	James Fox -	visitation of God.
7	12 March -	Johnstown -	Hugh Dickson -	Mary Shanly -	accidentally drowned.
8	22 " -	Durnegarra -	- ditto -	Patrick Byrne -	- ditto.
9	15 April -	Robinstown -	- ditto -	Bridget Connor -	accidentally burnt.
10	11 May -	Bracklin -	- ditto -	John Cain -	death from the side of a bog-pit falling on him.
11	31 " -	Rath -	- - Gerald Dillon and Wil- liam Magill, Esqrs., magis- trates.	Patrick Cleary -	accidentally drowned.
12	2 June -	Kilrush -	Hugh Dickson -	Patrick Bennett -	visitation of God.
13	13 " -	Carlanstown -	- ditto -	John Mahon -	accidentally drowned.
14	19 " -	Clonageerath -	- ditto -	Thomas King -	- ditto.
15	25 " -	Ratrap -	- ditto -	Anne Levey -	- ditto.
16	16 July -	Killeen -	- ditto -	Michael Keough -	- ditto.
17	28 " -	Drumrancy -	- - William Magill and St. George Gray, Esqrs., magis- trates.	a female infant child -	death from suffocation.
18	3 September -	Loughanstown -	Hugh Dickson -	Michael Seery -	visitation of God.
19	27 " -	Lamancha -	- ditto -	a male infant, unknown -	still-born.
20	2 November -	Turbolstown -	- ditto -	Mary Keegan -	accidentally killed by a dray.
21	4 December -	Killucan -	- ditto -	Rose Donnellan -	visitation of God.
22	10 " -	Collierstown -	- ditto -	a female child -	- - put to death by Bridget Corrigan and Margaret Corrigan immediately after its birth.
23	17 " -	Port Lemon -	- ditto -	James M'Keon -	death from intoxication.
24	23 " -	Clonmellon -	- ditto -	Elizabeth Vaughan -	visitation of God.
25	24 " -	Mullingar -	- ditto -	a woman, unknown -	death from intoxication.

Geo. Gibbs,  
Dep<sup>y</sup> Clerk of the Crown.

## COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	2 January	Killeguey	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, Mary Byrne, died by the visitation of God.
2	25 "	Slippery Green	- ditto	- - that deceased, Margaret Neill, was accidentally burnt.
3	26 "	Gibbinpatrick	- ditto	- - that deceased, James Power, died by the visitation of God.
4	20 February	Tubberneam	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased infant's death was caused by neglect on the part of its mother.
5	25 "	Kilnahue	- ditto	- - that deceased, Samuel Godkin, was accidentally killed.
6	1 March	Ballyregan	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, William Lacey, was accidentally smothered.
7	10 "	Inch	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased, Daniel Kinchella, died by the visitation of God.
8	15 "	Bishop's Water	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, Mathew Wickam, died of apoplexy.
9	18 "	Wexford	- ditto	- - that deceased, Mary Anne Rodney, was accidentally burnt.
10	20 "	Dunsinane	- ditto	that deceased, male child, died a natural death.
11	24 "	Ballygarrett	J. T. Brownrigg	that deceased, Mary Kelly, was accidentally killed.
12	23 April	Ferrybank	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased Daniel Moore's death was caused by intoxication.
13	26 "	Ballingans	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased, Elizabeth Lawler, died by the visitation of God.
14	12 May	Coolgannons	- ditto	- - that deceased, named Long, died by the visitation of God.
15	17 "	Ballontone	- ditto	- - that deceased child was murdered by a person or persons unknown.
16	17 "	Kiltealy	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, Catherine Topham, was found drowned.
17	19 "	Kilnamanagh	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased infant was thrown into a marl-hole by some person or persons unknown.
18	28 "	Saint Edan's	- ditto	- - that deceased, Robert B. Bryan, was murdered by a person or persons unknown.
19	2 June	Clonmines	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, Patrick Neville, was murdered by a person or persons unknown.
20	14 "	Duncannon	- ditto	- - that deceased, John Duggan, was accidentally smothered.
21	15 "	Forrestalstown	- ditto	- - that deceased, Michael Leary, was accidentally killed.
22	16 "	county gaol	- ditto	that deceased, Mary Sinnott, died of apoplexy.
23	16 "	Wexford	- ditto	that deceased, Thomas Lacey, died of apoplexy.
24	19 "	Ballymore	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased, Elizabeth Redmond, died of spasmodic asthma.
25	23 "	Boderin	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, Nancy Wade, died by the visitation of God.
26	9 July	Enniscorthy	- ditto	- - that deceased, Thomas Maguire, was killed by Patrick Byrne.
27	22 "	Curraduff	- ditto	that deceased, female child, was found dead.
28	30 "	Ballyconger	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased, Mary White, died by the visitation of God.
29	12 August	Moneymough	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, James Cahill, died by the visitation of God.
30	16 "	Castlebridge	- ditto	- - that deceased, James Stafford, was accidentally killed.
31	31 "	Banogue	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased William Fitzsimons's death was caused by injuries received from some person or persons unknown.
32	3 September	Ardamine	- ditto	- - that deceased Mary White's death was caused by self-destruction.
33	25 "	Killinick	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, male child, was still-born.
34	28 "	Courtown Harbour	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased, John Lotto, was accidentally drowned.
35	30 "	Ramsgange	T. R. Hawkshaw	that deceased, male child, was still-born.
36	1 October	Saint Leonard's	- ditto	- - that deceased, Mary Fenlong, was accidentally killed.
37	7 "	Enniscorthy	- ditto	that deceased, man unknown, was suffocated.
38	14 "	Danescastle	- ditto	- - that deceased, James Nacey, died by the visitation of God.
39	23 "	Gorey	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased, Michael Fleming, died by the visitation of God.
40	29 "	Garranew	- ditto	- - that deceased child was found dead in a marl-hole.
41	31 "	Tomganmon	- ditto	- - that deceased, William Sinnott, died by the visitation of God.
42	3 November	Fethard	T. R. Hawkshaw	- - that deceased, Bridget Power, was accidentally killed.
43	6 "	Onlart	J. T. Brownrigg	- - that deceased, Joseph Bolton, was murdered by a person or persons unknown.

# 38 RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF INQUESTS HELD BY THE SEVERAL CORONERS OF

## COUNTY OF WEXFORD—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
44	8 December -	Wexford - - -	T. R. Hawkshaw -	- - that deceased, Catherine Meyler, died by the visitation of God.
45	10 „ -	Cromogue - - -	J. T. Brownrigg -	- - that deceased, Michael Kavanagh, drowned himself.
46	12 „ -	Faith, Wexford -	T. R. Hawkshaw -	- - that deceased, James Duggan, was accidentally drowned.
47	14 „ -	County gaol - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, David Cobbett, died of typhus fever.
48	18 „ -	Coolcul - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, James Bannon, was accidentally killed.
49	20 „ -	Clommore - - -	J. T. Brownrigg -	- - that deceased, John Ponder, was accidentally killed.
50	21 „ -	Willington Bridge -	T. R. Hawkshaw -	- - that deceased, John Browne, was accidentally killed.
51	24 „ -	Gorey - - -	J. T. Brownrigg -	- - that deceased, Martha Ebba, died from the effects of a burn.
52	27 „ -	Loggan - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Anthony Lee, died by the visitation of God.

### TOTAL Number of INQUESTS held in each MONTH : —

January - - - - -	3	July - - - - -	3
February - - - - -	2	August - - - - -	3
March - - - - -	6	September - - - - -	4
April - - - - -	2	October - - - - -	6
May - - - - -	5	November - - - - -	2
June - - - - -	7	December - - - - -	9

TOTAL in the year 1841 - - - 52

Ex<sup>d</sup> Wm Curtis,  
D. C. Crown.

## COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
1	4 January -	Donard - - -	Abraham Tate -	- - that deceased, infant child of Anne Henderson, died through the mismanagement and want of skill of Mary Perkins, midwife.
2	5 „ -	Wicklow - - -	Robert Hudson -	that deceased, James Tyrrell, was accidentally burnt.
3	20 „ -	Kilcoole - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, John Doran, died by the visitation of God.
4	20 „ -	Arklow - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Thomas Murphy, was accidentally drowned.
5	21 „ -	Derrybawn - - -	Abraham Tate -	- - that deceased, Catherine Doyle, was accidentally burnt.
6	25 „ -	Wicklow - - -	Robert Hudson -	- - that deceased, Michael Costello, was by accident shot.
7	1 February -	Killabeg - - -	Abraham Tate -	- - that deceased female child's death was caused by being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, by a person or persons unknown.
8	2 „ -	Rathdangan - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Hugh Keefe, died by the visitation of God.
9	7 „ -	Wicklow - - -	Robert Hudson -	that deceased, person unknown, was found drowned.
10	13 „ -	Leak Dan - - -	Abraham Tate -	- - that deceased, Mary Norton, was found drowned ; suicide.
11	21 „ -	Ballyluak - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, John Cullen, died by the visitation of God.
12	24 „ -	Lower Mullicagh -	- ditto - - -	that deceased Patrick Moilly's death was accidental.
13	3 March -	Mullinacuff - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, male infant, was drowned by a person or persons unknown.
14	11 „ -	Cloneen - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Patrick Hamilton, was accidentally killed.
15	4 April -	Tubberbeg - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, John Macky, was found dead.
16	7 „ -	Ballylion - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Mary Metkiff, was found dead.
17	8 „ -	Burgage - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased child died by the visitation of God.
18	23 „ -	Cartuaalimogue -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, John Cahill, died from the effects of a blow received on the back of his head, and given by one Andrew Quinn.
19	29 „ -	Kilquade - - -	Robert Hudson -	- - that deceased, Thomas Bradshaw, was accidentally burnt.
20	8 May -	Baltinglass - - -	Abraham Tate -	- - that deceased, William Nowlan, died from internal disease.
21	20 „ -	Greenane - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Mary Simpson, died by the visitation of God.
22	22 „ -	Rathdrum - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased, Joseph Sutton, died of apoplexy.
23	23 „ -	Ballinastocking -	- ditto - - -	that deceased girl was found drowned.
24	25 „ -	Kilcanen - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, John Roark, was found suffocated in a pool of water.
25	7 June -	Corballis - - -	Robert Hudson -	that deceased, Thomas Manning, was found drowned.
26	8 „ -	Ballinahinch - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased, Charles Lendrick, died by the visitation of God.
27	8 „ -	Tinakelly - - -	Abraham Tate -	that deceased, Michael Keogh, was found drowned.
28	18 „ -	Trooperstown - - -	- ditto - - -	that deceased Simon Kerwin's death was accidental.
29	18 „ -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased Michael Kerwin's death was accidental.
30	30 „ -	Leitrim - - -	- ditto - - -	- - that deceased Edward Fitzpatrick's death was accidental.

## COUNTY OF WICKLOW—continued.

No.	DATE.	PLACE.	NAME OF CORONER.	FINDING OF EACH INQUIRY.
31	21 July -	Ferrybank -	Robert Hudson -	-- that deceased, Thomas Hinson, was accidentally killed.
32	23 " -	Dunlavin -	Abraham Tate -	-- that deceased woman's (unknown) death was caused by intemperance.
33	27 " -	Ballistane -	- ditto -	-- that deceased Michael Madden's death was caused by having taken a quantity of soda in mistake for salts.
34	30 " -	Barncoyle -	Robert Hudson -	-- that deceased, Bryan Reilly, was accidentally killed.
35	31 " -	Castlemacadam -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, John Hindre, was accidentally killed.
36	2 August -	Arklow -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, Maria Redmond, was accidentally burnt.
37	17 " -	Yardhand -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, John Dempsey, died by the visitation of God.
38	21 " -	Carrick -	Abraham Tate -	-- that deceased child was found dead, having been deserted by a person or persons unknown.
39	23 " -	Ferrybank -	- ditto -	that deceased, Mary Kirwan, was found drowned.
40	25 " -	Ballinclare -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, Sally Keams, died by the visitation of God.
41	27 " -	Whealy Abbey -	- ditto -	that deceased child was found dead.
42	4 September -	Brocks -	Robert Hudson -	that deceased, Margaret Cullen, died of a rupture.
43	10 " -	Tower -	Abraham Tate -	that deceased, John Bryan, was accidentally killed.
44	16 " -	Farbreague -	- ditto -	that deceased, Mary Bourk, was found drowned.
45	22 " -	Bray -	Robert Hudson -	-- that deceased, Joseph Martin, was accidentally drowned.
46	22 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, Patrick Cranly, was accidentally drowned.
47	22 " -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, Valentine Cranly, was accidentally drowned.
48	24 " -	Arklow -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, person unknown, was found drowned.
49	14 October -	- ditto -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, John Kavanagh, died by the visitation of God.
50	20 " -	Rathasallagh -	Abraham Tate -	that deceased child was accidentally burnt.
51	26 " -	Croneawinna -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, Thomas Jackson, died by the visitation of God.
52	29 " -	Baltinglass -	- ditto -	that deceased Michael Toole's death was accidental.
53	3 November -	Rathdufmore -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, Bridget Daly, was accidentally burnt.
54	8 " -	Templeraíney -	Robert Hudson -	-- that deceased, William Loughlin, died by the visitation of God.
55	13 " -	Wreland -	Abraham Tate -	that deceased, Robert Ellice, was found drowned.
56	7 December -	- ditto -	- ditto -	that deceased was accidentally burnt.
57	8 " -	Donard -	- ditto -	-- that deceased Thomas Whittle's death was caused by intemperance.
58	9 " -	Arday -	Robert Hudson -	-- that deceased, Thomas Leeson, was accidentally drowned.
59	15 " -	Baltiboys -	Abraham Tate -	-- that deceased, Mary Clarke, was accidentally burnt.
60	17 " -	Killonure -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, Mary Murphy, died by the visitation of God.
61	24 " -	Fryanstown -	- ditto -	-- that deceased, Maurice Whelan, was accidentally killed.
62	29 " -	Blessington -	- ditto -	-- that deceased George Smith's death was accidental.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF INQUESTS held in each MONTH :—

January -	-	-	-	-	-	6	July -	-	-	-	-	-	5
February -	-	-	-	-	-	6	August -	-	-	-	-	-	6
March -	-	-	-	-	-	2	September -	-	-	-	-	-	7
April -	-	-	-	-	-	5	October -	-	-	-	-	-	4
May -	-	-	-	-	-	5	November -	-	-	-	-	-	3
June -	-	-	-	-	-	6	December -	-	-	-	-	-	7

TOTAL for the year 1841 - - 62

W<sup>m</sup> Curtis,  
D. C. Crowl.

**CORONERS' INQUESTS (IRELAND).**

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A RETURN of the Number of Inquests held by the several CORONERS of the Counties and Counties of Cities in *Ireland*, in each Month, during the Year 1841; specifying the Date, Place, Name of Coroner before whom held, and Finding of each Inquiry.

(*Mr. Grogan.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
25 April 1842.*

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## DUBLIN COAL METERS.

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 2 May 1842;—for,

COPY of a MINUTE or MEMORANDUM made by the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS in 1825 or 1826, fixing or settling the Rate of Remuneration to be allowed to the *Dublin* COAL-METERS for the Performance of the Duties required by the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 107, s. 111; together with a COPY of the COAL WARRANT executed and committed by the Officers of Customs to the Coal-meters, for their Guidance in the Discharge of their Duties, as prescribed by the Board of Customs under said Act.

RETURN of the Number of TONS or CHALDRONS of COALS, CULM or CINDERS, meted or weighed, and duly certified by the *Dublin* Coal-meters to the Officers of Customs, at *Dublin*, from the 5th day of July 1825 to the 23d day of August 1831; stating whether the Duty on the Coals could have been duly levied without the Coal-meters' Certificate, and the Coal Ship cleared out by the Officers of Customs without such Certificate or not.

COPIES of APPLICATIONS made by the GUILD of MERCHANTS, *Dublin*, the COAL-METERS of *Dublin*, or any Person or Persons, to the Lords of the Treasury or Boards of Customs, from the Year 1825 to the Year 1838 inclusive, claiming Payment of the Sum of £.2,584. 13. 8. for the Metage of Coals, from the 5th day of January 1826 to the 1st day of March 1831.

COPIES of all ORDERS issued by the BOARD of CUSTOMS for the Government of the Conduct of the COAL-METERS, and the Answers or Communications made by the Lords of the Treasury or Board of Customs to the respective Applications made for obtaining Payment of the Money so remaining due and unpaid, for the Duties or Services performed by the *Dublin* Coal-meters, to the Board of Customs, from the 5th day of July 1825 to the 23d day of August 1831.

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Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }  
5 May 1842.

G. CLERK.

(*Mr. Grogan.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
13 May 1842.

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## DUBLIN COAL METERS.

COPY MINUTE of the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS, Ireland.

29 December 1825.

THE Board took into consideration a report of the Surveyor-General, in return to their special order of the 21st instant, directing him, with reference to their order of the same date, on an application from the masters of colliers trading to the Port of Dublin, apprising them that, for the reasons therein stated, they (the Commissioners) were of opinion that it would not be expedient to prescribe by any order the manner in which the quantity of coals to be charged with the duties should be ascertained; and also, with reference to the different modes pursued at the several ports in Ireland in the discharge of coals, as stated in the returns to the Board's general order of inquiry on that subject, to suggest for the Board's consideration such general directions as might appear to him most expedient to be adopted for the collection of the duties on coals from and after the 5th January next, under the provisions of the Act of 6 Geo. 4, c. 107; and thereupon ordered,—

That until the average weight of an imperial standard bushel (the measure directed to be hereafter used for coals by Act of the 4th Geo. 4, c. 47) of each of the various sorts of coals can be ascertained by actual experiment, and until it shall have been determined on by the several interests connected with the coal trade in Ireland whether that article shall be sold by weight or measure, the quantity for duty to be computed in the mode at present observed; and, in conformity with the arrangement agreed upon with the Guild of Merchants in Dublin, as signified by Messrs. Allens' (clerks of the Guild) letter of the 23d inst., in return to the Board's Secretary's letter of the 17th preceding, that the following regulations be observed in this port until further orders; viz.—

That the form of Coal Warrant, as modified by the Surveyor-General, a specimen of which, (marked A.), is hereunto annexed, be adopted in future, instead of the present form of Coal Warrant:

That this document be, in the first instance, sent from the Collector's office to the Coast-waiter, who is to enter the same in the coal-book, and sign his name thereon, and then deliver the warrant to the parties concerned, in order to be conveyed to the Meter, in whose possession it is to remain until the cargo shall have been discharged, when the Meter is to grant a certificate of the quantity delivered, addressed to the Collector, to be countersigned by the Inspector of Coal-meters, in proof of his having examined and compared the quantity with the detailed account of delivery returned to that officer by the Coal-meter; which certificate the Meter is to deliver over to the Coast-waiter, in order that it may be examined, and the number of tons computed for duty by that officer, by whom it is to be forwarded to the Collector, who is, with the privity of the Comptroller, to receive the duty on the port quantity.

Also ordered,—That the Coast-waiters do visit such vessels, during the discharge, as often as their duties will permit, check the drafts or measures, and ascertain that the beams, measures, &c., which may be in use, are correct; and that they do inspect and sign the book in which the Meter keeps the tally of the discharge, reporting any irregularity or other circumstances which he may discover fit for the Board's cognizance.

And copy of this Minute is to be delivered to the Surveyor-General, Collector and Comptroller, Examiner of Customs, Landing-surveyors and Coast-waiters in this port, for their information and government, so far as they may be respectively concerned.

31 December.

(signed) Geo. Jones.

## COPY of COAL WARRANT.

(A.)

Port of \_\_\_\_\_

In the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

Quarter. } \_\_\_\_\_ Master.  
No. }

from \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of Coals, per Cocket, dated \_\_\_\_\_

The duty for \_\_\_\_\_ Tons

of Coals, amounting to \_\_\_\_\_

£. . . \_\_\_\_\_

being paid, you may permit that quantity to be unladen \_\_\_\_\_

Custom House, dated \_\_\_\_\_ 182

Collector.

Comptroller.

Coast-waiter \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby

# RETURNS: REMUNERATION TO DUBLIN COAL METERS.

3

I hereby certify to the Collector of Customs at the Port of \_\_\_\_\_  
 That I have delivered from on board the \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ship \_\_\_\_\_ Master,  
 from \_\_\_\_\_  
 Measures or Draughts, containing each \_\_\_\_\_  
 of \_\_\_\_\_ Coals.

Sworn Meter.  
 Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 182  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Inspector's Signature.

Port of \_\_\_\_\_  
 By the Meter's account there have been discharged from on board the Ship  
 \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Measures or Draughts  
 Cwt. qrs. lbs.  
 of Coals, which, at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ for each measure,  
 make \_\_\_\_\_ Tons. Cwt. qrs. lbs.

The Prime entry within, being for \_\_\_\_\_  
 Leaves for the Post entry \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Coast-waiter.

## PORT OF DUBLIN.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of COALS on which the Customs Duty was received according to the Certificate of the Coal-meters, between 5th January 1826\* and 1st March 1831,

QUANTITY.		Rate per Chaldron.	Amount.		
Tons.	Chaldrons, at 30 Cwt. per Chaldron.				
		d.	£.	s.	d.
1,500,227	1,000,151 - - - - -	1	2,083	12	11½

\* The Act of 6 Geo. 4, c. 107, dated 5th July 1825, did not come into operation until 5th January 1826, and ceased on 1st March 1831. The duty could not have been duly levied without the Coal-meter's certificate (countersigned by the Inspector of Coal-meters), and the coal-ship was not cleared out without such certificate.

Sir,  
 56, Camden-street, 6 February 1827.  
 We are directed by the Masters, Wardens and Coal Committee of the Guild of Merchants to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, wherein it is required, for the purpose of making the Guild's Coal-meters' establishment conformably to the practice in London, that their principal Coal-meters should attend the Commissioners of Customs, in order to be sworn in as meters for the service of the revenue.  
 And we are ordered, in reply thereto, to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that it forms a material part of such arrangement in London, that the principal Coal-meters are allowed by the Commissioners there a halfpenny per ton for preparing and certifying the returns of the actual discharge of coals for the service of the Customs, which allowance is always paid into the City's Chamber, and out of it those principal Coal-meters are paid their salaries. - And therefore the Coal Committee beg leave to suggest, that as the Guild of Merchants in Dublin stand, in this respect, in the same situation as the Corporation of London, a like allowance should be made here, and lodged by the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Masters and Wardens of the Guild, in order that, out of the same, the principal Coal-meters, Messrs. Richard Oulton and Charles Oulton, may receive their salaries.

4 RETURNS RELATING TO REMUNERATION TO DUBLIN COAL

If the Commissioners will be so good as to consent to the foregoing arrangement, the Committee will direct those two principal Coal-meters to attend the Commissioners, and take before them the oath formerly transmitted to the Guild, only altered as in the copy thereof herewith returned; and this alteration the Committee have been induced to make solely with the view of preserving unimpaired the rights of the Guild of Merchants.

We have, &c.

C. J. Allan MacLean, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) T. & J. Allen,  
Clerks of Guild of Merchants.

COPY of OATH referred to in the foregoing.

I, A. B., do swear to be true and faithful in the execution, to the best of my knowledge and power, of the trust committed to my charge and inspection, as one of the Coal-meters of the port of Dublin, appointed by the Guild of Merchants of the City of Dublin; and that I will not require, take or receive any fee, perquisite, gratuity or reward, whether pecuniary or of any sort or description whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any service, act, duty, matter or thing done or performed, or to be done or performed, in the execution or discharge of any of the duties of my office or employment, on any account whatever, other than the usual established wages of 6d. per ton, as authorized by the said Guild of Merchants.

So help me God.

COPY of further LETTER from Messrs. Allen.

Sir,

56, Camden-street, 6 April 1827.

WE are directed by the Masters, Wardens and Coal Committee of the Guild of Merchants, in reply to your letters of the 1st and 27th ultimo, relative to the oath which the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs require to be taken by the Guild's principal Coal-meters, to refer you to our letter of the 6th of February last on this subject, and to request from the Commissioners of Customs the favour of their answer as to the several circumstances stated in that letter.

We have, &c.

C. J. Allan MacLean, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) T. & J. Allen,  
Clerks of Guild Merchants.

COPY of LETTER from the Secretary of the Local Board in Ireland to Messrs. Allen, in reply to the above Letters.

Gentlemen,

Custom House, Dublin, 9 April 1827.

HAVING laid before the Commissioners of Customs your letter of the 6th instant, requesting an answer to yours of the 6th February last, on the subject of the oath which they require to be taken by the principal Coal-meters to the Guild of Merchants;

I have it in command to acquaint you, for the information of the Guild, that the Board will pay their Meters at the same rate as in London, namely, one halfpenny per chaldron, and that this allowance will be paid in the same manner as in that port; and I am to request a reply to my letter of the 1st ultimo as soon as convenient.

I am, &c.

Messrs. T. & J. Allen.

(signed) C. J. Allan MacLean.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS of his Majesty's TREASURY.

The MEMORIAL of the Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Guild of Merchants, Dublin,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT this Guild, in whom the right of the metage of coals in this city was vested by prescription, confirmed by royal charter, and recognized by several statutes, similar to the custom in London, on the 18th February last sent forward a Memorial to Parliament, praying that in case of passing the Act then in progress for discontinuing its Coal-meters' establishment, compensation would be allowed the Meters, as well as to the funds of the Guild, for the loss which that part of its income arising on the elections of Coal-meters would sustain thereby.

That the Legislature, on discontinuing the Coal-meters in England, having amply compensated the funds of the Corporation of London for its loss, and having also been pleased to allow compensation to the parties in Dublin who are sufferers on this account, this Guild is naturally led to expect a like proportionable consideration; but having observed no mention

mention thereof in a list for compensation printed and sent along with copies of said Act, the Guild feels it necessary respectfully to repeat the request, that some reasonable yearly allowance may be granted to compensate the funds of the Guild for its loss, out of which funds, be pleased to observe, that none of the members receive any portion, as the same are applied entirely in paying the expenses of its hall, and the different officers attending thereon; and also a request that Messrs. Timothy and John Allen, secretaries of the Coal Committee, be compensated for their loss of 75*l.* per annum.

9 August 1832.

(L. S.)

*John Jenkin Butler,*  
Senior Master.

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 21 August 1832.

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury your Memorial, praying that some yearly allowance may be granted to compensate the funds of the Guild of Merchants of Dublin for its loss on the repeal of the coal duties, and that the secretaries of the Coal Committee be compensated for their loss of 75*l.* per annum, I am commanded by their Lordships to inform you, that the Legislature has made provision for the compensation of the Meters only, and therefore My Lords have not any means or authority to comply with your request.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Stewart.*

The Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the  
Guild of Merchants, Dublin.

Sir,

Merchants' Hall, 10 June 1833.

WE are directed by the Masters and Wardens of the Guild of Merchants, Dublin, to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners of Customs, that this Guild, in the year 1825, having in their service an establishment of 80 Coal-meters for the measurement of coals in the port of Dublin, by virtue of an ancient prescriptive and chartered right, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, similar to the Meters' establishment under the Corporation of London, a Customs Regulation Bill was passed in that year, giving power to the Commissioners of Customs to appoint Meters for the service of the revenue; but the Commissioners of Customs in Dublin, instead of burthening the revenue with the very heavy expense of appointing new Meters, availed themselves of the Guild's establishment, as was the practice in the port of London; and accordingly the proper certificates of the exact discharge of every coal vessel in the port of Dublin was regularly returned by the guild to the Commissioners, and received by them from that period.

In consequence whereof, the Guild conceiving that they became entitled for those services to the same allowance as had been always paid in the like case to the Corporation of London, the Guild accordingly, by their letter of the 6th February 1827, required from the Commissioners that, as in London, an allowance of one halfpenny per ton should be made here, and lodged by the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Masters and Wardens of the Guild. In reply to which letter, the Commissioners, by their answer, dated 9th April 1827, undertook to give for such services the same rate as in London, namely, one halfpenny per chaldron, and that this allowance would be paid in the same manner as in that port.

The Guild of Merchants having faithfully performed their part of said agreement by a vigilant attention to the accuracy of the metage and by regularity, sending such certified returns to the Commissioners from the 5th of July 1825, when said Customs Regulation commenced, to the 23d of August 1831, when the Crown duty on coals was repealed, have now to request that the Commissioners of Customs will, according to said undertaking of the Board in Ireland, make an order for payment of said allowance of one halfpenny per chaldron on all the coals so meted and certified by the Guild's establishment during that period, being 1,240,648 chaldrons, which, at said rate, amounts in the whole to the sum of 2,584*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, to the Masters and Wardens of this Guild.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. & J. Allen,*  
Clerks of Guild of Merchants.

Chas. A. Scovell, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,  
Custom-house, London.

To the Honourable the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS.

The MEMORIAL of *Richard Oulton* and *Charles Oulton*, Principals of the Coal-meters' Establishment of the City of *Dublin*,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists having been informed an application is now before your Honourable Board from the Guild of Merchants of this city for a sum of money created by a duty of one halfpenny per ton on coals from the 5th of January 1826 to the 21st of March 1831,

take leave most respectfully to submit to you, that the Guild of Merchants are in no manner entitled to receive same, as it was intended to have been given to your Memorialists as a remuneration for the duty performed by them, as principals of the Coal-meters' establishment in the collection of the duty on coals.

That in the year 1814, in consequence of frauds being practised on the revenue by masters of coal vessels, an application was made, by direction of the Commissioners of Customs, to the principals of the Coal-meters' establishment (one of whom, your Memorialist, Richard Oulton, was at that period, and, subsequently, your other Memorialist, Charles Oulton), for returns of the amount of tonnage discharged out of each coal vessel, which were regularly made each day by your Memorialists from that period until the 5th of January 1826, when the Act of 6 Geo. 4, c. 107, came into operation.

That on or about the period the said 6 Geo. 4, c. 107, came into operation, communications were made from the Commissioners of Customs at this port to your Memorialists, and also to the Guild of Merchants, relative to carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act for the collection of the duty on coals; and it was finally agreed on, that your Memorialists should continue to examine into the tallied accounts of the Coal-meters during the discharge of the several vessels under their inspection, and to countersign the Meters' certificates of the discharge. No vessel would be cleared out without this certificate having been countersigned by either of your Memorialists, and lodged by them in the proper office in the Custom-house.

That the principal Coal-meters in London received an allowance of one halfpenny per chaldron for performing this duty, and that a similar remuneration was promised to your Memorialists, but which they have never received.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly hope, as they have faithfully discharged their duty to the revenue in the collection of the duties on coals (in proof of which they humbly refer your Honourable Board to the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at this port), that your Honourable Board may be pleased to consider them entitled to receive the aforesaid remuneration of one halfpenny per ton.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

2, Hume-street, 16 July 1833.

*Richard Oulton.  
Charles Oulton.*

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COPY of MEMORIAL of Messrs. *Richard and Charles Oulton.*

To the Honourable the COMMISSIONERS of his Majesty's CUSTOMS.

The MEMORIAL of *Richard Oulton and Charles Oulton,*

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT the Memorial which they had the honour of transmitting to you on the 16th July, having been referred to the officers of the Customs at this port for report, caused a communication to be made from them to your Memorialists for documents explanatory of the claims therein set forth.

That your Memorialists, in compliance with their commands, did, on the 27th instant, furnish them with the required information (so far as within their power), and also availed themselves of that opportunity of entering more fully into the extent of their services to the revenue than had been set forth in their former Memorial.

That your Memorialists take the liberty of transmitting herewith a copy of that communication, and entreat your attention thereto, and pray,

That your Honourable Board will take their claims into your favourable consideration, with a view of granting to them, for their long and valuable services to the revenue, from the year 1814 to 1831, remuneration at the rate of one halfpenny per chaldron, being the rate referred to in Mr. MacLean's letter of 9th April 1827, addressed to the clerks of the Guild of Merchants.

*Richard Oulton,  
Charles Oulton,*

2, Hume-street, Dublin,  
30 July 1833.

Inspectors and Principals of the Coal-meters'  
Establishment at the Port of Dublin.

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COPY of Enclosure referred to in the foregoing.

Gentlemen,

2, Hume-street, 27 July 1833.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, requiring us to furnish you with copies of all communications made to us by the late local Board of Customs in Ireland, relative to carrying into effect the provisions of 6 Geo. 4, c. 107. These communications, official and demi-official, as also many others relating to the duties and [discharge of coals, between the years 1814 and 1831, the period at which our services to the revenue were rendered, were very numerous; but never deeming that we should ever, after the immediate object of them ceased, be called upon to furnish copies of them, we had not attended to their preservation, and at the time of the breaking up of our establishment a great portion of them were destroyed; but, in conformity with your desire, we herewith transmit copies of many still remaining in our possession, which, with our own personal knowledge of our services, we trust may be deemed satisfactory in support of our Memorial.

On

On a re-perusal of that Memorial, we regret that it went less fully into our case than we could have desired; and now, while complying with your commands, we at the same time take leave to submit to you somewhat more at large the grounds upon which we respectfully found our claims for those services by which his Majesty's revenue has been so considerably augmented.

About the year 1814 the amount of duty on coals imported into Dublin having greatly decreased, the late Mr. Smyth King, our intimate friend and relative, one of the then Commissioners of Customs in Ireland, being most anxious to discover and detect the frauds then practised, had a confidential conversation with us on the subject, the result of which was, that a return of the tonnage of certain vessels, as entered in our books, was furnished him; by which it appeared that in each of the instances frauds to a considerable extent had been committed on the revenue, to prevent a recurrence of which, a return of the discharge of the several coal vessels, in their order of clearance, was obtained from our office at stated intervals, and the utility of the practice became so manifest, that a daily return was required by the Board, and an intimation thereof forwarded to our office.

This desire was immediately complied with, and with so great advantage, that on the 14th March 1820 Mr. Hamerton, the then *jerquer*, communicated to us that these returns were the only check the revenue had on the discharge of coal vessels; and that by means thereof there was in one month (from 3d January to 3d February) in that year an increase of duty to the amount of 794*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* more than could be ascertained by the Customs department, being an average of an increase of 9,429*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

Those daily returns (one of which is sent herewith) continued uninterruptedly from the year 1815 to the year 1822, when an additional mode was sanctioned by the Commissioners, namely, that each landing order to the captains of coal vessels should be endorsed by us, and that we should certify thereon the quantity of coals discharged, for the purpose of enabling the revenue to ascertain the amount of duty payable prior to the issuing clearance orders to such captains; thus requiring almost hourly certificates of this description from our office, besides the daily returns; one of them accompanies this. This last mode continued until the latter end of the year 1824.

In the year 1824, and until December 1825, we were required, in addition to these certificates, and in lieu of the daily returns above mentioned, to keep pass-books (furnished us by the Custom-house) for the use of the officers of Customs, containing the name of each coal vessel and master, the port from whence laden, the number of measures discharged, with the date of the discharge. One of these pass-books, which were repeatedly every day sent to and from our office, can be produced, if required.

In December 1825, the 6 Geo. 4, c. 107, being about to come into operation, Mr. Allan MacLean, the then Secretary of the Board of Customs, sent for us, by direction of the Board, to consult with us as to the best mode of our co-operating with the officers of the Customs to carry into effect the provisions of the Legislature. Moreover, a new form of warrant and certificate to ascertain the duty on coals having become necessary under the Act, our assistance was also required and obtained by Mr. Davis, the Acting Surveyor-General, in drawing up same, which was submitted to and approved of by the Board, by their Minute of the 29th December 1825, whereby we were required to countersign same (*see Note at the end*), and certify the actual discharge. These warrants were afterwards directed to be transmitted each day to our office, and a messenger of the Customs was employed for that purpose, but he was subsequently discontinued, and they were forwarded by our own messengers, in compliance with the desire of the officers of Customs, which required, not only frequent, but constant communication; and this continued until the abolition of all duties upon coals.

The efficacy and strictness with which we thus prevented frauds on the revenue caused much annoyance to many of the coal captains and others, who, as a means of bringing our office into disrepute with the Board of Customs, adopted, among other schemes, a plan of sending petitions to the Board, sometimes requiring, sometimes complaining of the want of, a Meter. In many instances these petitions were sent immediately on the captains paying their duty, and before a Meter could by any possibility have been appointed; in others, the Meters had actually been appointed and were at the very time employed in superintending the discharge. All these petitions the Board was pleased at once to transmit to our office, and they met with immediate attention. They were exceedingly numerous, as appears from abstracts from them entered in our diary, which can at any time be produced. One of these petitions (No. 5 A.), with the Board's reference to us, and our answer to which, we take leave particularly to direct your attention, is herewith forwarded. The above are put forward as part of the almost innumerable communications between the Board, their officers, and us, to which we were obliged to add our daily personal attendance at the Custom-house, on some occasions three or four times in a day, for the same object.

Nor was the forwarding of petitions of this class the only mark of confidence reposed in us by the Commissioners; for when the Postmaster-general (28th August 1826) petitioned the Commissioners to make arrangements to have the delivery of coals from the colliers at Kingstown, into the steam-packets, superintended, from time to time, until stores could be built, the Commissioners were pleased to refer the matter directly to us, for the purpose of having the Postmaster's wishes carried into effect.

And on the 6th November, in the same year, an application was made to the Commissioners by Mr. Murphy, a broker, to permit Tyson, master of the *Rock of Whitehaven*, to clear out, on his verifying on oath before the Collector the discharge of the vessel, but which was refused (the object to get rid of our efficient check being apparent); the landing surveyor, Mr. Dowling, wrote to us to furnish the certificate in the customary manner.

Under all these circumstances of the case, the time, labour, fidelity and zeal which we for so long a period have devoted to the interests of the revenue, by which so great and so valuable services have been effected, we trust that through your report the Government will be pleased to consider that we amply merit the remuneration sought for by our Memorial, the more particularly as Mr. MacLean, by letter, dated 9th April 1827, to Messrs. T. and J. Allen, clerks of the Guild of Merchants, stated that he had it in command to inform the Guild, that the Board would pay us at the same rate as the principal Meters were paid in London for similar services, namely, one halfpenny per chaldron; thus evidencing that our services were most important and deserving of recompense; and which, although that recompense has not yet been awarded us, we nevertheless faithfully performed, to the period of the abolition of all duties upon coals.

We have, &c.

The Collector and Comptroller  
of the Customs.

(signed) *Richard Oulton.*  
*Charles Oulton.*

*N.B.*—The Inspectors, during the discharge of the several coal vessels, checked the tallies kept by each Coal-meter, and they were directed by the Board of Customs to countersign the certificate of the discharge, as proof to the Collector of its correctness. No certificate could be received by the Collector without the signature of either of the Inspectors.

COPY OF APPLICATION of Messrs. *Richard* and *Charles Oulton.*

Honourable Sirs,

2, Hume-street, Dublin, 26 Sept. 1833.

HAVING had a communication from the Collector and Comptroller of Customs in Dublin, relative to the subject of our Memorials to your Honourable Board (bearing date the 16th and 27th of July last), we have the honour of transmitting herewith, for your information, a copy of our answer thereto, which, under all the circumstances of the case, we hope may in every respect be considered satisfactory, and enable you to come to a favourable decision on our just claims for remuneration for the very important services rendered to the revenue (and which had been undertaken and continued by us at the instance and by the request of the officers of Customs for the time being), from the year 1814 to the year 1831, a period of more than 16 years, by which it was augmented in that time to upwards of 150,000 *l.* more than could possibly have been effected by any means in the power of the officers of Customs to adopt, other than through us and by our unceasing exertions.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Oulton.*  
*Charles Oulton.*

The Hon. Commissioners of Customs.

COPY of Enclosure referred to in the foregoing.

Gentlemen,

2, Hume-street, 25 Sept. 1833.

WITH respect to your communication of the 23d instant, requiring an early conference with you on the subject of our claim for services performed for the revenue, as set forth in our Memorials to the Commissioners of Customs on the 16th and 27th of July last; and it appearing from the interview we had the honour of having with you relative thereto, that you wish to learn, for the information of the Commissioners, whether we had taken the oath stated to be required by them for the security of the revenue, by their letter bearing date the 25th of September 1827;

We beg leave to reply, that no such intimation on the part of the Commissioners had ever been notified to us by them or by the Guild of Merchants, or we should have been most happy to have complied with their desire; and from a communication we have had with a member of the Coal Committee, we have been assured that the form of oath to be required from us, as recommended by the Commissioners (London) to the Local Board in Dublin by their letter of the 25th of September 1827 (and which for the first time we were made acquainted with on yesterday) had never been intimated to the Guild of Merchants. This omission, however, was practically of no disadvantage to the revenue, inasmuch as the returns were always made by us to the Custom-house with the most scrupulous accuracy and regularity.

The mere wish of the Commissioners would have been to us equal to a command, to which no possible objection could have arisen, even if it had been at variance with that of the Guild of Merchants, inasmuch as the latter had no power over us beyond the performance of the duty to which we were elected for life, namely, of appointing and regulating Coal-meters to the superintendence of the discharge of coals imported into Dublin and its vicinity; nor was it in their power to impose on us any other or additional duty, however trifling, without our concurrence.

But we should hope that the inadvertence of this intimation not having been conveyed to us, could not by any means prejudice our just claims upon the revenue for our great and most important services from the year 1814 to the year 1831, a period of upwards of 16 years, by which the revenue was benefited to the amount of more than 150,000 *l.*, being on an average of 794 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.* per month more than could possibly be ascertained by returns made by captains of coal vessels to the Custom-house, or by any other check the

revenue

revenue had on the discharge of coals, as certified by Mr. Hamerton, late *jerquer* in that department. *Vide* our letter to you on the 27th day of July last.

And, in conclusion, we beg leave to remind you, that during all that period you and your predecessors have ever found us most zealous in discharge of the duty imposed on us by the Commissioners; that our services were always and at all times at your disposal, and our books open to your inspection; so that even had an oath been administered to us for the due discharge of that duty, and for the protection of the revenue from fraud (and which oath had never been required from us), our services could not have been more efficient, zealous and faithful than you have ever experienced them.

The Collector and Comptroller  
of the Customs.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *Richard Oulton.*  
*Charles Oulton.*

Gentlemen,

2, Hume-street, Dublin, 24 October 1833.

HAVING learned that Mr. Allen, clerk of the Guild of Merchants, has lately received from your Honourable Board, in reply to an application from him, an answer that the claim preferred on behalf of the Guild of Merchants for remuneration (as is supposed for the important services rendered by us to the revenue) was still under your consideration, and a rumour (with what truth for its foundation we know not) having become prevalent, that such remuneration, when awarded, might possibly be paid into the hands of the Guild for our benefit;

We take leave humbly to remind your Honourable Board, that those services were commenced by us many years since, at the instance of our friend and relative, the late Mr. Smyth King, one of the then Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in Ireland, who at the same time declared to us, that if our services to the revenue were found beneficial, he had no doubt but that we should be adequately rewarded by the Government; that we performed those services for more than 16 years consecutively, by the desire and at the request of the several officers of Customs for the time being, without consulting with or deeming it necessary to obtain the sanction of the Guild of Merchants, who never did nor had any power to require our interference for the interests of the revenue, being altogether an extra duty, apart from that appertaining to the office to which we were elected, and in which alone the Guild had any power or control over us. In fact, our election (which was for life) only was vested in their hands in the manner that the election of the recorder and similar officers is in the corporation at large. Even our fees and emoluments were regulated under Act of Parliament by a totally different body, and payable not by or through the Guild (from whom we never derived any salary or emolument whatever), but by the Coal-meters and masters of coal vessels, directly to ourselves; that our application is distinct, separate from, and in no way connected with that which we conjecture to be the claim put forward on behalf of the Guild of Merchants, and which was made not with any intention whatever of rendering us an act of justice for our services, but solely and entirely for their own benefit, and to put whatever sum they might be able to obtain from the Government into their own pockets; and we beg permission to add (but with the greatest reluctance and regret we now feel ourselves under the necessity of doing so) that the Guild of Merchants at this moment is a corporation very much in debt, so much so as to be unable to meet even the costs which they owe their law agent, independently of mortgages affecting them; and relying on the unimportance of the property still remaining in their hands, and its being out of the reach of legal proceedings, they have, in pursuance with their counsel's advice, declined to obey any writ from the courts of either law or equity, their appearance as a corporation being in consequence incapable of being enforced; so that if your Honourable Board, in justice to our claims, should be pleased to award us a compensation for our services, and order the same to be paid into the hands of the Guild for that purpose, we could derive no benefit whatever from your good intentions, being deprived of any means of compelling the Guild to act towards us agreeably to such your intentions, and the justice of the case.

We therefore entreat most humbly and earnestly to impress upon your consideration, that the remuneration which we seek from the Government through your Honourable Board for our long and valuable services to the revenue, by which it has been benefited to the amount of upwards of 150,000*L.*, should be paid to ourselves, and not to the Guild of Merchants (who had nothing whatever, directly or indirectly, to do with these services), lest it should be diverted from being applied to our benefit, and thereby frustrate your good intentions, which we have every reason in justice to hope will be favourable to,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

The Honourable the Commissioners of Customs,  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Richard Oulton.*  
*Charles Oulton.*



Honourable Sirs,

2, Hume-street, 2 November 1833.

WE feel ourselves bound to apologize for so frequently trespassing upon your most valuable time, but the importance to us of our interests at stake, and the exertions which we understand are being made by parties who have no foundation in justice for their intervention, to deprive us of those interests, may in some degree excuse our importunity; the more so as we have had no opportunity of knowing the exact grounds upon which claims hostile to ours have been put forward; but having acquired our information by piecemeal, we have been compelled to meet it in the same manner, and thus to intrude ourselves upon your attention with a frequency, which otherwise, even for our own sakes, we would carefully have avoided.

In our last we alluded to a rumour that the remuneration to us for our services might by possibility be paid into the hands of the Guild of Merchants for our benefit; but what could have given rise to the rumour we cannot imagine, unless it proceeded from an idea to assimilate the mode of remunerating us to that which was adopted with respect to the principal meters in London; but those who may have thought that there ought to have been an assimilation must have been unacquainted with the nature of the two establishments. In London the entire of the revenue arising from the metage of coals is paid into the hands of the corporation; here the Guild of Merchants never received a farthing from that source; there the principal Meters were paid by the corporation out of that revenue; here no revenue of the kind ever existed, nor did the Guild of Merchants ever pay us any salary, fee or emolument whatsoever, our income having been derived solely and entirely from fees from masters of coal vessels and from Coal-meters, paid directly to ourselves, as regulated by a totally different body from the Guild (namely, the Lord Mayor, Recorder and board of Aldermen), under Act of Parliament (1 Geo. 3, c. 10, s. 6, Irish). In London the whole amount of compensation to the Meters for loss of situation, agreeably to a late statute, is paid into the hands of the corporation; here the compensation (under 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 90) is paid directly to the Meters through the officers of Customs. In short, the Guild of Merchants never received any emolument by tax, fees or otherwise from the importation of coals into Dublin, and consequently never paid or remunerated any officers of the Coal-meters' establishment. So that the two cases, *i. e.* the practice of the port of London and that of the port of Dublin, with respect to Meters, hold no analogy, but are altogether different.

In our letter of the 24th October, and preceding letters, we stated the manner in which our services to the revenue commenced, so long since as the year 1814, namely, through the late Mr. Smyth King, one of the then Commissioners of Customs for Ireland; that we continued these services for more than 16 years consecutively, at the instance of the several officers of Customs for the time being; and that they were performed without our consulting with or deeming it necessary to obtain the sanction of the Guild of Merchants, being altogether an extra duty, apart from that appertaining to the office to which we were elected. We also alluded to the present embarrassed state of the finances of the Guild of Merchants, that they are unable to meet any demands upon them, and refuse to obey any process from the courts of either law or equity, which, as a corporation, they may do with impunity; and have within the last few months resorted, for that purpose, even to nailing their forms and tables to the floor of their hall. This is a circumstance publicly known to every one who resorts to their meetings; and from hence, as well as from their mode of conducting business, may be seen the utter hopelessness of our ever getting a farthing out of their hands, in case your Honourable Board should entrust them with the remuneration which we seek for our long and valuable services to the revenue, with which, we beg to repeat, the Guild had nothing whatever to do, but which were performed solely by ourselves personally, and by communications through our office alone with the officers of Customs.

The Guild of Merchants have lately been required to furnish to the officers of Customs the names of the several persons who have served the office of Master of the Guild for the last few years; which has occasioned a belief that there exists an intention of paying the amount of our claims into their hands for our use. If there be the slightest foundation for that apprehension, we respectfully entreat of your Honourable Board to consider that each of them was elected to that office for one year only; and that they are altogether out of the reach or control of the Guild or of us; and that there is no man of prudence who would not have reason to regret that his money should be placed under their protection. In short, from various circumstances and from our long experience, we would consider it as hopeless an undertaking for us to look to them for the money, as it would be to obtain it from the Guild.

Under all the circumstances, and trusting that your Honourable Board is quite convinced of the danger and inexpediency of placing the money which may be intended for us in the hands of the Guild, or the Masters of the Guild of Merchants, we entreat, most humbly and earnestly, that such remuneration may be paid to ourselves through the officers of Customs, from whom we receive our annuity for our loss of situation.

We have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Rich<sup>d</sup> Oulton.*  
*Charles Oulton.*The Hon. the Commissioners of Customs,  
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—Should the Guild of Merchants consider that they have claims on your Honourable Board or on the Government, other than that for the services which we have rendered, we can have no possible objection thereto; but when they were submitted to Government through Mr. Spring Rice, and also to Parliament by petition, pending the passing of the Act of the 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 90, they were rejected by both.

COPY

## COPY of BOARD'S ORDER on the foregoing.

Gentlemen,

Custom-house, London, 12 November 1833.

HAVING considered your reports of the 2d, 11th and 31st of July last, and 26th September last, on applications of Messrs. T. and J. Allen, clerks to the Guild of Merchants, and Messrs. Richard and Charles Oulton, inspectors and principals of the Coal-meters at Dublin, the former praying to be paid the sum of one halfpenny per ton on coals discharged at that port between the 5th July 1825 and the 23d August 1831, the latter to be paid the like sum from the 5th January 1826 to the 21st March 1831, and having also read the reports of Mr. Dowding, Surveyor-General, on the subject;

We are of opinion that Messrs. Oulton cannot be recognized as parties to whom any payment is due by this revenue for the services in question, and you are to apprise the applicants accordingly; and we direct you to transmit to us a statement of the quantity of coals on which the Customs duty was received, according to the certificate of the Coal-meters, between the 5th January 1826 (when the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 107, came into operation) and the period when the duty ceased, together with the sum which would be payable thereon at the rate of a halfpenny per chaldron.

The Collector and Comptroller,  
Dublin.

(signed) *E. Stewart.*  
*H. Richmond.*  
*D. M. Binning.*

Honourable Sirs,

2, Hume-street, Dublin, 18 November 1833.

We beg leave to acquaint you, that we have received from the Collector and Comptroller of Customs in Dublin a letter, bearing date the 15th November instant, stating that they were desired by your Honourable Board, by order of the 12th instant, to inform us that we cannot be recognised as parties to whom any payment is due by the revenue for the services performed by us relative to the discharge of coals in the port of Dublin between the 5th January 1826 and 21st March 1831, at the rate of one halfpenny per ton.

It is with extreme regret we find we have failed to convey to your Honourable Board the views which originally induced us to trespass on your notice; a misapprehension of which now leads us to entreat your attention once more to our communications.

We did not, at least it was not our intention to, confine our claims to remuneration for our services to the existence of any supposed contract between the Commissioners of Customs and the Guild of Merchants. If such a compact had been entered into with them, agreeably to Mr. MacLean's letter of the 9th April 1827, we are aware that difficulties might arise to your Honourable Board as to treating us as principal parties thereto, although it could not, we presume, militate against our claims upon the revenue; but we alluded to that, respecting the halfpenny per ton mentioned therein, as a criterion of the estimation in which our services were held by the Commissioners, and not as a contract entered into with us, or as a document absolutely or legally binding on them for our remuneration. Besides, its terms were prospective, while our claims on the revenue, for services commencing in the year 1814, and terminating in the year 1831, and originated for its protection in consequence of an interview with the late Mr. Smyth King, one of the then Commissioners of Customs, and under the expectation, if not actual promise, of reward, should our intervention be attended with benefit, being a period of more than 12 years before the date of Mr. MacLean's letter. But even on the supposition that the Guild of Merchants had entered into a stipulation with your Honourable Board for our services, they could not have placed those services in requisition without our own consent, and that consent had never been asked, and would not have been obtained without the consequent remuneration, to which we ever held ourselves entitled from you, had been relinquished in our favour. But we humbly beg leave to intimate that there was no intention, on our part, of restricting our claims to any contemplated arrangement between the Commissioners of Customs and the Guild of Merchants, or to confine them to the limited time which it embraced; a reference having, as before observed, been made thereto, only as a scale whereby to judge of the importance of our services. The object of our application to your Honourable Board was simply, that having, at the instance of one of the late Commissioners of Customs, devised and originated a mode for the protection of the revenue, whereby it was increased above 150,000*l.*; having for so many years performed so many and so arduous duties, for the purpose of carrying that mode into effect, in the hope, and almost under the promise of reward, we did trust that so great a claim would not have been neglected; but that our 16 years' unremitting services, and the immense amount of increase to revenue thereby effected, would have entitled us to the consideration of your Honourable Board, and obtained commensurate remuneration.

In the hope that your Honourable Board will please reconsider our case in this view, we entreat remuneration, not for the limited period between 5th January 1826 to the 21st March 1831, but for services of 16 years' duration, commencing in the year 1814, and continued to the year 1831, whereby above 150,000*l.* have been added to the revenue, and that, too, without any aid, interference or communication had with the Guild of Merchants, those services having been performed solely by ourselves personally, and by communications through our office alone, at the instance of the officers of Customs for the time being; and we beg leave most respectfully once more to press the justice of our case upon your Honourable Board, and that it is distinct and separate from any claim that can be put forward by the Guild of

Merchants, it being solely for services performed by ourselves, and of such importance as to merit your favourable consideration with a view of rewarding

Your most obedient, very humble Servants,

(signed) *Richard Oulton.*  
*Charles Oulton.*  
To the Honourable the Commissioners of Customs,  
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of BOARD'S ORDER on the foregoing.

Gentlemen,

Custom-house, London, 6 December 1833.

HAVING read an application from Messrs. Richard and Charles Oulton, dated the 18th ultimo, praying a reconsideration of our order of the 12th preceding, signifying that they could not be recognized as parties to whom any payment is due by the revenue for the metage of coals;

We direct you to acquaint the applicants that there is nothing contained in their present petition to induce us to depart from our order before mentioned.

(signed) *R. B. Dean.*  
*H. Richmond.*  
*D. M. Binning.*  
The Collector and Comptroller,  
Dublin.

To the Honourable the COMMISSIONERS of his Majesty's BOARD of CUSTOMS.

The MEMORIAL of the COAL-METERS of the City of *Dublin*,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT Memorialists have been informed, that at some period of the time they had been performing the duties of Coal-meters, by whose returns and certificates the duty on coals imported into Dublin and its vicinity was ascertained and collected, an official communication had been made (but of which at that time Memorialists were not made acquainted) by the Secretary of the Irish Board of Customs, intimating the Board's most gracious intention of allowing a small sum as remuneration for the additional duties imposed on Memorialists, which required them to keep a correct account of the quantity so discharged, and to certify the same, as the sworn meters, to the proper officer of his Majesty's Customs.

That Memorialists also have, with much surprise, learned that the letter written by the Secretary, conveying such intimation, has been made a pretext for a claim on your Honourable Board by persons who never rendered any of the services or performed any of the duties so required; whilst, on the contrary, this service was faithfully and effectually performed exclusively by Memorialists, which will at once appear evident on reference to the certificate of William Hamerton, one of his Majesty's officers of Customs, bearing date 14th March 1820, and which can be further shown on reference to William Palgrave, Esquire, Collector of this port.

That Memorialists, in consequence of the information so received, took leave to wait on William Palgrave, Esquire, who desired them to forward their claims for the kind consideration of your Honourable Board.

May it therefore please your Honourable Board to take into your consideration the actual services rendered by Memorialists, in keeping the account and certifying the discharge of the coal vessels in the Port of Dublin and its vicinity, and that your Honourable Board may be pleased to order that Memorialists may be paid whatever sum may have been accumulated by the services so performed by them, to which they most humbly take leave to submit they are solely entitled.

And Memorialists will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Coal-meters of the City of Dublin,

*William Leedom*, Secretary,

Dublin, 21 December 1833.

No. 45, Townsend-street.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of his Majesty's TREASURY.

The MEMORIAL of *Richard Oulton* and *Charles Oulton*, of No. 2, Hume-street, in the City of Dublin,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists are the principal Meters of the city of Dublin.

That up to the year 1831 there had been a duty on all coals imported into said city, payable to his Majesty's Treasury.

That frauds to a very considerable extent having been practised to deprive the revenue of a great portion of that duty, it became a matter of serious consideration with the then Commissioners of Customs in Dublin to put an efficient check and stop thereto.

That for this purpose, so far back as the year 1814, the late Mr. Smyth King, one of the then Commissioners, having requested an interview with your Memorialist, Richard Oulton, means

means were devised by them of counteracting those frauds, and of obtaining for the revenue the entire of the duty to which the importation of coals into Dublin was liable.

That, to effect this object, returns were made to, and personal and other communications held with, the Commissioners of Customs and their officers every day, and almost hourly, between ten and four o'clock, from the year 1814 to the year 1831 uninterruptedly, by one or both of your Memorialists.

That your Memorialists, at the commencement of those returns, were assured by the late Mr. Smyth King, that should their services be found beneficial to the revenue, he had no doubt they would be adequately rewarded.

That, stimulated by this expectation, which your Memorialists considered as tantamount to an official undertaking, they at all times most zealously performed the duties thus required from them by the Commissioners, though at very great labour and inconvenience, and to the entire satisfaction of the officers of Customs, and with such advantage to the revenue, that during that period (above 16 years) its receipts were increased above 150,000*l*.

That in the year 1827 the Commissioners of Customs were so satisfied of the efficacy and importance of your Memorialists' returns, that, with a view of rendering them permanent, they opened a correspondence with the Guild of Merchants in Dublin, under the impression that that was the proper quarter to carry that object into effect, offering a remuneration for those services at the rate of one halfpenny per ton (the London rate), to be paid to the principal Meters, who were your Memorialists.

That this negotiation happened, from some cause, not to have been finally concluded, but that your Memorialists, for 16 years consecutively, up to the year 1831, performed those duties personally, and by communications coming directly through their office, with the greatest zeal, strictness and integrity, without the intervention, suggestion or authority of the Guild of Merchants, whose sanction was never conceived by them as necessary to be obtained, it being an extra duty, altogether distinct and different from the office to which your Memorialists were elected by them for life, and over whom, beyond the duties of that office, they had no power or control; thus rendering the information to the Commissioners of Customs required in all respects complete, perfect and efficacious from the first commencement in the year 1814 to the termination of duties upon coals in March 1831; so that all the advantages sought for by the Commissioners on account of the revenue were fully effected, without the completion of the contemplated agreement between them and the Guild; and which agreement, even if it had been completed, would have been solely for the emolument of your Memorialists, and not of the Guild.

That your Memorialists were so entirely impressed with the great advantages which the revenue derived for so long a period from their services, and with the justice of their claim for remuneration, that they took the liberty of entering into a communication with the Commissioners and officers of Customs for that reward to which they humbly conceived they were, under all the circumstances, equitably entitled.

That your Memorialists, having put forward their claims in a manner which appeared to them most satisfactory and conclusive, have to regret that they received from the Commissioners of Customs an answering communication that they could not recognize them as parties to whom any payment was due by the revenue for the services performed by them relating to the discharge of coals in the Port of Dublin between the 5th January 1826 and 21st March 1831, at the rate of one halfpenny per ton.

That Memorialists, on the 18th day of November instant, addressed a letter to the Commissioners, requesting of them to revise the decision they had come to, and also drawing their attention to the claims of your Memorialists, not for the short period from the year 1826 to the year 1831 (as mentioned in their answer), but extending to a period of 16 years, namely, from the year 1814 uninterruptedly to the year 1831.

That Memorialists should have deemed themselves bound to have awaited the of the Commissioners for their answer to this last communication, had it not been for the pressing necessity occasioned by an intention, as Memorialists understand and believe, on the part of the Commissioners of Customs, to pay into the hands of the Guild of Merchants in Dublin (who have put forward a pretended claim to it) a sum of nearly 3,000*l*. on account of the services rendered by your Memorialists for the period between the years 1826 and 1831, and which, if carried into effect, might have a tendency to frustrate the original design of rewarding your Memorialists for the services which they so zealously and effectually performed, as, from the manner in which business is conducted in the Guild, the extreme exigency of the circumstances of that corporation, and the number of persons whose openly expressed intention is to share the money among themselves, to the exclusion of Memorialists, although without a shadow of claim on account of those or any other services to the revenue or to the Guild, your Memorialists could have no hope whatever of deriving any portion of that remuneration from such a source.

That Memorialists having submitted their claims in as brief a manner as the subject will permit, with a desire of rendering the least possible trouble to your Lordships, humbly take leave to transmit herewith copies of the several communications on the subject had between Memorialists and the Commissioners and officers of Customs, with the exception of some original and other documentary enclosures in the hands of the Commissioners of Customs, and to which they humbly beg to refer your Lordships for more full information.

That your Memorialists, being convinced that the contemplated payment to the Guild instead of Memorialists (who alone performed the service) could arise only from want of

adequate consideration to the circumstances of the case and the just claims of Memorialists, humbly pray,—

That your Lordships will be graciously pleased to take their case into your serious consideration, with a view of granting to your Memorialists a compensation commensurate to their most important services to the revenue, and that, in the meantime, your Lordships may deem it expedient to stop the issue of the money at present intended for the Guild of Merchants until such time as your Lordships may find it convenient to investigate the claims of your Memorialists, who, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

2, Hume-street, Dublin, 27 November 1833.

*Richard Oulton.*  
*Charles Oulton.*

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 7 March 1834.

THE Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your report of the 20th ultimo, on the Memorial of Messrs. Richard and Charles Oulton, principal Coal-meters of Dublin, praying to be granted a compensation for their services to the revenue, and stating that the Guild of Merchants of that city have claimed a sum of money created by a duty of one halfpenny per ton on coals from 5th January 1826 to the 21st March 1831, and to which payments they, the Memorialists, think themselves entitled; I am commanded to acquaint you, that My Lords are not disposed to sanction a claim allowed to be dormant for so long a period, during which the parties received emoluments from other sources, and have also adduced claims to compensation both to the Legislature and to this Board. My Lords do not therefore think, upon the documents before them, that either the Guild of Merchants or Messrs. Oulton can maintain their claim; and I am, at the same time, to desire that you cause the parties to be informed of their Lordships' decision upon this subject.

Commissioners of Customs.

I am, &c.  
*T. Spring Rice.*

COPY of APPLICATION from Messrs. *Allen*, dated 18 March 1834, appealing against the Decision of the Lords of the Treasury.

Sir,

WE are directed by the Masters, Wardens and Auditors of the Guild of Merchants to inform you, that having received a letter, dated 18th instant, from the Collector and Comptroller of Customs in this city, transmitting therewith an extract from an order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, stating that they are not disposed to sanction the Guild's claim for payment for the metage of coals for the service of the revenue, and alleging as reasons that the same had been allowed to be dormant for a long period, during which the parties received emoluments from other sources, and also adduced claims to compensation both to the Legislature and to the Treasury Board;

In reply thereto, the Guild of Merchants beg leave to observe, that the long period so alluded to in the Treasury Order was only a space of one year and three quarters; and the Guild can satisfactorily account for that lapse by referring to the usual inadvertence and dilatory mode of proceeding which is naturally incident to all extensive societies. Nor do the Guild in any case admit the principle, that casual delay or respectful forbearance in furnishing a demand is to be deemed a relinquishment thereof; and on this point the Guild cannot avoid reverting to the circumstance, that above nine months have elapsed since first sending forward their application for payment, without having yet received any decisive answer thereto.

With regard to the second observation, that the Guild received emoluments from other sources, and adduced claims for compensation, this objection, if well founded, might be allowed to have considerable weight; but the Guild respectfully, yet firmly, deny the truth of this allegation, as they never yet received from any source, or sent forward any claim, except their present one, for the services rendered by them to the revenue.

From the tenor of the order of the Lords of the Treasury, it would appear that they are under a misapprehension in looking upon the claim of the Guild as if it was merely seeking for some compensation; whereas it is in truth a *bonâ fide* demand, founded upon a direct agreement in writing between the late Commissioners of Customs in Ireland and the Guild of Merchants, for performance of certain prescribed services at a fixed and stipulated rate; and the Guild having, on their part, faithfully performed said agreement, they expect that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs will, upon further consideration, feel themselves bound, in common justice, to fulfil the same on the part of the revenue, by sending over an order for payment of the amount of said demand to the present Masters and Wardens of the Guild of Merchants.

C. A. Scovell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.  
Custom-house, London.

We have, &c.  
*T. and J. Allen,*  
Clerks of Guild Merchants.

COPY

COPY of LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS in reply to the above.

Gentlemen,

Custom-house, London, 22 March 1834.

OUR Secretary having laid before us an application of Messrs. Allen, clerks to the Guild of Merchants in Dublin, dated the 18th instant, appealing against the decision of the Lords of the Treasury on the request of the Guild for payment of an allowance at the rate of one halfpenny per chaldron on the coals meted by the city Meters at your port, between the 5th January 1826 and the date of the cessation of the coast duty on coals ;

We direct you to acquaint the applicants, that, with reference to the Treasury Order of the 7th instant, communicated to you by order of the 11th, this Board cannot take any further steps in the matter.

The Collector and Comptroller, Dublin.

(signed) *R. B. Dean.*  
*H. Richmond.*  
*W. Cust.*

To the Right Honourable the LORDS of his Majesty's TREASURY.

The MEMORIAL of the Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Guild of Merchants, Dublin,  
Humbly sheweth,

THAT by an Act of Parliament passed in July 1825, for regulation of his Majesty's Customs, power was given to the Commissioners of Customs to appoint Coal-meters for service of the revenue, but with a proviso in favour of the rights of corporations to such appointments.

That the Commissioners of Customs in Dublin from that time employed the Coal-meters appointed by and acting under Memorialists in the service of the revenue, and adopted at subsequent periods several regulations for assimilating the practice in that respect to the mode used in like case in London.

That on 6th February 1827 this Guild sent a letter to the Commissioners of Customs, requiring, as in London, the allowance of one halfpenny per ton for such services, to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Masters and Wardens of the Guild, to which the Guild received for answer, on 9th April following, that the Commissioners would pay at the same rate as in London, namely, one halfpenny per chaldron, and that this allowance would be paid in the same manner as in that city.

That under this settled agreement the Guild's Meters continued to act by the orders of Memorialists, with due care, attention and fidelity, in the service of the Customs, until 23d August 1831, when the Crown duty on coals was repealed ; and the whole amount of coals superintended and certified for the revenue from the commencement of said Customs Regulation Act to that period was 1,240,648 chaldrons, which, at one halfpenny per chaldron, amounted to 2,584*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* (And it should be considered, that if the Commissioners, instead of employing the Guild's Meters, had appointed Meters of their own, the expense to the revenue for said six years would have been 18,000*l.* at least.) And on 10th June 1833 the Guild sent a letter to the Commissioners of Customs in London (the Board in Dublin having been removed), requesting payment of said sum of 2,584*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

That Memorialists received information that the Commissioners consented thereto, which further appeared by their having written for the names of the Masters and Wardens, for the purpose of making payments to them ; and Memorialists understand that the order was actually sent over to Dublin, but that through some secret and unfair interference it was recalled.

That the Guild afterwards received several letters through the Collector and Comptroller of Customs in Dublin, containing objections started by them and by the late Lords of the Treasury, all of which the Guild showed to be frivolous and unfounded, but to no purpose, as the Lords of the Treasury declared they could take no further steps therein.

That although your Lordships' predecessors were so adverse to the payment of the Guild's just demand, which is founded on a direct agreement in writing between parties for certain services to be done at a stipulated rate, and which agreement the Guild, on their part, faithfully performed ; yet the Guild are confident that your Lordships now in that high office will feel that in common justice and in good faith Memorialists are unquestionably entitled to the stipulated remuneration for such services.

May it please your Lordships to send over an order for payment of said sum of 2,584*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to the present Masters and Wardens of this Guild.

And Memorialists will pray.

12 February 1835.



*William Bell Rogerson,* } Masters.  
*William Richardson,* }  
*Henry Peele Butler,* } Wardens.  
*Gilbert Elliott,* }

Gentlemen,

Treasury Chambers, 11 May 1835.

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury your Memorial, claiming payment of the metage allowance of one halfpenny per chaldron on the coals discharged in Dublin by the corporation Meters, between March 1831, the date of the cessation  
248. c 3 of

of the coast duty on coals, and 8th January 1836, I am commanded by their Lordships to refer you to the former decision of the Treasury in your case.

The Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the  
Guild of Merchants, Dublin.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *F. Baring.*

To the Right Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of his Majesty's TREASURY, &c. &c. &c.

The MEMORIAL of the Coal-meters of the City of *Dublin*,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT Memorialists have seen the Appendix to the First Report of the Royal Commissioners of Municipal Corporation Inquiry; and in reference to that part of it relating to the Coal-meters' establishment in Dublin, your Memorialists were much surprised to find that the Guild of Merchants had arrogated to themselves the right to claim the sum of 2,584*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* due and unpaid by Government for the metage of coals by your Memorialists, being at the rate of one halfpenny per chaldron on 1,240,680 chaldrons, returned by your Memorialists to the Board of Customs in Dublin, as the actual quantity delivered between 5th July 1825 and 23d August 1831, and on which the Crown duty should be levied.

That Memorialists confidently trust they will be well able to establish to the satisfaction of your Lordships, that the Guild of Merchants possessed no right whatever to make such claim, but that your Memorialists are justly and legally entitled to receive from your Lordships the said sum of 2,584*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

That in page 272 of the Commissioners' Report, referred to, a return, signed by T. & J. Allen, clerks of the Guild of Merchants, of all the property in possession of the Guild, is set forth; and Memorialists respectfully direct your Lordships' attention to the fact, that the only claim made therein to any participation in or benefit arising out of the metage of coals was the fee of 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* payable by each meter at the time of his election: wherefore your Memorialists submit that the Guild of Merchants by their own showing clearly demonstrate that they had no right whatever to any portion of the income or profits derivable from the labour of your Memorialists.

That the claim of the Guild of Merchants on the metage of coals was strictly confined to the above fee of 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and the independent right of the Meters in the property of their situations, are still more fully established by the second paragraph in page 273 of said Report, where it states that "it has been already mentioned that the Coal-meters of the city of Dublin were appointed by the Guild of Merchants; and up to the passing of the Act of 2 Will. 4, they had the exclusive metage of all coal sold in the city. They were generally of late years about one hundred in number, eighty of whom were acting Meters, and twenty superannuated: the latter were paid half the emoluments of the office by the persons elected in their stead. The fee to the Guild on the election of each Meter was 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and the average income produced by these fees was estimated at 98*l.* a year. There was much canvassing among the members of the Guild; and it was not unfrequently made the subject of sale between the Meter retiring, and the person seeking the office."

That in order to establish beyond the possibility of a question the exclusive right of your Memorialists to receive the above sum of 2,584*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, they beg respectfully to direct your Lordships' attention also to the seventh paragraph in page 273 of said Report, viz. "In the year 1825 the officers of Customs being about to appoint persons to collect the Crown duty on coals imposed by a then recent Act of Parliament, the Guild of Merchants proposed to the Commissioners to furnish them with returns to enable them to charge the duty at one halfpenny per chaldron returned; the money to be lodged by the Commissioners in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Masters and Wardens of the Guild. The Commissioners replied by letter to the proposal, stating that the Board would pay the Meters at the same rate as the Meters were paid for the same duty in the Port of London, and which was stated to be one halfpenny per chaldron. Upon this letter the Guild allege they acted in furnishing the required returns; and in the month of June 1833 they put in a claim against the Commissioners of Customs for the certificates furnished of the metage of coals in the Port of Dublin, from 5th of July 1825, when the Act alluded to came into operation, to the 23d of August 1831, when the Crown duty on coals to this port was repealed." Thus, in distinct terms, the Commissioners of Customs deny that the Guild of Merchants had any claim whatever to any part of the sum so granted as a remuneration for the contemplated increase to the labours of your Memorialists. They were not even permitted an intermediate interference in the transaction; for the Commissioners plainly inform them that they would themselves pay the Meters.

That Memorialists, notwithstanding the justice of their claims, founded on this promise of the Commissioners of Customs, and their having faithfully performed the duty required, have never received any part of the said allowance of one halfpenny per chaldron on the 1,240,680 chaldrons certified and reported by them to the Collector of Customs, and which, they submit, would have been but a small reward (averaging not more than 6*l.* per annum to each Meter) for the faithful discharge of such duty, requiring great attention, regularity, correctness and zeal.

Memorialists,



Memorialists, therefore, most respectfully, but confidently, appeal to the justice and humanity of your Lordships; and, as they trust that they have fully and satisfactorily established their claims, humbly entreat that your Lordships may be graciously pleased to give the necessary orders for the immediate payment to them of the above sum of 2,684*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* And Memorialists will ever pray.

Signed by the Coal-meters.

January 1837.

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To the Right Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of his Majesty's TREASURY.  
The MEMORIAL of *Richard Oulton* and *Charles Oulton*, of 62, Charlemont-street, Dublin,  
Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists, the principals of the Coal-meters' establishment in Dublin, having already stated in detail to your Lordships, the Commissioners of Customs, London, and to the Collector and Comptroller, Dublin, in the years 1833 and 1834, their claim to a remuneration of one halfpenny per chaldron on all coals imported into Dublin, from January 1826 to March 1831, for considerable and valuable services rendered by them to the revenue, and having been disappointed by the rejection of a demand which they had looked on as just and reasonable, have been hitherto induced to submit in silence to your Lordships' decision.

Having been, however, informed that the Coal-meters of this city have lately memorialized your Lordships for the remuneration of one halfpenny per chaldron on account of services which they assume to have rendered, your Memorialists conceive that it would be a hardship should their claims be overlooked, and others receive, to the entire exclusion of your Memorialists, a reward for services which they, and they alone, performed.

Your Memorialists take leave to remark that the principal Meters of London have received from the revenue, for similar services similarly rendered, a remuneration of one halfpenny per chaldron, in addition to their usual emoluments, while their office existed, and their subsequent compensation on its abolition.

Your Memorialists trust, that your Lordships, on a reconsideration of their case, shall find reasonable grounds to alter your decision with regard to their claim, and grant them a remuneration similar to that which has been awarded to the principal Meters of London.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

(signed) *Richard Oulton.*  
*Charles Oulton.*

Dublin, 23 December 1837.

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TREASURY MINUTE, dated 19th January 1838.

ACQUAINT these several parties that My Lords see no ground for altering the decision already made by this Board in this matter.

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**DUBLIN COAL METERS.**

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RETURNS relating to the CLAIM of the COAL-  
METERS of *Dublin* to REMUNERATION for  
Services to the Customs Revenue

(*Mr. Grogan.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
13 May 1842.*

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*Under 3 oz.*

# CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

A STATEMENT of the Amount of CONSTABULARY FORCE Employed in each County, County of a City, and County of a Town in *Ireland*, on the 1st of January 1842 (pursuant to Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV. c. 13, s. 57).

— No. 1. —

## CONSTABULARY OF IRELAND.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH of the FORCE in Counties, Cities, and Towns, on the 1st January 1842.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	County Inspectors.			Sub-Inspectors.				Head Constables.		Constables.	Sub-Constables.		Horses.
	1st Rate.	2d Rate.	3d Rate.	Extra Rate.	1st Rate.	2d Rate.	3d Rate.	1st Rate.	2d Rate.		1st Rate.	2d Rate.	
Antrim, County -	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	6	32	127	32	6
Armagh „ -	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	5	21	90	28	7
Carlow „ -	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	4	21	114	26	6
Carrickfergus, Town -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-
Cavan, County -	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	8	29	132	18	10
Clare „ -	-	1	-	-	4	2	2	1	7	38	203	51	9
Cork, East Riding -	1	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	7	53	223	50	6
Cork, West Riding -	-	-	1	-	3	4	1	1	8	34	145	29	7
Cork, City -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	26	113	17	11
Donegal, County -	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	1	8	37	175	16	9
Down „ -	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	6	26	104	27	7
Drogheda, Town -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	2	-
Dublin, County -	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	5	36	135	51	7
Fermanagh, County -	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	1	4	17	73	21	7
Galway, East Riding -	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	6	39	182	18	8
Galway, West Riding -	-	1	-	-	4	1	2	1	9	38	169	20	9
Galway Town -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	16	-	1
Kerry, County -	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	1	6	28	125	15	6
Kildare „ -	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	1	5	40	153	47	7
Kilkenny „ -	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	1	7	67	242	62	10
Kilkenny City -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	22	3	-
King's County -	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	5	47	207	42	7
Leitrim „ -	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	5	26	117	13	7
Limerick „ -	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	1	6	56	247	39	7
Limerick, City -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	49	5	1
Londonderry, County -	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	4	10	77	3	6
Longford - „ -	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	23	111	16	6
Louth - „ -	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	5	29	122	27	7
Mayo - „ -	-	1	-	1	4	2	2	1	9	44	193	33	10
Meath - „ -	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	1	7	50	202	57	9
Monaghan „ -	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	14	99	33	6
Queen's - „ -	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	1	9	52	235	27	10
Roscommon „ -	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	6	41	165	32	8
Sligo - „ -	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	4	29	118	26	6

## CONSTABULARY FORCE EMPLOYED

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS.	County Inspectors.			Sub-Inspectors.				Head Constables.		Constables.	Sub-Constables.		Horses.
	1st Rate.	2d Rate.	3d Rate.	Extra Rate.	1st Rate.	2d Rate.	3d Rate.	1st Rate.	2d Rate.		1st Rate.	2d Rate.	
Tipperary, North Riding	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	1	7	64	293	35	7
Tipperary, South Riding	-	1	-	-	2	3	2	1	8	73	323	45	10
Tyrone, County	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	5	25	101	22	6
Waterford	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	5	25	105	14	7
Waterford, City	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9	41	2	4
Westmeath, County	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	1	6	45	174	51	8
Wexford	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	1	8	45	213	24	9
Wicklow	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	5	28	137	34	7
Reserved Force	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	6	52	6
TOTALS	5	22	8	6	69	82	59	37	218	1,343	5,890	1,166	287

## RECAPITULATION.

Inspector-general	-	-	-	-	1	Sub-Inspectors, Extra Rate	-	-	-	-	6
Deputy Inspectors-general	-	-	-	-	2	Ditto - 1st Rate	-	-	-	-	69
Provincial Inspectors	-	-	-	-	3	Ditto - 2d ditto	-	-	-	-	82
Receiver	-	-	-	-	1	Ditto - 3d ditto	-	-	-	-	59
Surgeon	-	-	-	-	1	Head Constables, 1st ditto	-	-	-	-	37
Paymasters	-	-	-	-	18	Ditto - 2d ditto	-	-	-	-	218
County Inspectors, 1st Rate	-	-	-	-	5	Constables	-	-	-	-	1,343
Ditto - 2d ditto	-	-	-	-	22	Sub-Constables, 1st Rate	-	-	-	-	5,890
Ditto - 3d ditto	-	-	-	-	8	Ditto - 2d ditto	-	-	-	-	1,166
						TOTAL	-	-	-	-	8,931
						Horses	-	-	-	-	287

Constabulary Office,  
31 January 1842.

D. M'Gregor,  
Inspector-general.

— No. 2. —

STATEMENT of the whole EXPENDITURE upon the CONSTABULARY FORCE of Ireland, in each County, County of a City, and County of a Town, for the Year ended 31 December 1841.

COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN.	Whole Expenditure for each.			COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN.	Whole Expenditure for each.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Antrim	11,163	4	9½	Limerick	17,170	12	11
Armagh	7,990	15	8½	Limerick, City	3,697	7	-½
Carlow	8,803	2	7	Londonderry	5,071	8	11½
Carrickfergus, Town	161	2	4½	Longford	8,506	12	2
Cavan	9,616	19	4	Louth	9,432	19	2½
Clare	15,849	9	6½	Mayo	13,588	11	10½
Cork	25,466	15	3	Meath	14,002	-	10
Cork, City	5,896	14	5½	Monaghan	7,981	14	1½
Donegal	12,448	19	6½	Queen's	13,304	6	2½
Down	8,751	2	-½	Roscommon	12,856	17	4½
Drogheda, Town	491	11	2	Sligo	9,322	10	4½
Dublin	9,853	10	9	Tipperary	37,666	15	2½
Fermanagh	6,531	14	7½	Tyrone	7,596	5	2½
Galway	23,985	15	8½	Waterford	8,531	7	4½
Galway, Town	1,815	3	5½	Waterford, City	2,292	9	10½
Kerry	9,946	12	-	Westmeath	11,875	10	2½
Kildare	11,477	10	7½	Wexford	12,946	18	3½
Kilkenny	17,009	1	8½	Wicklow	10,004	18	4½
Kilkenny, City	945	1	3½	Reserve	9,195	14	5½
King's	12,504	14	-½				
Leitrim	8,187	6	-½				
				TOTAL	£.	424,041	7 1½

Note.—This is a perfect Return.

Constabulary Office, Dublin,  
3 June 1842.

Richard Cane,  
Receiver.

## — No. 3. —

SUMMARY of the TOTAL AMOUNT of FORCE employed on the 1st of January 1842, and of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE upon the said Constabulary Force, for the whole of *Ireland*, for the Year ended at that Period; showing the Proportion of such Total Expense borne on the Consolidated Fund, and the Amount borne by the Counties, Cities, and Towns.

Number.	R A N K.	Total Expense.	Proportion borne on the Consolidated Fund.	Amount borne by Counties, Cities, and Towns.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Inspector-general - - - - -	433,661 1 10½	260,623 11 4	173,037 10 6½
2	Deputy Inspectors-general - - - - -			
3	Provincial Inspectors - - - - -			
1	Receiver - - - - -			
1	Surgeon - - - - -			
18	Paymasters - - - - -			
5	County Inspectors, 1st Rate - - - - -			
22	- - ditto - - 2d ditto - - - - -			
8	- - ditto - - 3d ditto - - - - -			
6	Sub-Inspectors, Extra Rate - - - - -			
69	- - ditto - - 1st Rate - - - - -			
82	- - ditto - - 2d ditto - - - - -			
59	- - ditto - - 3d ditto - - - - -			
37	Head Constables, 1st Rate - - - - -			
218	- - ditto - - 2d ditto - - - - -			
1,343	Constables - - - - -			
5,890	Sub-Constables, 1st Rate - - - - -			
1,166	- - ditto - - 2d ditto - - - - -			
287	Horses - - - - -			
* 65	Magistrates - - - - -			

\* Eight Magistrates reduced on the 31st March 1842.

Note.—This is a perfect Return.

Constabulary Office, Dublin, }  
2 June 1842.

Richard Cane,  
Receiver.

(A.)

RETURN of the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of the CONSTABULARY FORCE of *Ireland*, on the 1st of January 1842.

	Annual Salaries and Allowances.		Annual Salaries and Allowances.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
<b>INSPECTOR-GENERAL:</b>		<b>SURGEON:</b>	
Salary per Annum - - - - -	1,500 - -	Salary per annum - - - - -	300 - -
Extra pay for every day on duty, at such distance as to be detained from his home for the night, 1 <i>l</i> .		<b>PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR:</b>	
Travelling allowance, at 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . per mile, going to and returning from such duty.		Salary per annum - - - - -	500 - -
Salary of Clerks in Inspector-general's office	1,000 - -	Extra pay for every day on duty at such a distance as to be detained from his home for the night, 10 <i>s</i> .	
<b>1st DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL:</b>		Travelling allowance, when ordered on duty to any distance above 20 miles from his station, at the rate of 1 <i>s</i> . per mile going and returning.	
Salary per annum - - - - -	1,200 - -	Forage for two horses, at 2 <i>s</i> . per diem each.	
Extra pay and travelling allowance, same as Inspector-general.		Stationery, commuted allowance (exclusive of books and printed returns) per annum.	8 - -
<b>2d DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL:</b>		Postage: Actual expense, per Postmaster's receipt, to be certified at the foot of the quarterly account that the letters were on the Public Service.	
Salary per annum - - - - -	800 - -	For an office, and for fuel and candles for the same, annually.	18 5 -
Extra pay and travelling allowance, same as Inspector-general.			
<b>RECEIVER:</b>			
Salary per annum - - - - -	600 - -		
Ditto for Clerks and office - - - - -	600 - -		

	Annual Salaries and Allowances.		Annual Salaries and Allowances.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
<b>MAGISTRATES:</b>		<b>SUB-INSPECTOR, 2d RATE:</b>	
As per return hereunto annexed marked (B.)		Salary per annum - - - - -	120 - -
<b>COUNTY INSPECTOR, 1st RATE:</b>		Extra pay at 5 s. per diem, and travelling allowance same as extra rate.	
Salary per annum - - - - -	298 - -	Forage, Stationery, and Postage, same as extra rate.	
Extra pay at 8 s. per diem while attending Assizes, Quarter Sessions, Elections, or on any duty which necessarily detains him from his home during the night, and 6 d. per mile when called on duty above 20 miles from his residence.		<b>SUB-INSPECTOR, 3d RATE:</b>	
Forage for two horses, at 2 s. per diem each.		Salary per annum - - - - -	100 - -
Stationery, commuted allowance per annum, exclusive of books and printed returns.	8 - -	Extra pay at 5 s. per diem, and travelling allowance same as extra rate.	
Postage, actual expense per Postmaster's receipt, and certificate that the letters were on the Public Service.		Forage, Stationery, and Postage, same as extra rate.	
For an office, and fuel and candles for the same, annually.	18 5 -	<b>PAYMASTER:</b>	
<b>COUNTY INSPECTOR, 2d RATE:</b>		Salary per annum - - - - -	200 - -
Salary per annum - - - - -	250 - -	Extra pay at 7 s. per diem, while attending Assizes or Road Sessions.	
Extra pay and travelling allowance same as 1st rate.		Travelling allowance at 1 s. per mile on said duty.	
Forage, Stationery, Postage and Allowance for an office, the same as 1st rate.		Stationery, commuted allowance (exclusive of books and printed returns) per annum.	8 - -
<b>COUNTY INSPECTOR, 3d RATE:</b>		Postage, actual expense vouched by Postmaster's receipt, and certificate that all the letters were on the Public Service.	
Salary per annum - - - - -	220 - -	Clerk: an eligible constable or sub ditto, to be allocated for this duty.	
Extra pay and travelling allowance same as 1st rate.		For an office, and fuel and candles for the same, per annum.	18 5 -
Forage, Stationery, Postage and Allowance for an office, the same as 1st rate.		<b>HEAD CONSTABLE, 1st RATE:</b>	
<b>SUB-INSPECTOR AT EXTRA RATE:</b>		Salary per annum - - - - -	60 - -
Salary per annum - - - - -	180 - -	Extra pay at 1 s. 6 d. per diem, on all duties on which necessarily detained from home for the night, and for every day on a march from one county to another.	
Extra pay at 7 s. per diem while attending Assizes, Quarter Sessions, Elections, or on any duty by which he is necessarily detained from home during the night, and 6 d. per mile for every mile travelled above 40.		<b>HEAD CONSTABLE, 2d RATE:</b>	
Forage for one horse, at 2 s. per diem.		Salary per annum - - - - -	50 - -
Stationery, commuted allowance (exclusive of books and printed returns) per annum.	2 - -	Extra pay and marching allowance same as 1st rate.	
Postage, actual expense on Postmaster's receipt, and certificate of the letters being on Public Service.		<b>MOUNTED CONSTABLE:</b>	
<b>SUB-INSPECTOR, 1st RATE:</b>		Salary per annum - - - - -	32 7 -
Salary per annum - - - - -	150 - -	Extra pay at 1 s. per diem while attending Assizes or Quarter Sessions as a witness, but 6 d. per diem if on duty only there, or at Elections, or any other service by which he is necessarily detained from his home during the night.	
Extra pay and travelling allowance same as extra rate		Travelling allowance at 1 s. per diem when on a march from one county to another, but no extra pay for the same period.	
Forage, Stationery, and Postage, same as extra rate.			

	Annual Salaries and Allowances.		Annual Salaries and Allowances.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
<b>MOUNTED CONSTABLE—continued.</b>		<b>CONSTABLE—continued.</b>	
Forage for one horse, at 1 s. 8 d. per diem, if at livery, actual expense not exceeding 2 s., and if at grass, actual expense not exceeding the rate of the neighbourhood.		For repairs of arms and accoutrements same as mounted constable.	
For repairs of horse appointments 2 s. 4 d. per annum.		For lodging allowance same as mounted constable.	
For repairs of arms and accoutrements 3 s. per annum.		<b>SUB-CONSTABLE, 1st RATE:</b>	
For lodging allowance where there is no barrack accommodation, at a rate not exceeding 6 s. per month.		Salary per annum - - - - -	27 14 -
<b>CONSTABLE:</b>		Extra pay and travelling allowance same as constable.	
Salary per annum - - - - -	32 7 -	For repairs of arms and accoutrements same as constable.	
Extra pay and travelling allowance same as mounted constable.		For lodging allowance same as constable.	
		<b>SUB-CONSTABLE, 2d RATE:</b>	
		Salary per annum - - - - -	24 - -
		Extra pay and other allowances same as constable.	

In addition to the allowances specified under each rank there are the following ; viz.

Compensation for clothing when not supplied in kind, at 2 s. 7 d. per month.

Medical allowance at 6 d. per month for each county and sub-inspector, head constable, constable, and sub-constable.

Rent and expense of a store, at 10 l. per annum, in each county and riding.

Allowance to drill constables for Provincial Depôts, at 5 l. per annum each.

Allowance for the purchase of a public horse, 23 l.

Stationery for each constable in charge of a station, at 6 d. per month.

Allowance for fuel and light for a guard at each barrack station, not exceeding 5 l. per annum.

Allowance to head and other constables and sub-constables absent from home on duty in plain clothes ; viz.

To a head-constable in the country, 3 s. per night.

Ditto - - - - in Dublin - 4 s. —

Ditto - - - - in England - 5 s. —

To a constable or sub-constable in the country, 2 s. per night.

Ditto - - - - in Dublin - 2 s. 6 d. —

Ditto - - - - in England - 3 s. 6 d. —

Allowance for straw for bedding at 2 d. per month for each head and other constable and sub-constable.

Constabulary Office, Dublin, }  
2 June 1842.

Richard Cane.

(B.)

### CONSTABULARY OF IRELAND.

RETURN of STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES existing on 1st January 1842, showing their Numbers, and Rates of Salaries and Allowances.

Number of Magistrates.	Salary per Annum.	Lodging Allowance per Annum.	Forage Allowance per Diem.	Stationery per Annum.	Postage.	Allowance for a Clerk, per Annum.	Allowance in lieu of a Mounted Orderly.	Extra Pay.	Travelling Allowance.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£.		£.			
One -	1,000 - -	nil.	nil.	8		36			
One -	667 7 7	184 12 4	nil.	8		36			
Three -	605 7 -	nil.	nil.	8		36			
Two -	461 10 9	184 12 4	nil.	8		36			
Twelve -	400 - -	100 - -	4 -	8		36			
Forty-six -	400 - -	nil.	4 -	8		36			

Constabulary Office, Dublin, }  
2 June 1842.

Richard Cane.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

A STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of CONSTABULARY FORCE employed in each County, County of a City, and County of a Town in Ireland, on the 1st of January 1842.—(Pursuant to Act of Parliament, 6 Will. 4, c. 13, s. 57.)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
13 June 1842.

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325.

*Under 102.*

**POLICE REWARD FUND (IRELAND):**

**RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 April 1842;—for,**

A RETURN of "The POLICE REWARD FUND," in *Ireland*, constituted by the Act 6 & 7 WILL. IV., c. 13, s. 49, commencing in the Year 1836, down to the present Time; showing the Sums received, and distinguishing those derived from a Per-centage on the Salaries of all Persons appointed by virtue of this or any other Police Act, from others that have been received by Fines, or in any other way, and showing how the same have been expended.

# CONSTABULARY OF IRELAND.

A RETURN of "The POLICE REWARD FUND," constituted by the Act of 6 & 7 WILL. IV., c. 13, s. 49, from the 1st October 1836 to the present Time (4th May 1842); showing the Sums received, and distinguishing those derived from a Per-centage on Salaries of all Persons appointed by virtue of any Police Act, from others that have been received by Fines, or in any Other way, and showing how the same have been expended.

<i>Dr.</i>						<i>Cr.</i>					
From 1st OCTOBER 1836 to 31st MARCH 1837.											
To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	£.	s.	d.	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Force, for Half-year to 31st March 1837	£.	s.	d.				
- - - - -	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				690 4 6
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	-	-	-	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists forwarded to Commissioners of Audit for same period	-	-	-				405 19 6
To paid for 400 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, per ditto	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				1,096 4 -
£.	1,096	4	-	£.	1,096	4	-				
								SEPTEMBER 1837.			
From 1st APRIL to 30th											
To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	-	-	-	By Balance of Half-yearly Account to 31st March 1837	-	-	-				331 9 5
- - - - -	-	-	-	By stoppage of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Force, for Half-year to 30th September 1837	-	-	-				689 6 7½
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	-	-	-	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists forwarded to Commissioners of Audit for same period	-	-	-				558 2 8½
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				
£.	898	4	7	£.	1,764	16	1				
								1837:			
Nov. 17.—By received from Wm. Kemmis, esq., Crown Solicitor, Reward for Arrest of one of the Persons who escaped from Co. Waterford											
Gaoil	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				29 19 4
Less stamp	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				
" By received from ditto, ditto, for Arrest of Persons who escaped from ditto	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				149 18 -
Less stamp	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				6 - -
By Dividends on 400 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, for Half-year to 5th January 1838	-	-	-	- - - - -	-	-	-				1,764 16 1
£.	1,764	16	1	£.	1,764	16	1				(continued).

**(continued).**



## A RETURN of "The POLICE REWARD FUND," constituted by the Act 6 &amp; 7 Will. 4, c. 13, s. 49, from 1 October 1836 to 4 May 1842—continued.

Dr.

From 1st OCTOBER 1837 to 31st MARCH 1838.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	491	7	3	By Balance of Half-yearly Account to 30th September 1837	898	4	7
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	116	11	2	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Force, for Half-year to 31st March 1838	726	1	3½
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	1,783	17	7½	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists forwarded to Commissioners of Audit for same period	761	10	1½
	£. 2,391	16	—½	By Dividend of 400 l. Three per Cent. Consols, for Half-year to 5th July 1838	6	—	—
					£. 2,391	16	—½

Cr.

From 1st APRIL to 30th SEPTEMBER 1838.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	115	—	—	By Balance of Half-yearly Account to 31st March 1838	1,783	17	7½
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	169	15	6	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Force, for Half-year to 30th September 1838	731	4	8
To paid for 1,500 l. Three per Cent. Consols, per ditto	1,415	1	6	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists forwarded to Commissioners of Audit, for same period	644	6	6
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	1,488	1	9½	By Dividend on 1,900 l. Three per Cent. Consols, for Half-year to 5th Jan. 1839	28	10	—
	£. 3,187	18	9½		£. 3,187	18	9½

From 1st OCTOBER 1838 to 31st MARCH 1839.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	140	17	5	By Balance of Half-yearly Account to 30th September 1838	1,488	1	9½
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	310	13	8	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Force, for Half-year to 31st March 1839	748	11	9½
To paid for 1,300 l. Three per Cent. Consols, per ditto	1,209	11	5	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists forwarded to Commissioners of Audit for same period	232	17	—
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	808	8	1		£. 2,469	10	7
	£. 2,469	10	7				

From 1st APRIL to 30th SEPTEMBER 1839.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	294	—	—	By Balance of Half-yearly Account to 31st March 1839	808	8	1
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	731	13	6	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Force, for Half-year to 30th September 1839	763	15	—½
To paid for 200 l. Three per Cent. Consols, per ditto	184	16	4	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists forwarded to Commissioners of Audit for same period	67	6	11½
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	528	—	3	By Dividend on 3,200 l. Three per Cent. Consols, for Half-year to 5th July 1839	48	—	—
	£. 1,738	10	1	By - ditto - on 3,400 l. - - - ditto - - - ditto - to 5th Jan. 1840	51	—	—
					£. 1,738	10	1

## From 1st OCTOBER 1839 to 31st MARCH 1840.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	384	1	-	By Balance of Half-yearly Account to 30th September 1839	-	-	-	£88	-	3
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	111	5	9	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Force, for the Half-year to 31st March 1840	-	-	-	773	13	1
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	1,162	10	9	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists forwarded to Commissioners of Audit for same period	-	-	-	300	4	2
	£.	1,657	17	1840: June 4.—By received from Paymaster R. O'Brien Amount paid to Sub-Inspector Donaghue by Messrs. Browne, ship-builders, of Passage West, for apprehending their Apprentices	-	-	-	5	-	-
			6	By Dividend on 3,400 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols for Half-year to 5th July 1840	-	-	-	51	-	-
	£.	1,657	17					£.	1,657	17
			6						6	

## From 1st APRIL to 30th SEPTEMBER 1840.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	165	10	-	By Balance of Half-yearly Account to 31st March 1840	-	-	-	1,162	10	9
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	218	1	6	By Stoppage by the Receiver of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Staff, for Quarter to 30th June 1840	-	-	-	6	15	-
Balance carried to next Quarter's Account	785	14	3							
	£.	1,169	5					£.	1,169	5
			9						9	

## From 1st OCTOBER to 31st DECEMBER 1840.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	350	-	-	By Balance of Half-yearly Account to 30th September 1840	-	-	-	785	14	3
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	219	11	7	By Stoppage by the Receiver of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of Members of the Staff, for Quarter to 30th September 1840	-	-	-	6	15	-
Balance carried to next Quarter's Account	222	17	8							
	£.	792	9					£.	792	9
			3						3	

## From 1st JANUARY to 31st MARCH 1841.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	198	10	-	By Balance of Quarterly Account to 31st December 1840	-	-	-	222	17	8
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	44	7	6	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. credited by Paymasters in Pay Lists, for Half-year to 30th September 1840, forwarded to Commissioners of Audit	-	-	-	758	10	-
To paid for 888 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, per ditto	800	-	-	By Fines on the Force and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists for same period sent to ditto	-	-	-	457	6	2
Balance carried to next Quarter's Account	523	16	4	By Stoppage by the Receiver of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of the Members of the Staff, for Quarter to 31st December 1840	-	-	-	7	-	-
	£.	1,496	13	By Dividend on 3,400 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, for Half-year to 5th January 1841	-	-	-	51	-	-
			10					£.	1,496	13
			10						10	

(continued.)

## A RETURN of "The Police Reward Fund," constituted by the Act 6 &amp; 7 Will. 4, c. 13, s. 49, from 1 October 1836, to 4 May 1848—continued.

Dr.

From 1st APRIL to 30th JUNE 1841.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	179	5	-	By Balance of Quarterly Account to 31st March 1841	-	-	-
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	244	3	4	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. credited by Paymasters in Pay Lists for Quarter to 31st December 1840 forwarded to Commissioners of Audit	-	-	-
To paid for 613 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, per ditto	550	-	-	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists for same period sent to ditto	-	-	-
Balance carried to next Quarter's Account	105	9	9	By Stoppage by the Receiver of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of the Members of the Staff, for Quarter to 31st March 1841	-	-	-
£.	1,078	18	1	£.	1,078	18	1

Cr.

From 1st JULY to 30th SEPTEMBER 1841.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	157	-	-	By Balance of Quarterly Account to 30th June 1841	-	-	-
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	251	-	1	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. credited by Paymasters in Pay Lists, for Quarter to 31st March 1841, forwarded to Commissioners of Audit	-	-	-
To paid for 390 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, per ditto	350	-	-	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists for same period, sent to ditto	-	-	-
£.	758	-	1	By Stoppage by the Receiver of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of the Members of the Staff, for Quarter to 30th June 1841	-	-	-
				By Dividend on 4,901 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, for Half-year, to 5th July 1841	-	-	-
				Balance carried to next Quarter's Account	-	-	-
				£.	758	-	1

From 1st OCTOBER to 31st DECEMBER 1841.

To Balance of Quarterly Account to 30th September 1841	45	2	8	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. credited by Paymasters in Pay Lists, for Quarter to 30th June 1841, forwarded to Commissioners of Audit	-	-	-
To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit	146	10	-	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists for same period, sent to ditto	-	-	-
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities sent to ditto	359	6	5	By Stoppage by the Receiver of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of the Members of the Staff, for Quarter to 30th September 1841	-	-	-
£.	550	19	1	Balance carried to next Quarter's Account	-	-	-
				£.	550	19	1

From 1st JANUARY to 31st MARCH 1842.

To Balance of Quarterly Account to 31st December 1841	-	-	11	2	11½	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. credited by Paymasters in Pay Lists, for Quarter to 30th September 1841, forwarded to Commissioners of Audit	-	-	390	5	8
To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities	-	-	136	10	-	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists for same period sent to ditto	-	-	143	7	-
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities	-	-	334	12	10	By Stoppage by the Receiver of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of the Members of the Staff, for Quarter to 31st December 1841	-	-	7	-	-
Balance carried to next Quarter's Account	-	-	147	14	7½	By Dividend on £5,292 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, for One Half-year to 5th January 1842	-	-	79	7	9
			£.	620	-	5	£.		620	-	5

From 1st APRIL to 4th MAY 1842.

To Amount of Rewards paid to Members of the Force, per Authorities, to 4th May 1842 inclusive	-	-	46	-	-	By Balance of Quarterly Account to 31st March 1842	-	-	147	14	7½
To Amount of Sums awarded to Widows and Children of Members of the Force, paid to them per Authorities, to 4th May 1842 inclusive	-	-	72	17	5	By Stoppage of One-half per Cent. credited by Paymasters in Pay Lists for Quarter to 31st December 1841, forwarded to Commissioners of Audit	-	-	393	5	8½
To paid for 1,752 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, per ditto	-	-	1,600	-	-	By Fines on the Force, and Portion of Fines awarded to the Members thereof as Prosecutors, per Pay Lists for same period sent to ditto	-	-	195	1	-½
						By Stoppage by the Receiver of One-half per Cent. from the Salaries of the Members of the Staff, for Quarter to 31st March 1842	-	-	7	-	-
						1842: April 5.—By received from Inspector-General Amount awarded Constable Charles Spinks, for prosecuting a Robbery of Arms in Cavan, per Inspector-General's Letter, 1st April	-	-	5	-	-
						April 12.—By received from Paymaster of Civil Services Amount of Fines awarded to the Constabulary out of Sums levied at Petty Sessions, from 14th August 1838 to 31st December 1839, per Inspector-General's Reference, 8th April 1842	-	-	1,397	10	-
									£.	2,145	11 4½

Constabulary Office, Dublin, }  
4 May 1842.

Richard Conc,  
Receiver.

POLICE REWARD FUND (IRELAND).

A RETURN of "The Police Reward Fund"  
in *Ireland*, constituted by the Act 6 & 7  
WILL. IV., c. 13, s. 49, from 1st October 1836  
to 4th May 1842.

(*Viscount Clements.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*8 June 1842.*

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304.

*Under 1 oz.*

**POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND (IRELAND).**

**RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 June 1842 ;—for,**

A RETURN of the POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, *Ireland*, constituted by the Act 6 & 7 WILL. IV., c. 18, s. 46, commencing in the Year 1836 down to the present Time; showing the Sums received, and distinguishing those derived from a Per-centage on the Salaries of all Persons appointed by virtue of this or any other Police Act, from others that may have been received from any other Source, and showing how the same have been expended.

[illegible]

## RETURN of the Police Superannuation Fund, Ireland, commencing in the Year 1838, down to the present Time, 25 June 1842—continued.

D

C

## From 1 October 1838 to 31 March 1839.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount paid Pensioners to 31 March 1839 (per authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit)	442	15	-	3,409	4	8
To paid for £1,700 Three per Cent. Consols (per ditto)	1,831	15	-	2,953	7	4½
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	4,338	2	-½	6,362	12	-½
	£.			£.		

## From 1 April to 30 September 1839.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount paid Pensioners to 30 June 1839	£. 549	18	6	4,338	2	-½
" " to 30 Sept. "	672	18	10	3,013	1	7
" " to 31 Dec. "	822	13	10	139	10	-
(Per authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit.)				176	10	-
To paid for £2,400 Three per Cent. Consols (per ditto)	2,217	15	9			
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	3,402	16	8½	7,666	3	7½
	£.			£.		

## From 1 October 1839 to 31 March 1840.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount paid Pensioners to 31 March 1840	£. 927	1	9	3,402	16	8½
" " to 30 June "	968	6	10	3,053	5	10½
(Per authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit.)				202	10	-
To paid for £1,800 Three per Cent. Consols (per ditto)	1,630	6	6			
Balance carried to next Half-year's Account	3,132	17	5½	6,658	12	6½
	£.			£.		

## From 1 April to 30 September 1840.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount of Gratuities in lieu of Pensions (per authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit)	249	10	-	3,132	17	5½
To paid for £1,000 Three per Cent. Consols (per ditto)	906	12	2	24	-	-
Balance carried to next Quarterly Account	2,000	15	3½	3,156	17	5½
	£.			£.		

## From 1 October to 31 December 1840.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount paid Pensioners to 30 September 1840 (per authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit)	1,035	14	3	2,000	15	3½
To ditto paid Gratuities in lieu of Pensions (per ditto)	86	10	10	24	-	-
Balance carried to next Quarterly Account	902	10	2½	2,024	15	3½
	£.			£.		

## From 1 January to 31 March 1841.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount paid Pensioners to 31 December 1840 (per authorities sent to Commissioners of Audit)	1,116	16	2	902	10	2½
To ditto paid Gratuity in lieu of Pension (per ditto)	250	-	-	2,985	2	-
To paid for £2,665. 0. 3. Three per Cent. Consols (per ditto)	2,400	-	-	25	-	-
Balance carried to next Quarterly Account	373	6	-½	217	10	-
	£.			£.		





**POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND  
(IRELAND).**

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**A RETURN of the POLICE SUPERANNUATION  
FUND, *Ireland*, constituted by the Act 6 & 7  
Will. 4 c. 13, s. 46, commencing in the Year  
1836, down to the present Time, 25 June 1842.**

**(Viscount Clements.)**

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
8 July 1842.*

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**427.**

*Under 1 oz.*

## CROWN SOLICITORS (IRELAND).

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 28 July 1842 ;—for,

COPIES of MINUTES of the BOARD of TREASURY, dated the 12th day of October 1841,  
the 4th day of January 1842, and the 3d day of June 1842, regulating the EMOLUMENTS  
of the CROWN SOLICITORS in *Ireland*.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }  
28 July 1842.

G. CLERK.

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### COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 12 October 1841.

My Lords have under their consideration the Minute of Lord Ebrington, the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the subject of the general mode of conducting the law business of the Crown in Ireland, with a view to secure greater efficiency in the administration of the law, and a large reduction of expenditure.

My Lords observe the large annual increase which has taken place in this branch of expenditure since the year 1834, when the attention of the Irish Government was seriously called to it, in consequence of its having so considerably exceeded the charge of antecedent years. From the Returns submitted to My Lords, it appears that the average of this expenditure for the seven years ending

January 1826 was	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 28,000
„ 1833 was	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,700
„ 1840 was	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,650

the amount in the first year of the series having been 20,000 *l.*, and that in the last year 102,000 *l.*,—an increase which calls imperatively for investigation and remedy.

My Lords entirely agree in the opinion expressed by Lord Ebrington, that the main object of any arrangement for the carrying on the civil and criminal law proceedings of the Government must be to secure the due administration of the law; and, in considering his Excellency's Minute, My Lords will not allow any desire of economy to interfere with that yet more essential object.

But when My Lords observe that the net profits of the Crown Solicitors in Ireland, as returned to this Board in 1833, amounted to no less a sum than 20,345 *l.*, and have every reason to believe that they have, since that period, grown in proportion to the increased amount of the cost of law proceedings in Ireland, My Lords cannot consider such profits essential to the administration of justice, or fit, on other grounds, to be continued.

In considering the plan which Lord Ebrington has brought before them, My Lords are prepared to adopt the principle laid down by his Lordship, in common with Sir H. Hardinge, in 1835, that it is advantageous to remunerate the Crown Solicitors by salary, instead of, as at present, by bills of costs.

My Lords are well aware, from former experience in several departments in England, how difficult it is to check bills of costs incurred by professional men in the performance of Government business, and that so long as charges are allowed to be made for any branches of business, the real evil of remuneration by bills of costs must, to a degree, continue. My Lords, therefore, cannot sanction the allowing Crown Solicitors in future to make professional charges for any matters; least of all would they make an exception in favour of fees for briefs, or for the examination of witnesses, as proposed in the Minute, since in these two cases, above all, there is the greatest temptation to swell, by undue prolixity, or by irrelevant matter, the costs of proceedings. A fixed annual salary, which shall cover all expense of professional labour and necessary assistance in the discharge of it, has been found in this country effective for its object, and highly conducive to economy, and My Lords have no doubt that similar results will flow from its adoption in Ireland.

My Lords, therefore, are pleased to direct the Lord Lieutenant to take immediate measures for intimating to the several Crown Solicitors, that from and after an early day, to be fixed by his Excellency, bills of costs will no longer be allowed, but that a fixed annual salary will be paid to them as a compensation for all legal business which they may undertake on behalf of the Government. With respect to the amount of those salaries, My Lords will await his Excellency's consideration of the amounts proposed in Lord Ebrington's Minute

of April last, and in Sir Henry Hardinge's Letter of 9 February 1835, amounting in one case to 10,634*l.*, and, in the other, to a somewhat larger sum, being unwilling to act definitively in a case where the Irish Government have so strong an interest, and withal the best means of estimating the amount which may be requisite to secure the services of efficient and respectable Solicitors.

My Lords only observe, that the amounts ought to bear some reference to the salaries allowed to Solicitors in those great public departments where salaries have been substituted for all professional emoluments.

My Lords do not agree with Lord Ebrington in considering it advisable to establish in the Castle at Dublin a Barrister with a large salary, under the title of Superintendent, for the purposes detailed in his Lordship's Minute. Without discussing how far a Barrister is calculated to discharge effectively the duties of a Solicitor, My Lords cannot but bear in mind that there is a Barrister already placed in the Castle, with an adequate salary, as an assistant to the Attorney and Solicitor General, for the express purpose of promptly affording that legal advice, as to the conduct of prosecutions and other legal matters, which it is proposed that the new Superintendent Barrister should undertake.

My Lords, therefore, think it a better arrangement that the Crown Solicitor for the county of Dublin should continue to discharge those duties which now devolve upon him, and should act in Ireland as the Solicitor for the Treasury now acts in England, taking from time to time the advice of the legal advisers of the Government, with whom he will be in daily communication, in cases where the advice of a Barrister may be necessary. My Lords are aware that Lord Ebrington proposes to assign many other duties to this new office of Superintendent, and that these duties are of considerable importance; but My Lords think that the advantages expected by Lord Ebrington may be equally attained without such an appointment. If, for instance, the Stipendiary Magistrates and the Clerks of Petty Sessions are directed, and these directions be properly enforced, to forward all informations as soon as taken to the Crown Solicitor to whose circuit they appertain, there need be none of that unpardonable delay in preparing the indictments and properly getting up the cases of which his Excellency complains; and considering, also, the number and experience of the Stipendiary Magistrates dispersed throughout the country, My Lords cannot suppose them to be so ignorant of, or inattentive to, their duty, as not to be able, especially with the advice of a Crown Solicitor, or, in cases of greater importance, with that of the Law Officers or the advising Barrister at the Castle, to trace crimes, to discover and examine evidence, and to do those acts which are essential to the conviction of offenders,—all which Lord Ebrington proposes to devolve on the Superintendent.

The result, then, of My Lords' consideration of the Minute before them is, that it would be proper to retain a Crown Solicitor as at present for Dublin, and one for each of the several circuits, at annual salaries fixed with reference to what may be an adequate remuneration for their own services, and for the maintenance of the necessary establishment for the conduct of the business; that the Dublin Crown Solicitor should undertake, also, the civil law business of the Government, and the drawing and preparing such Bills for Parliament as may be required to be drawn in Ireland, as well as all other legal acts and proceedings. It will no doubt be the wish of his Excellency, as it is of My Lords, to retain the services of those gentlemen who have so long and so satisfactorily discharged the duties of Crown Solicitors in Ireland; and My Lords trust that the change of system may be carried into effect in a manner so consistent with a just regard to economy on the one hand, and with a due consideration of reasonable claims on the other, as to ensure their continuance in office, notwithstanding the reduction hereby effected in their present emoluments.

My Lords further observe, that in thus making a reduction in the profits of the Crown Solicitors, it is necessary, also, that a strict examination should be entered into of the several disbursements made by them on the public account. Those disbursements have enormously increased, especially under the head of fees to counsel; and My Lords, therefore, would earnestly recommend to the Lord Lieutenant to direct the attention of the Law Officers to this part of the subject, and to make such rules in this respect as, by effecting great reductions, may, when the estimate be submitted to Parliament, secure a ready acquiescence in its propriety.

Transmit to the Chief Secretary for Ireland a copy of this Minute, for the consideration and directions of his Excellency.

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COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE, dated 4 January 1842.

My Lords resume the consideration of the subject of the general arrangement of the offices of the Crown Solicitors in Ireland.

They advert to their Minute of 12th October last, in which they determined that the Crown Solicitors should be no longer paid by bills of costs, but by a fixed annual salary, for all legal business which they may be called upon to perform on behalf of the Government, leaving the amount of such salaries to be subsequently settled, as well as the allowance which it might be proper to make for the maintenance of the necessary establishment of each Solicitor.

By

By that Minute their Lordships also determined that there should be a Crown Solicitor, as at present, for Dublin, and one for each of the other circuits, and that the Solicitor for Dublin should also undertake all the civil law business of the Government, and the drawing and preparing Bills for Parliament, as well as all other legal acts and proceedings.

Since the date of that Minute, My Lords have applied themselves carefully to the consideration of the amount of salary and allowance for the maintenance of Clerks, &c., which it would be proper to grant to the present holders of the offices, and also to their successors, it being the opinion of My Lords that consideration should be paid, in fixing the salaries of the former, to the length of their services under the existing system, and that the remuneration to them should bear some proportion to the net incomes which on an average of years they have heretofore enjoyed under the system of bills of costs.

Taking a combined view, therefore, of what the profits of the Crown Solicitors have hitherto been, and what remuneration is given to other Solicitors who are attached to the several departments of the Government, My Lords have prepared the following Table of Salaries and Allowances, which, in their opinion, will be an adequate remuneration for the services of the present and future Solicitors, and for the maintenance of the necessary establishment for the conduct of the business in each office; (namely)

	PRESENT HOLDERS.		FUTURE HOLDERS.	
	Salary.	Expenses of Clerks, &c.	Salary.	Expenses of Clerks, &c.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dublin - - - -	2,000	800	1,200	800
Leinster - - - -	1,000	500	800	500
Connaught - - - -	2,000	800	1,200	800
Home - - - -	2,000	800	1,200	800
North-East - - - -	1,400	650	1,000	650
North-West - - - -	2,000	800	1,200	800
Munster - - - -	2,000	800	1,200	800
£.	12,400	5,150	7,800	5,150
Expenses -	5,150	Expenses -	5,150	
£.	17,550	£.	12,950	

Write accordingly to Lord Eliot, with reference to their Lordships' Minute of the 12th October last. State that, in fixing the salaries and allowances, My Lords have exercised the best judgment they could, according to the circumstances within their knowledge; but that they will be ready to give every further consideration to any suggestions which his Excellency may deem it right to offer upon the subject.

State that My Lords would have been disposed to recommend, as most convenient for the public service, that the Crown Solicitors and their several establishments should be transferred to offices in the Castle (a proportionate reduction being in consequence made in the allowance herein allotted for establishment charges), and it is only in consequence of not knowing to what extent such accommodation could be provided that My Lords have forborne to press it upon the Lord Lieutenant's adoption; but My Lords request that it may be submitted to the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant, and a report made to My Lords in what manner such an arrangement, if practicable, could be best effected.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 3 June 1842.

READ a Letter from Mr. Lucas, dated the 3d ultimo, enclosing, with reference to the Letter of this Board of the 8th January last, a Report of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the proposed Table of Salaries and Allowances of the Crown Solicitors.  
Acquaint Mr. Lucas that My Lords have fully considered the Report of the Law Officers of the Crown, transmitted in his Letter, and that, under the circumstances therein stated, their Lordships are pleased to sanction the scale of salaries and allowances to the present and future Crown Solicitors, as recommended by the Law Officers; viz.—

CIRCUITS.	Salary to Present Officers.			Salary to Future Officers.			Allowance for Expenses.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dublin - - - -	2,000	-	-	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
Munster - - - -	1,800	-	-	1,200	-	-	900	-	-
Leinster - - - -	1,500	-	-	1,000	-	-	700	-	-
Connaught - - - -	1,600	-	-	1,000	-	-	800	-	-
Home - - - - -	1,500	-	-	1,000	-	-	700	-	-
North-East - - - -	1,500	-	-	1,000	-	-	700	-	-
North-West - - - -	1,600	-	-	1,000	-	-	800	-	-
£.	11,500	-	-	7,400	-	-	5,800	-	-

State, however, that although My Lords, in making a new arrangement of the several offices of Crown Solicitor in Ireland, have thought it expedient to fix the sums within which the salaries and official expenses of the Solicitors to be hereafter appointed shall be confined, My Lords desire it to be distinctly understood, that if, after an experience of the working of this new arrangement, it shall appear that those sums have been fixed at too high a rate, My Lords reserve to themselves the further consideration and revision of the subject, notwithstanding the present decision.

CROWN SOLICITORS (IRELAND).

COPIES of TREASURY MINUTES, dated 12th October 1841, 4th January 1842, and 3d June 1842, regulating the EMOLUMENTS of the CROWN SOLICITORS in Ireland.

(Sir George Clerk.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 29 July 1842.

508.

Under 1 oz.

## COUNTY TREASURERS (IRELAND).

AN ACCOUNT, in CHARGE and DISCHARGE, of the FEES received by the REGISTRAR of TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS under the 1st Vict., c. 54, and of the Appropriation thereof, for the Year ending the 25th of March 1842.

CHARGE:		£.	s.	d.
Amount of Balance on the 25th of March 1841	- - - - -	3,818	19	4½
Amount received from the Treasurer of Drogheda Town, for Fees payable on his Accounts	- - - - - for Summer 1837 } £.- 4 9			
	Spring 1838	- 12	-	
	Summer 1838	- 3	7	
	Spring 1840	- 1	11	
			1	2 8
Amount received from the Treasurer of the County of Cavan, being the Fee on his Account for Spring 1840	- - - - -	37	19	6
Amount received from the Treasurer of the County of Sligo, being the Fee on his Account for Spring 1840	- - - - -	28	5	1
Amount received from the Treasurer of the County of Tyrone, being the Fee on his Account for Spring 1840	- - - - -	50	18	6
N. B.—The Fee-fund having proved more than sufficient for the charges upon it, the Fees have been dispensed with on all Accounts subsequent to Spring 1840; therefore, the sums for which credit is given above, were received in respect of arrears prior to and up to that period.				
TOTAL		£.	3,987	4 8½

### DISCHARGE:

SALARIES AND OFFICE EXPENSES.		£.	s.	d.
Amount paid to the Second Remembrancer, under the 1st Vict., c. 54, and the 11th of the Rules made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, dated 31st October 1837		500	-	-
Amount paid to the Registrar and Clerks	- - - - -	438	5	-
Amount paid to Messenger	- - - - -	57	-	-
Amount paid to Office-keeper	- - - - -	20	-	-
Amount paid for Fuel and Candles	- - - - -	20	12	6
Amount paid for Printing Expenses, from 4th Sept. 1840 to 19th Aug. 1841	-	33	2	6
Amount paid for Postage, £.46. 0. 2., and for Coach Parcels, £.17. 8. 3.	-	63	8	5
Amount paid for Car-hire on Office business	- - - - -	1	12	3
Amount paid for Incidents	- - - - -	5	14	11
Amount charged by the Bank for Postage, 2s. 2d.; for Pass-books, 3s.	- -	-	5	2
		1,140	-	9
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.				
Amount paid to County Treasurers for Travelling Expenses in attending before the Chief Remembrancer in the matter of their Accounts	- - - - - } £.45 7 8			
Amount paid to a Witness and to a Solicitor, for expenses incurred by them in consequence of proceedings had by the Chief Remembrancer touching a claim of the Crown against the County of Westmeath, under the 1 & 2 Vict., c. 50	- - - - - } 21 10 7			
		66	18	3
Balance in favour of the Public on the 25th of March 1842	- -	2,780	5	8
TOTAL		£.	3,987	4 8½

L. Davis, Registrar.

COUNTY TREASURERS (IRELAND).

AN ACCOUNT, in CHARGE and DISCHARGE,  
of the FEES received by the REGISTRAR of  
TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS under the 1st Viet.,  
c. 54, and of the Appropriation thereof, for the  
Year ending the 25th of March 1842.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*6 June 1842.*

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## DONEGAL COUNTY TREASURER.

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 11 May 1842;—for,

RETURN of the PAPERS furnished by the CHIEF REMEMBRANCER of Her Majesty's COURT of EXCHEQUER in Ireland to the Foreman of the Grand Jury of the County of Donegal, and to the Judge of Assize of the County of Donegal, respecting the Particulars that transpired before him on the 7th day of January 1842, during his Investigation into a Charge in the Treasurer's Accounts of that County, for the Sum of £. 12. 3s., and which Sum he disallowed.

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(Copy.)

My Lord,

Dublin Castle, 12 March 1842.

I beg leave to transmit to you the enclosed Minute of an inquiry which I have felt it necessary to make into a question arising on the Accounts of the Treasurer of the county of Donegal.

To the Honble. Mr. Justice Burton.

I have, &c.  
(signed) A. R. Blake.

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(Copy.)

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 12 March 1842.

I beg leave to transmit to you the enclosed Minute of an inquiry which I have felt it necessary to make into a question arising on the Accounts of the Treasurer of the County of Donegal, and of which I have transmitted a duplicate to Mr. Justice Burton, who, I understand, will preside in the Crown Court at the ensuing Assizes for the County.

To the Foreman of the Grand Jury of the  
County of Donegal, Lifford.

I have, &c.  
(signed) A. R. Blake.

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COPY of the MINUTE referred to in the foregoing Two Letters.

County Donegal.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT for Spring Assizes 1840.

Lord Clements having stated to me that one of the Vouchers transmitted with the Account of the Treasurer for Spring Assizes 1840, and upon the faith of which the Account was passed, was not genuine, I inquired into the matter in presence of Lord Clements; Mr. Mansfield, the Treasurer; Mr. Corcoran, the Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Spence, the Secretary of the Grand Jury, on the 7th of January 1842.

The Treasurer took credit in the Schedule marked (E.), No. 50, transmitted with the account in question, for 12*l.* 3*s.*, as having been paid to Owen M'Daid, upon a discharged query, and the Voucher for the payment was in the following words:

West Half-Barony of Innishowen (No. 50.)

Received from Francis Mansfield, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Donegal, the sum of Twelve Pounds Three Shillings, being the amount of a Presentment ordered at Summer Assizes 1839, and discharged at Spring Assizes 1840.

Dated this 23d day of March 1840.

£.12. 3*s.* 0*d.*  
Present, W<sup>m</sup> C. Spence.

his  
Owen × M'Daid.  
mark.

Mr. Spence admitted that the mark of Owen M'Daid was put to the Receipt not by M'Daid, but by him; he admitted that M'Daid could read and write, and had given him no authority to sign his name, or put his mark to the Receipt; he stated that the money was payable not to M'Daid,



M'Daid, but to John Doherty, who had done the work for which the Presentment had been made; that after Spring Assizes 1840, he (Spence) delivered the Receipt to the Treasurer, and received a Draft from him for the amount drawn in favour of M'Daid, or order; that he endorsed the Draft in M'Daid's name, and drew the amount from the County Bank; that he applied the money to his own purposes; and that he paid the amount after Summer Assizes to John Doherty, who had done the work.

I examined M'Daid, who admitted that he authorized Doherty to receive the money.

I also examined Doherty, who admitted that he had received the money after Summer Assizes from Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence stated that the Treasurer was not cognizant of the circumstances.

As the money payable to M'Daid has, with his privity and consent, been paid to Doherty, I have suffered the credit which I gave to the Treasurer for it to stand; but I deem it necessary that the attention both of the Court and the Grand Jury should be called to the subject at the ensuing Assizes.

(signed) *A. R. Blake.*

12 March 1842.

(True Copies.) *L. Davis, Regist<sup>r</sup>.*  
16 May 1842.

DONEGAL COUNTY TREASURER.

RETURN of Papers furnished by the CHIEF  
REMEMBRANCE of Her Majesty's COURT of  
EXCHEQUER in Ireland, respecting Particulars of  
a Charge in the Treasurer's Accounts for Donegal  
County.

(Viscount Clements.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
26 May 1842.

**ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.**

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 16 March 1842 ;—*for*,

A COPY of the LETTER of Mr. *Lucas*, Under Secretary for *Ireland*, to the Secretary of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, stating that the Lord Lieutenant had authorized an Advance of Money to that Society, to be repaid on the Money being Voted by Parliament ;—And also, RETURN, stating in what Particulars the Recommendations of the Committee of This House in 1836, respecting that Society, have been complied with.

(*Mr. Redington.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
5 April 1842.

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A COPY of the LETTER of Mr. *Lucas*, Under Secretary for *Ireland*, to the Secretary of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, stating that the Lord Lieutenant had authorized an Advance of Money to that Society, to be repaid on the Money being Voted by Parliament.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 18 February 1842.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that orders have been issued to the Paymaster of Civil Services to lodge in the Bank of Ireland, from Civil Contingencies, to the credit of the Royal Dublin Society, 2,000*l.*, such payment to be made as an advance, and to be repaid when the Estimate for this service shall have been voted by Parliament.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

To Edward Hardman, Esq.  
Royal Dublin Society.

(True Copy.)

Dublin Castle, 30 March 1842.

*E. Lucas.*

A RETURN, stating in what Particulars the Recommendations of the Select Committee of The House of Commons, in 1836, respecting the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, have been complied with.

1. *Property*.—Complied with, to the satisfaction of the Treasury, by Resolution of the Society of 11th May 1838.
2. *Admission of Members*.—Complied with, and bye-laws enacted.
3. *Associate Members*.—Complied with, and bye-laws enacted.
4. *A Council*.—Complied with, and bye-laws enacted.
5. *No Meeting to be called between 1st August and 1st November*.—This is always a period of recess.
6. *Committees*.—Complied with; with a slight alteration in their formation, founded on practical experience.
7. *Estimates*.—Complied with.
8. *Reports of Committees to Council*.—Complied with.
9. *Communication with other Societies*.—Always has been practised to the extent of the Society's means.
10. *Lecturers to be sent to Provincial Towns*.—Complied with, to the extent of the means specially granted for the purpose by the Treasury.
11. *Training of Young Men in the Botanic Garden*.—Complied with.

12. *Museum*,

12. *Museum, Garden, and Lawn to be open to the Public.*—Complied with, with respect to Museum and Garden; but it would not be practicable to extend the admissions to the Lawn farther than at present, with safety, unless with a much larger establishment of servants than the present funds would admit of.

Visitors to Museum	-	in 1840	-	-	-	43,356
—		1841	-	-	-	41,872
Visitors to Botanic Garden,		1840	-	-	-	22,283
—		1841	-	-	-	31,661

13. *Library; lending of Books.*—Books of reference, and those of a costly nature, are not lent out; other books are lent to members only, under stricter regulations, approved by the Council.

14. *Admission to Lectures.*—The public are admitted gratuitously to all the lectures.

15. *Reports of Committees, &c.*—Special reports of committees, and selected papers read at evening meetings, are printed in an appendix to the proceedings; but publications on the chance of repayment by sale, would be very hazardous. The Society has not funds for the purpose.

16. *Newspapers.*—Newspapers, and a newspaper room have been discontinued by the Society.

17. *Schools.*—Complied with. The schools were originally founded, and have always been conducted, on the principles of this Resolution.

18. *National Museum.*—It is utterly hopeless ever to have a museum deserving the name of “National,” without aid from Parliament, in some degree proportionate to that granted to the British Museum.

The Society in the last year expended 1,754 *l.* in enlarging and repairing the buildings, but no money has been granted by Parliament, as contemplated by the Select Committee, since their Report of 1836, for this purpose.

Royal Dublin Society, }  
26 March 1842. }

*Ed. Hardman,*  
Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

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A Copy of the LETTER of Mr. Lucas, Under Secretary for *Ireland*, to the Secretary of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY, stating that the Lord Lieutenant had authorized an Advance of Money to that Society; and also RETURN, stating how far the Recommendations of the Select Committee of The House of Commons of 1836 have been complied with.

(*Mr. Redington.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
*5 April 1842.*

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## **FINES (IRELAND).**

**RETURN to ORDERS of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated respectively 30 August 1841, and 11 March 1842;—for,**

**AN ACCOUNT in Charge and Discharge of all FINES RECEIVED under  
the Act 1 & 2 VICT. c. 99, and of the APPROPRIATION thereof, to the latest  
Period; and A RETURN of the AMOUNT paid to the Fund from each County,  
and the Expenditure out of it, in which the Salaries and Expenses of the  
Office are distinguished from Extraordinary Expenses.**

*(Sir Robert Ferguson.)*

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***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
17 March 1842.***

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AN ACCOUNT in Charge and Discharge of all FINES received under the Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 99, and of the Appropriation thereof; of the Amount Paid to the Fund from each County, and of the Expenditure out of it, in which the Salaries and Expenses of the Office are distinguished from Extraordinary Expenses.

						Paid into the Bank of Ireland, to the Credit of the Fund.	Issued out of the Fund by the Paymaster of Civil Services.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Antrim	-	-	-	County	-	2,244 9 9	709 2 4
Armagh	-	-	-	-	-	341 8 -	45 2 9
Carlow	-	-	-	-	-	252 18 11	50 4 3
Carrickfergus	-	-	-	Town	-	14 13 -	-
Cavan	-	-	-	County	-	410 10 4	189 14 2
Clare	-	-	-	-	-	265 15 -	73 3 9
Cork	-	-	-	-	-	1,094 18 2	256 7 5
Cork	-	-	-	City	-	287 19 -	-
Donegal	-	-	-	County	-	544 12 11	150 19 9
Down	-	-	-	-	-	786 2 4	161 4 11
Dublin	-	-	-	-	-	263 10 -	-
Dublin	-	-	-	City	-	12,385 11 11	10,399 2 7
Drogheda	-	-	-	Town	-	35 8 3	-
Fermanagh	-	-	-	County	-	296 7 8	58 19 6
Galway	-	-	-	-	-	867 19 5	153 1 -
Galway	-	-	-	Town	-	68 15 4	-
Kerry	-	-	-	County	-	155 12 8	50 9 11
Kildare	-	-	-	-	-	428 18 11 ½	73 6 10
Kilkenny	-	-	-	-	-	502 18 5 ½	122 3 8
Kilkenny	-	-	-	City	-	63 18 3	-
King's	-	-	-	County	-	357 15 5 ½	125 6 4
Leitrim	-	-	-	-	-	61 11 4	41 13 6
Limerick	-	-	-	-	-	360 - 3	394 18 11
Limerick	-	-	-	City	-	225 2 1	-
Londonderry	-	-	-	County	-	468 8 6	69 7 5
Londonderry	-	-	-	City	-	-	-
Longford	-	-	-	County	-	299 3 11	10 16 6
Louth	-	-	-	-	-	569 10 2	143 16 3
Mayo	-	-	-	-	-	611 18 11	192 10 3
Meath	-	-	-	-	-	980 14 4	95 8 3
Monaghan	-	-	-	-	-	256 3 5	101 2 3
Queen's	-	-	-	-	-	584 10 11	134 16 6
Roscommon	-	-	-	-	-	584 12 2	103 5 -
Sligo	-	-	-	-	-	184 13 3	49 6 -
Tipperary	-	-	-	-	-	1,876 10 2	385 2 7
Tyrone	-	-	-	-	-	345 6 -	70 11 5
Waterford	-	-	-	-	-	503 6 11 ½	141 5 8
Waterford	-	-	-	City	-	87 17 3	-
Westmeath	-	-	-	County	-	562 6 6	188 6 4
Wexford	-	-	-	-	-	388 2 2	48 8 3
Wicklow	-	-	-	-	-	443 18 5	43 10 1
Salaries and Expenses of Office:						£. 31,064 - 6	14,832 14 4
Paid J. W. Jephson, employed in the Chief Secretary's Office in settling Petty Sessions Returns, from 31st December 1840 to 18th February 1841, at two guineas per week, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 22d April 1841						-	11 18 -
Expense incurred in the Paymaster of Civil Services Office, for keeping the account of this Fund						-	Nil.
Other Payments from the Fund:						£. s. d.	
Paid to the credit of the Central Loan Fund Board, on account of Incidental Expenses of the Board, pursuant to Order in Council, dated 25th February 1841						100 - -	
Ditto - ditto - to 31st December 1841, per Order in Council, 9th August 1841, and Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 13th August 1841						100 - -	
George Mathews, as remuneration for his having during four years discharged the duties of Secretary to the Central Loan Fund Board, per Order in Council, 13th May 1841, and Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 19th May 1841						400 - -	
Carried forward						£. 600 - -	14,844 12 4

		Issued out of the Fund by the Paymaster of Civil Services.
		£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - £.	600 - -	14,844 12 4
Paid Charles Alexander John Piesse, Secretary to the Loan Fund Board, his Salary for one Quarter, to 31st March 1841, per Order in Council, 25th February 1841, and Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 1st April 1841 - - - - -	37 10 -	
Ditto, one quarter, to 30th June 1841, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 1st April 1841 - - - - -	37 10 -	
		675 - -
Paid the Rev. Andrew Forster, of Bray, Treasurer to the Bray Loan Fund Society, amount collected from defaulting borrowers, and erroneously paid into this Fund, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 23d March 1841 - - - - -	32 2 9	
Captain Adams, Paymaster of the Centre Recruiting District, for account of the General Agent, for the Recruiting Service in London, being amount of Fines levied at Petty Sessions, under the Mutiny Act, per Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 3d May 1841 - - - - -	7 - -	
Ditto, amount of Fees awarded to the Secretary at War for breaches of the Mutiny Act in 1840, by Petty Sessions of Belmont, King's County, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 18th August 1841 - - - - -	1 2 1	
		40 4 10
TOTAL issued from the Fund - - - - -		15,559 17 2
Balance in Bank at 18th September 1841 - - -		15,504 3 4
	£.	31,064 - 6
Paymaster of Civil Services Office, Dublin Castle, } 28 September 1841.		T. F. Kennedy.

PAYMENTS made from CIVIL CONTINGENCIES for adjusting the Accounts of FINES and PENALTIES.

	£. s. d.
Paid A. B. Rathbourne, allowance for 12 weeks' services performed by him under the Chief Remembrancer regarding Fines and Penalties, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, dated 6th June 1840 - - - - -	37 16 -
J. W. Jephson, for his services in settling the accounts of Fines of the Metropolitan Police and Petty Sessions, from 14th February to 26th June 1840, at two guineas per week, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 16th July 1840 - - -	39 18 -
Ditto, on account like service, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 20th October 1840 -	30 - -
Ditto, balance of the Allowance granted to 31st December 1840, for like service, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, dated 19th January 1841 - - - - -	26 14 -
Paid James Mackay, allowance granted to him for his services in settling the accounts of Fines of the Metropolitan Police and Petty Sessions, from 12th September 1839 to 23d July 1840, at 30s. per week, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 7th September 1840 - - - - -	67 10 -
Ditto, the like service, from 23d July 1840 to 4th March 1841, at ditto, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 19th March 1841 - - - - -	48 - -
Henry Pickering, like service, same period - - - - ditto - - -	48 - -
Francis Curtis, like service, same period, at 2l. per week, ditto - - -	64 - -
Ditto, for his services in the examination of Petty Sessions Returns to 28th August 1841, Lord Lieutenant's Letter, 2d September 1841 - - - - -	50 - -
Henry Pickering - ditto - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	37 10 -
A. Stoker - - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	50 - -
J. Mackay - - - ditto - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	37 10 -
	£. 536 18 -

Paymaster of Civil Services Office, Dublin Castle, }  
28 September 1841.

T. F. Kennedy.



FINES (IRELAND).

ACCOUNT of FINES RECEIVED under the Act  
1 & 2 VICT. c. 99, and of the APPROPRIATION  
thereof; the Amount paid to the Fund from  
each County, and the Expenditure out of it,  
in which the Salaries and Expenses of the  
Office are distinguished from Extraordinary  
Expenses.

(*Sir Robert Ferguson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
17 March 1842.

## JAMES FLANAGAN.

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 22 March 1842;—for,

COPIES of the VERDICT and DEPOSITIONS taken by the CORONER at an INQUEST held on the 19th day of December 1841, on the Death of *James Flanagan*, at *Clonearl*, in the *King's County*;—Of all COMMUNICATIONS which have taken place between the Irish Government, or the Inspector-General of Constabulary, and the Resident Stipendiary Magistrate, or the Local Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police, relative to the Death of the said *James Flanagan*; And of the CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between *Durham Dunlop*, Esq. and the Irish Government, relative to the Death of the said *James Flanagan*.

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Sir,

Dublin Castle, 2 April 1842.

REFERRING to your letter of the 23d ultimo, enclosing an Order of the House of Commons, dated 22d March 1842, requiring copies of the verdict and depositions taken by the coroner at an inquest held on the 19th day of December 1841, on the death of James Flanagan, &c., I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith copies of the documents in question, which have been prepared in obedience to the foregoing Order, for the purpose of being laid before the House of Commons.

The Hon. H. Manners Sutton,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *E. Lucas*.

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### COPIES of the VERDICT and DEPOSITIONS taken by the Coroner.

*King's County* to wit:—AN Inquest had, indented, and taken at *Clonearl* in said county, on the 19th December 1841, on view of the body of James Flanagan, then and there lying dead:

No. 1, Kennett Mills; 2, Thomas Hynds; 3, Thomas Hanlon; 4, James Leenahan; 5, Bernard Coffy; 6, Patrick Coffy; 7, John Leenahan; 8, Patrick Shoughness; 9, Michael Leenahan; 10, William Reily; 11, Thomas Lawler; 12, Daniel Foy; 13, James Connor; 14, Michael Willson; 15, Thomas Dunne; 16, Peter M'Dermott; 17, Henry Quinn; 18, Thomas Russell; 19, John Hyland; 20, Richard Scully; 21, Thomas Ennis; good and lawful men, who, being duly sworn, attested, and charged to try and inquire how and by what means the said James Flanagan came by his death:—We find that the deceased James Flanagan came by his death in consequence of injuries received accidentally from a burn on the night of the 11th December, and died on Saturday the 18th December 1841.

Names of such Jurors:—Kennett Mills, Thomas Hynds, Thomas Hanlon, James Leenahan, Bernard Coffy, Patrick Coffy, John Leenahan, Patrick Shoughness, Michael Leenahan, William Reily, Thomas Lawler, Daniel Foy, James Connor, Michael Willson, Thomas Dunne, Peter M'Dermott, Henry Quinn, Thomas Russell, John Hyland, Richard Scully, Thomas Ennis.

*George Palmer*,  
Coroner for the King's County.

*John Keys*, of Barna, sworn: states, that on Saturday night, the 11th December, the deceased and two pipers were in Mr. Magan's parlour on said night; James Flanagan went out of the parlour for the purpose of getting some tea; deponent saith, that when the deponent saw deceased lying on the table deponent roused deceased; deponent saith that deceased came about eight yards with deponent; deponent went down stairs, and saith, in a few minutes he heard deceased shouting, on which deponent went up and found deceased on fire; deponent states deceased's shirt was outside deceased's small-clothes, both before and behind; saith, that when deponent came up stairs he saw the gentlemen slapping deceased with their pocket-handkerchiefs, striving to put out the fire; deponent states deceased's shirt was on fire before and behind; deponent states deceased's two arms were on the table, and his head leaning on them; deponent states he asked the deceased the next morning how he caught fire, in presence of Dr. Glover; deceased told him he could not tell, except that it was the candles when he lay on the table; deponent states he never gave any other account of this affair; deponent states that he does not know any of the gentlemen's names but Mr. Magan, who took off his coat and put out the fire, and states deceased walked down stairs after the fire, and walked out to the garden-house also. When deponent first saw deceased leaning on the table, deceased was without his coat, and his shirt outside his small-clothes; deponent states, that when he saw the deceased leaning on the table he was drunk; deponent states deceased was not well able to walk.

his  
*John + Keys*,  
 mark.

*William Henry Magan* sworn: states, that deceased was in the parlour dancing; when deponent was done with deceased he desired deceased to go down stairs; the pipers left the room before the deceased; after deponent desired deceased to go down he made bows to the gentlemen in the room; he left it; deponent states he heard the deceased shouting, which made deponent go out to see what was the matter; he also states he was the first to come up to the deceased; deponent states that he put his coat on him and put out the fire; deceased had no sign of fire on him when leaving the parlour; deponent states no person threw any spirits on deceased while in the parlour; deponent states that no person came into the room nor went out of the room from the period Flanagan left it until he heard the shouting of the deceased James Flanagan; deponent heard that on the following day the doctor had been with the deceased; deponent states the names of the persons in the room with him were, Mr. M'Cartney, of the 9th Lancers; Mr. Nicholson, of same regiment; Mr. Clarke, late of the 9th Lancers; and Mr. Wood, late 12th Lancers; states no other person was in the room.

*W. H. Magan.*

*John Flanagan* sworn; states he is brother to the deceased James Flanagan; saw the deceased the day after he was burned, Sunday, the 12th instant; the deponent states he did not ask him how he was burned; deponent states that he did not believe the reports that he was set on fire intentionally, but believes in his own mind that it was quite accidental; deponent states that the deceased never charged any person with the burning of the deceased; deponent states he never asked the deceased how he was burned; several persons told the deponent that they had set him on fire, but he positively says that he did not believe those reports; heard Keys say to the deceased, "Butcher, don't tell how it happened;" although he had frequent opportunities, he never asked his brother how it happened; states that the doctor told him it was his own fault, and that he caught fire by the candles on the table; deponent states that he does not recollect any other portion of the conversation the day Keys said that to his brother.

*John Flanagan.*

*John Glover*, surgeon: states, that between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday, the 12th instant, saw deceased was lying in the harness-room; after examining the burn, which extended from the poll to the buttocks; his arms and armpits and hands were also burned; the burn extended a little on the sides, but not on the belly:

belly : states the application of lime-water and oil which had been applied was the very best that could be applied at the time ; states the deceased lived six days after the deponent saw him ; states the deceased died Saturday, the 18th instant, about four o'clock P. M. ; states deceased was in his perfect senses at intervals until Friday ; he raved while awake during the day of Friday ; states he asked the deceased, who told deponent that he was burned from the falling of a candle on deceased ; said that, only for Mr. Magan, he would be burned to death, God bless him. Deponent states, that the deceased died from congestion of the brain, brought on by the burn.

*John S. Glover, M.D. Philipstown.*

*John Keys* examined a second time : states he never said the words " Do not tell how it happened ;" states that he said, " Butcher, you will get a new suit of clothes."

his  
*John + Keys,*  
mark.

*Elizabeth Hopkins* sworn : states she attended the deceased from Wednesday morning until he departed on Saturday : states she was in the room with deceased when John Keys was in deceased's room, also his brother, John Flanagan : states she did not hear any person say he would get new clothes ; says she never heard John Keys say to deceased not to tell any person how it happened ; states positively that she never heard any person say to deceased not to tell how it happened ; states positively that he did not accuse any person for the burning.

her  
*Elizabeth + Hopkins,*  
mark.

*Jane Flanagan* : states she is sister to the deceased James Flanagan ; she came to attend deceased on Sunday ; states she was in the room of the deceased while others were in the room ; said she never heard any person say, " Don't say how it happened, Butcher."

her  
*Jane + Flanagan,*  
mark.

(Copy.)

*George Palmer,*  
Coroner for the King's County.

COMMUNICATIONS which have taken place between the *Irish* Government, or the Inspector-General of Constabulary, and the Resident Stipendiary Magistrate, or the Local Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police, relative to the death of *James Flanagan*.

(Immediate.)

King's County.—Tullamore, 1 January 1842.

THE annexed is transmitted to Mr. Cullen for immediate and full explanation and report ; he will state the finding at the inquest, and whether any and what magistrate or magistrates presided with the coroner.

(signed) *Thos. W. Clancie,*  
Sub-Inspector Cullen, Philipstown. County Inspector.

King's County.—The *Philipstown* Murder.

" THE horrible murder of the poor idiot, by a party of gentlemen who were sojourning at a country seat in the immediate vicinity of Philipstown, and to which we adverted on Tuesday last, has been considered as wholly incredible. So horrible are the facts, that scarcely any person is willing to believe that such barbarous cruelty could be practised by a party of gentlemen in a Christian country.

" It is our duty, however, to reiterate our statement. The horrible murder did take place ; but we have received additional information, which states that the idiot  
196. murdered

murdered was not a boy, but a man. He was besmeared over with oil and turpentine, and literally roasted to death. An inquest was held; a mock one, we are led to believe, from the fact that one of the parties engaged in the murder sat on the inquest.

"Money has been squandered in profusion to hush the matter up; almost all the parties have decamped to England or elsewhere. The majority of them were officers, and, we suppose, are now with their respective regiments. What will the Government do in this matter? We call upon Lord Eliot to send a stipendiary magistrate to the spot to inquire into the matter. We ask Colonel M'Gregor whether the police in the district made any report to him on the subject. We call upon the Government to make the proceedings of the coroner's inquest public. A most foul and barbarous murder has been committed, under circumstances of aggravated barbarity unequalled by the horrible atrocities of Indian cruelty, and no steps have been taken to bring the savage perpetrators to justice. Is this apathy on the part of the Government to be attributed to the fact, that the murderers move in a sphere of life called 'aristocratic?' We cannot believe it. Justice must be done; and again we say, it shall not be our fault if the offenders be not made amenable to the law."—*Vide Monitor* of 28th December.

The above extract is transmitted for the county inspector's perusal and explanation, no police report upon the subject having reached this office.

31 December 1841.

(signed) *D. M'Gregor.*

King's County.—Philipstown, 2 January 1842.

I BEG to state, in reply to the annexed paragraph, which alludes to the death of a labourer, named James Flanagan, at Clonearl, that a number of officers were on a visit at Mr. Magan's, where, it appears, the deceased came on the 11th ultimo and got intoxicated, about 11 o'clock that night, in the room where Mr. Magan and the other gentlemen were. Flanagan was brought into the parlour to amuse the party, and on his getting drunk he was ordered out, when he lay on a table in the hall, where two chamber candles were burning. A servant-man named Keys came for him to go down to the kitchen to take some tea, and having roused him, left him, and in a moment or two afterwards deceased was heard screaming; when Mr. Magan ran out, and found him with his shirt, which was outside his trowsers, on fire. Mr. Magan immediately took off a loose coat he had on and wrapped it round him, which extinguished the fire. On Thursday I was informed by the medical attendant that the man was not in danger; but on Saturday morning he told me he had taken a change for the worse, when I went to see him, and found him insensible. He died on the evening of the 18th ultimo, when I wrote for Mr. Palmer, one of the county coroners, and Neal Browne, esq. R. M. On the following day I proceeded to Clonearl, where I met the coroner, to whom I suggested the propriety of having as respectable a jury as could be had, and got summonses from him for that purpose, and returned with them here to have them served. I shortly after returned to Clonearl with Mr. Browne, where we found a number of men had collected, most of them labourers, and residing in the vicinity of Clonearl. Mr. Browne intimated to the coroner that he conceived it advisable that the jury should not be sworn until the persons who were summoned from Philipstown arrived. Mr. Browne and I walked about for a short time, and on our return found a jury sworn, upon which Mr. Browne went to remonstrate with Mr. Magan, who expressed a wish to have a respectable jury. The inquest was then delayed until the arrival of the jurors from Philipstown, when nine more were added to those already sworn, who, after a lengthened inquiry and several witnesses being examined, returned the following verdict:—

"We find the deceased, James Flanagan, came by his death in consequence of injuries received accidentally from a burn."

Flanagan, the deceased, was an old man, and by no means an idiot; and from the evidence produced at the inquest, nothing could be elicited to warrant the assertion set forth in the *Monitor* newspaper.

Thomas W. Clancie, Esq.  
County Inspector.

(signed)

*Giles W. Cullen,*  
Sub-Inspector, Third Rate.

I perceive, on reading over this report, that the word "remonstrate," which I have made use of respecting Mr. Browne's conversation with Mr. Magan, may convey an impression injurious to Mr. Magan, I beg to state, that on Mr. Browne's representing to him the propriety of the greatest publicity being given to the proceedings, he at once assented, expressed his anxiety that everything should be most public, and offered every assistance in his power for that purpose.

Tullamore, 3 January 1842. (signed) *Giles W. Cullen,*  
Sub-Inspector, Third Rate.

Submitted.

The Inspector-General. (signed) *Thomas W. Clancie,*  
County Inspector.

King's County.—Tullamore, 2 January 1842.

HAVING seen the remarks made in the Dublin Monitor newspaper relative to an inquest held at Clonearl, in this county, on the body of James Flanagan, I beg to report, for the information of his Excellency, that on the 19th of last month, having been informed by the sub-inspector of the district of the decease of this man, and that the coroner had been sent for, I proceeded to Clonearl to attend the inquest, and when I arrived, found Mr. Palmer, the coroner, there, on whom I pressed the necessity, arising from the rumours abroad, that the matter should be most publicly investigated, and by a respectable jury; and that by waiting until the persons whom the police were in the act of summoning as I passed through Philipstown had arrived, he could have the attendance of a number of persons, in order that no objection could be taken to the jury sworn. I left him, conceiving that the jury would not be sworn until the arrival of those parties, and on returning in about half an hour afterwards I found he had sworn 12 jurors, and was proceeding to view the body, when I again urged the same objections on him. The persons summoned from Philipstown having arrived, the coroner increased the jury to 21; and on asking me if I had any objection to them, I stated that I had been informed that amongst those first sworn were some persons in the employment of Mr. Magan, at whose house and by whose guests reports in circulation stated the deceased had come by his death; and that therefore, without any personal imputation to them, I thought they were unfit persons to be placed on the jury. The coroner refused to strike these off, as they had been sworn, but stated he had increased the jury to 21.

All the witnesses were examined by me closely and searchingly; so much so, that one of the jurors charged me with wanting to make a witness (the sister of the deceased) swear to a question I put, and the purport of which went in support of the rumours afloat.

The disregard of the coroner to my remonstrances appeared to arise from the urgency of the medical man who had attended the deceased, and who, on the grounds of his professional avocations, remonstrated against any delay. Finding by the swearing in of 12 jurors, that the coroner had not attended to my representation, I proceeded with the sub-inspector of the district to Mr. Magan's house, and made him acquainted with what I considered the indecent conduct of the medical attendant, and represented to Mr. Magan the rumours afloat, and how vitally his honour and character as a gentleman might be affected by the conduct of the person who had been in attendance on the person whose illness gave rise to the reports in circulation. Mr. Magan at once stated that he was totally ignorant of the doctor's pressing on the inquest; that his wish was that the case should be most publicly investigated, and that his not having appeared before arose from his regret that such an accident should have occurred in his house, and to one he had long known; and that as soon as the inquest began he would attend it. It was on my return after this conversation with Mr. Magan that I found that the coroner had enlarged the jury.

From the evidence adduced there does not appear to be any ground for the statements of the Monitor newspaper. Mr. Magan was not on the jury, as he was examined as a witness. The gentlemen who were in his house at the time of the accident had left Clonearl previous to the inquest.

Whatever objection might be taken to Mr. Magan's steward and gatekeeper being on the jury, the examination of the witnesses by me appears to remove ; as, if there had been any truth in the rumours, they were so cross-examined, it must have been ascertained.

I annex a copy of the notes of the evidence taken by me, from which it will appear evident that the verdict of the jury was a proper one, which states that "the deceased, James Flanagan, came by his death in consequence of injuries received accidentally from a burn."

The medical attendant having on the Thursday previous to the man's decease informed Mr. Cullen, the sub-inspector of the district, that the man was not in danger, and was going on quite well, which conversation the doctor, in his evidence at the inquest, admitted, was the reason that the sub-inspector did not visit the man sooner than he did. Were I in possession of the names of the persons whose testimony the Monitor represents as authenticating the statement in that paper, "that the man was smeared with turpentine and literally roasted alive," I would at once summons and examine them.

Should his Excellency approve of my writing to the editor of the Monitor, requesting of him to forward to me the names of the parties whose testimony can substantiate the statements in his paper, I will do so ; but until I have his Excellency's directions for so doing, I do not feel warranted in proceeding contrary to the verdict returned by 21 men, on their oaths, on the evidence before them, when the only reason for my doing so would arise from newspaper paragraphs.

The Under Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

NOTES of EVIDENCE taken at an Inquest held at *Clonearl*, on the Body of  
*James Flanagan*, on the 19th December 1841.

*John Keys*.—ON last Saturday night was a week, Flanagan and two pipers were sent out of the parlour to get some tea ; the pipers were Mathew Gliun and another. I was sent with the tea, and not finding Flanagan, I went up for him, and finding him leaning his head on his arms on a table, I gave him two or three taps on the back to rouse him, and he came some distance, about eight yards ; his shirt was then over his waistband. There were two candles on the table. After I had been down about four minutes, I heard the noise above-stairs, and when I went back, I found Flanagan within about four yards from the table burning. He was alone when I left him ; and when I came back and found him on fire, I saw the gentlemen, either two or three, round him, trying to quench the fire. I did not take any notice of the candles when I returned ; his shirt all round was on fire. I do not know how it took fire ; the candles were close to him ; when he was leaning, he had his head and elbow on the table ; when I hit him he was not then on fire that I could see. I asked him how it took place, and he said he did not know how it could have taken place, unless it was the candles ; this he told me in the presence of the doctor the next morning ; this he repeated several times ; he never gave any other account of it. I attended him five days and five nights. Mr. Magan was one of the gentlemen who put out the fire ; he took off his coat and put out the fire ; after the fire was put out, Flanagan walked to the harness-room, and the next day to the garden-house. I do not know who was in the parlour ; when I saw Flanagan first in the hall he had no coat on, and his shirt was drawn over his waistband. The table is a little higher than that present.

*William Henry Magan, Esq.*—Flanagan had been, with the pipers, dancing and drinking up stairs in the parlour ; when we had done with Flanagan we told him to go down ; the pipers had gone before. At this time his shirt was out, and we were all laughing at him, and after we told him to go, he made two or three bows and left the room. The noise he made brought us all out of the room ; there was no one near him when I went up to him ; I pulled off my coat and wrapped it round him, and put out the flames ; there were several people coming up the stairs at the time. I had some conversation with him the day after, and I asked his brother what he said ; and he (his brother) said that, only for me, he would have been burned to death. I saw no one pour spirits on him ; there was not the least sign of fire on him when he left the room ; he had the signs of drinking on him when he left the room, and pulled the door after him. I saw linseed oil and lime-water applied to him (after he was burned). No person came into the parlour between his

his leaving it and our hearing his shouts ; no person left it during the same period. As far as I can recollect, in the confusion, I was the first person up to him. It was napkins, and not pocket handkerchiefs, the gentlemen used to put out the fire. I heard on the Sunday morning (the next morning) that the doctor had been sent for, and had been with him.

From the time he left the room till he shouted, it was a very short time ; the persons who were in the room with me were, Mr. M'Cartney, and Nicholson, of the 9th Lancers, Mr. Clarke, late of the 9th, Mr. Wood, late of the 12th Lancers.

*John Flanagan.*—Is brother to the deceased ; had no conversation with him about how it happened ; told Mr. Magan he had said so ; never asked him a word about how it had happened ; had heard the reports of his having been set on fire. The doctor told me that it was all his own fault, and that he laid his head on the table on which there were candles. This witness was cross-examined and repeatedly questioned, but he still maintained that though he had heard the reports in circulation, he had never questioned his brother as to how it happened ; that he never heard him give any account of the transaction, and that he attended him all through ; that he heard Keys, the first witness, say to his brother, " Never mind, Butcher, its all past and over ; don't say how it happened ;" but this witness could not recollect anything else of the conversation, and did not, though he had opportunities afterwards, question his brother on the subject.

*John Keys,* recalled.—Contradicted the last witness as to his having used the words stated by him to the deceased.

*Dr. Glover.*—Is medical attendant to the Philipstown Dispensary ; between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday called in and saw the deceased immersed in lime-water and oil ; after examining his wound, found that he was burned extensively from the poll to the buttocks, and the burn extended round to the sides ; his arms, hands, and armpits were burned ; the burn did not extend all to the front of the belly ; some of the parts were superficially, others deeply burned ; the application of lime-water and oil was the very best for the injury. The deceased lived six days, and died about four o'clock on yesterday. He was going on very well for the first five days ; I considered his life in danger when I first saw him ; the morning I first saw him I found his pulse low ; it rose afterwards, and sank again ; he was in his perfect senses at intervals. On Friday he raved while awake ; from Sunday till Friday he did not rave while awake during the day. He gave me an account how he was burned ; he said he was burned by a candle falling on him, as well as he could recollect ; he stated he was drunk, not very drunk ; he never charged any one with having set him on fire, and he said Mr. Magan put it out, and that but for him he would have been burned to death on the spot. Mortification set in in the part that was burned, in the third degree, in the commencement. The man died from sympathetic congestion of the brain, produced by the burn. I was in constant attendance on him during the time, and he had every care he could have. I did not inform the police of it. Thinks the frost accelerated the man's death.

During the examination of this witness, when he stated that he considered the man's life in danger from the beginning, Mr. Cullen, s. j. c. publicly stated that Dr. Glover had told him that the deceased was going on quite well on the Thursday previous, when he inquired if the man was in danger. Dr. Glover admitted he had made this statement to Mr. Cullen.

*Elizabeth Hopkins.*—Knew deceased ; attended him from the Wednesday morning ; scarcely left it, except to get a drink ; saw his brother often with him ; was often in the room when his brother and John Keys were with him ; never heard Keys tell him he would get new clothes ; never heard any one tell him not to tell how he was burned ; never heard any one say, " It's all over and past now, Butcher ; don't tell how it happened ;" gave him medicine on the Wednesday ; cannot say whether his sister was there on the Wednesday ; was brought to attend deceased by his brother ; never heard him blame any one for setting him on fire.

*Jane Flanagan.*—Is sister to deceased ; attended him from Sunday till Thursday ; never heard him blame any one for setting him on fire ; never heard John Keys say to the deceased what her brother John states.

Verdict returned by the jury of 21 jurors, unanimously, Accidental Death.



King's County.—Tullamore, 7 January 1842.

ANNEXED I forward copy of a letter which, pursuant to the directions contained in the Under Secretary's letter of the 4th instant, I addressed to the editor of the Monitor on the 5th.

Not having received a direct answer from that person, I beg to refer to his publication of the 6th, which publishes my letter, and a refusal to comply with the request made in it.

I beg I may be directed whether any further steps should be taken in this matter, and if so, the course I should adopt.

The Under Secretary,  
&c. &c.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

Sir,

Tullamore, 5 January 1842.

HAVING seen in the article headed, "The Philipstown Murder," which appeared in the Monitor newspaper of the 1st January, a paragraph to the effect that the Monitor has only published such details respecting this matter as have been "properly authenticated," I request that you will communicate to me the names of the parties whose testimony authenticates the statements made in several numbers of your paper concerning the transaction in question, in order that they may be duly examined.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

King's County.—Dublin, 8 February 1842.

REFERRING to my former reports concerning the inquest held on James Flanagan, at Clonearl, near Philipstown, I beg to forward the annexed list of the jurors, classified according to religion, residence, profession, politics, and connexion with Mr. Magan.

No further information on this subject has come to the knowledge of the police than what I have detailed in my former reports, nor am I aware that I have in them omitted any material particular.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

The Under Secretary.

LIST of the CORONER'S JURY at the Inquest held at *Clonearl*, on the 19th December 1841, on the body of *James Flanagan*.

No.	NAMES.	Residence.	Occupation.	Religion.	Politics, if known.	Whether Tenants of, or otherwise Connected with, Mr. Magan.
1	Kennett Mills -	Clonearl -	steward -	Presbyterian -	Liberal -	steward to Mr. Magan.
2	Thomas Hynes -	Killaderry -	farmer -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
3	Thomas Hanlon -	Ditto -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
4	James Lenehan -	Barnan -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
5	Bernard Coffey -	Clonearl -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
6	John Lenehan -	Barnan -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
7	Patrick Coffey -	Clonearl -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
8	Patrick Shaughness -	Ditto -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
9	Michael Lenehan -	Barnan -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
10	James Lenehan -	Ditto -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
11	Daniel Foy -	Clonearl -	gatekeeper -	R. C. -	ditto -	gatekeeper to Mr. Magan.
12	James Connor -	Barnan -	farmer -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
13	Peter M'Dermott -	Philipstown -	gunsmith -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
14	Henry Quin -	Ditto -	shopkeeper -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
15	Thomas Russell -	Ditto -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
16	John Hyland -	Ditto -	ditto -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
17	Thomas Ennis -	Ditto -	publican & farmer -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
18	Richard Scully -	Ditto -	gentleman -	R. C. -	ditto -	not.
19	William Reilly -	not known -	mason -	R. C. -	not known -	- - employed with Mr. Magan.
20	Thomas Dunne -	Killaderry -	farmer -	R. C. -	Radical -	not.
21	Michael Wilson -	Philipstown -	shopkeeper -	Protestant -	- - supposed Conservative.	not.

King's County.—Tullamore, 16 February 1842.

I FORWARD a communication received this day from Mr. Cullen, sub-inspector of the Philipstown district, relating to the inquest held on James Flanagan.

I shall defer taking any steps in this matter until I can receive directions, the case having been before his Excellency.

The Under Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

King's County.—Philipstown, 15 February 1842.

I BEG to inform you I have received the following information respecting the death of the late James Flanagan at Clonearl. You are aware it was sworn at the inquest that Mr. Magan and John Keys were the first up after Flanagan was heard shout on the night in question ; whereas I am told that James, the coachman, was the first, and Ellen Rourk, another servant, the second, who ran up and endeavoured to quench the fire, the latter with a handkerchief, which she wrapped round him ; that all the officers who were in the dining-room with Mr. Magan ran out before he (Mr. Magan) stirred. Ellen Rourk has the handkerchief still which she wrapped round Flanagan. That Mr. Magan was tipsy. I have received this information from a party whose name I cannot disclose ; neither do I conceive it throws any additional light on the matter, more than it shows (if true) a discrepancy on the part of two of the witnesses who were examined at the inquest.

(signed) *G. W. Cullen,*  
Sub-inspector, Third Rate.

Neal Browne, Esq.  
Resident Magistrate.

King's County.—Tullamore, 27 February 1842.

ANNEXED I forward copies of the informations taken according to the directions contained in the minute of the Attorney-general.

I have examined Ellen Rourke and three persons, viz. Mathew Berry and Patrick Maglinn, the pipers who were at Clonearl on the night in question, and John Flanagan, nephew to the deceased, as, from the evidence of Ellen Rourke, I conceived the testimony of these persons might throw some light on this melancholy occurrence.

I have been unable to examine James French, the man-servant alluded to in the information received by Mr. Cullen, as he is now in attendance on his master at Dorchester, where Mr. Magan's regiment is quartered ; all the men-servants in Mr. Magan's service are likewise there, so that I could not examine them. Betty Keegan, a person mentioned by Ellen Rourke, being at Bray in the service of Mr. Magan's mother, I have been likewise unable to examine her.

I regret very much that I have been unable to examine James French, as his testimony would have, if I may judge, gone a great way to remove all suspicion and doubt, and to establish the true character of the occurrence.

Great discrepancies exist in the examinations annexed, in those parts relating to things which occurred previous to the half hour antecedent to Flanagan's cries being heard ; but, considering how the parties were engaged (from the evidence annexed), it is to be considered whether those discrepancies do not give greater weight to the accordance of their testimony as to what was going on during the half hour immediately antecedent to Flanagan's taking fire.

From the testimony of the persons examined a great doubt is thrown on that part of the evidence of John Keys, which states that, previous to Flanagan's taking fire, he saw him leaning on the table ; it is still possible that Keys may have left the servants' hall unobserved for the time he mentions, when it is borne in mind that all the parties in that hall were occupied in the dancing which was going on.

The evidence of Ellen Rourke and John Flanagan, as to the marks of the ashes on the flags, tends much to corroborate Keys' statement where the deceased took fire ; and Mathew Berry's evidence, on which I am disposed to place great reliance, even though it is in this and another point discrepant with that of Patrick Maglinn, proves the candles were on the table outside the parlour door.

Mathew Berry's evidence is deserving of a great deal of attention ; and it will appear that he details a great many circumstances which are very likely to have occurred, and which are left unmentioned by Patrick Maglinn, who could not but have seen them.

I do not see, in the testimony of the persons examined, anything to affect the character of the evidence given by Mr. Magan.

John Flanagan referred to his mother on her being brought before me, as she proved to be the same person who had been examined at the inquest. I did not re-examine her ; she, however, stated that at the inquest she mentioned that she had heard her brother, on the Monday after the occurrence, tell Mr. Magan, in the presence of Dr. Glover, that it was all his own fault ; but I could not get from her or her son any satisfactory reason why they had not inquired of the deceased how, through his own fault, he had taken fire.

As the testimony of these persons has not raised in my mind any doubt of the propriety of the verdict of the coroner's jury, I shall wait for further directions previous to examining any other persons ; and should any fresh information be received, I shall at once submit it for his Excellency's consideration.

The Under Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

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*King's County*, to wit.—THE information of *Ellen Rourke*, of Barnan, who, being duly sworn and examined, says : About a fortnight before last Christmas I was taken into Clonearl House to assist the housemaid ; I went to it three days before Flanagan was burned ; about seven o'clock on the evening that Flanagan was burned, I saw Pat M'Glinn, the piper, that lives in Ballycommon, and Mathew Berry, the piper of Philipstown, in the servants' hall ; and, after seeing the pipers in the servants' hall, I heard John Keys say to Mrs. Coughlan, the housekeeper, in the pantry, that he must go for butcher Flanagan ; after that I went up stairs to settle the rooms, and, as I was coming down stairs, I met butcher going up to the parlour. He did not appear to be drunk then ; I did not speak to him, or he to me. Just after Flanagan came in the pipers got their tea ; I saw them at it in the servants' hall ; Flanagan was not at tea with them ; John Keys was bringing them their tea from the pantry ; it was then about eight o'clock. After getting their tea, thinks they went up to the parlour. I heard the sound of bagpipes in the parlour soon after. About two hours after getting their tea I saw them sitting in the kitchen, after coming down from the parlour ; they did not, in my hearing, say anything about what was going on in the parlour. About half an hour after the pipers came down from the parlour I heard Flanagan shouting ; when I heard him shout I was in the servants' hall ; my mother, Hannah Rourke, and Betty Keegan were in the servants' hall with me ; we all ran out of the servants' hall to the foot of the stairs ; at the foot of the stairs I met Maglinn. I asked him what was the noise, and he said butcher Flanagan was burning ; I do not know whether Maglinn went up the stairs or not ; or whether my mother or Betty Keegan went up the stairs or not. Just at the moment we heard the shouting we ran to the foot of the stairs. I did not see James French, the butler, when I went to the foot of the stairs, or for a short time after I went into the kitchen. My mother, Betty Keegan, or Maglinn did not come into the kitchen with me ; I cannot tell whether my mother, Betty Keegan, or Maglinn went up the stairs ; I did not hear either of my mother, Betty Keegan, or Maglinn had gone up the stairs ; when I came to the foot of the stairs I did not look up them. When I met Maglinn at the foot of the stairs I asked him what the shouting was about ; he said the butcher was burning, meaning James Flanagan. I then went into the kitchen, where I found Mathew Berry sitting at the fire. He asked me what were they all running for, when I told him they were going up stairs, where butcher was burning. I saw not one at the head of the stairs, or at the foot, except my mother, Betty Keegan, and Maglinn. I remained in the kitchen with Matthew Berry until Betty Keegan, my mother, John Flanagan, and Maglinn came in ; not one of these said they had been up stairs ; they had sufficient time from my leaving them at the foot of the stairs to have gone up and returned. Immediately on Betty Keegan coming into the kitchen she said, "Is it not a shame to go send for the poor man, and then to burn him." John Keys was not then in the kitchen. After Betty Keegan said that the butler came in,  
and

and Betty Keegan asked him if the butcher was much burned ; he replied that he was almost dead, and that when he went up to him he found him all in a blaze, and that were it not for him, he would have been burned to death, and that he had pulled off his shirt and walked on it on the floor. He did not say whether he was the first up or not, or if any one assisted him. Some one asked him where the gentlemen were ; he replied they were about him, clapping him with their handkerchiefs, trying to put out the blaze. I then went into the pantry, where Mrs. Coughlan was sitting, and John Keys with her. Keys desired Mrs. Coughlan to get some cream to put on Flanagan, and that he should go to Mills for oil. My mother then came to Mrs. Coughlan for the keys, to get the cream, and took it up stairs. I saw my mother when she came down stairs, and she said the butcher was lying in the study, calling to them to put him in water. She did not say who was with butcher when she saw him. I did not see Keys come back with the oil. There was not tea prepared for any person in the servants' hall before I heard the shouting ; neither was there any tea prepared for any one in the kitchen when I returned from the foot of the stairs. Mrs. Coughlan and us all were after our tea for about an hour, when I went into the pantry, after I came from the foot of the stairs. Does not know if butcher or Keys had got any tea that night. I am quite positive there was no tea prepared, or tea-things, in the servants' hall, when I heard the shout, or in the kitchen or pantry, when I returned from the stairs. From the time I saw the pipers, after they came from the parlour, to the time I heard the shouting, they were playing in the kitchen, and some of the servants dancing. When I heard them playing in the kitchen I went in. I did not see any tea, or appearance of their having got tea ; and after seeing them at that time in the kitchen I went into the pantry, when I did not see any tea preparing for them. I did not observe John Keys in the kitchen at the time. John Flanagan and a man named Foy were dancing. Keys might have been there without my seeing him, as I did not remain long there. Flanagan was burned between eleven and 12 o'clock ; I think it was near 12 o'clock. I went to bed about two o'clock. On going to bed I went through the passage where Flanagan was burnt. I saw small portions of burnt things on the floor. Next morning my mother went down stairs before me. I swept that passage next morning, where I found a small piece of Flanagan's waistcoat, with a piece of the back of it between the banisters and the porch door. It was a woollen waistcoat, both back and front ; it was burnt all round the edges. I swept it down along with the dust. I took it up and looked at it ; did not perceive any smell off it, but the smell of the burnt stuff. I did not see any appearance on it, as if it had been stained with oil. There was not any smell of whiskey or turpentine on it. I did not see the butcher's shirt. It was generally home-made linen I saw him wear. I never saw the butcher from the time I saw him go up to the parlour. I only saw a great deal of the ashes of his dress and the piece of his waistcoat above described. The ashes were from the hall table to the banister, where I found the piece of the waistcoat. I did not see any ashes on the hall table. I did not see any ashes from the hall table to the parlour. I saw a mark of ashes tramped on the floor, near the hall table, about the size of a tea saucer, and another mark something larger, near where I found the piece of waistcoat, about the size of half this sheet of paper. My mother told me she had found a handkerchief, on which there were some burned holes, and she had shown it to the butcher's nephew, John Flanagan, to know if it was his, and he said he thought it was Maglinn's. Between the time I went into the servants' hall and the time I heard the shouting I did not hear any person go up stairs ; there might have some person gone up and I not to have heard them. The door of the servants' hall was between shut and open. A person might have gone up stairs from the pantry from the time I heard the shouting until I got to the foot of the stairs, but no one could have gone from the kitchen during that time without my knowing it ; they had not time. I did not see Mr. Magan after Flanagan was burned on that night, or for a long time before it. I never heard there was any trick to be played on Flanagan that night. I think there were five gentlemen on a visit with Mr. Magan on that night, viz., Mr. Robison, Mr. Mc'Cartney, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Woods, Mr. Nicholson. There was a Mr. Duff on a visit at Mr. Magan's, while I was there, but cannot tell if he was there on that night. One of those gentlemen had a servant with him whose name was Wilson ; the others had no servant. I think Wilson was an Englishman. Two of the gentlemen went away next morning. Wilson, the English servant, was at Clonearl before I went in it. Wilson went away with the two gentlemen. I think Mr. Woods was one

of the gentlemen who went next morning; Mr. Robison, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. M'Cartney remained. Mr. Clarke and Mr. M'Cartney went the morning of the inquest. I do not know exactly the time Mr. Robison went away. He went away twice, and returned whilst I was in the house. The Sunday morning after Flanagan being burned Betty Keegan got warning to go; she went on the Tuesday after. I asked her why she was sent away; she said she did not know. I left it the Friday after butcher died. The same day Mr. Magan went to Dublin. Mrs. Coughlan sent me away. I swear positively I did not go up to the butcher whilst he was burning. I never assisted James French in putting the fire of Flanagan's clothes out. I never said so at any party amongst the servants or country people, living about Clonearl, since or before Flanagan died. I was not at any party, dance, or tea, amongst the servants or country people at Clonearl since his death. I never was present where it was said James was the first up where Flanagan was burning, and Mr. Magan the last. I saw John Flanagan, butcher's brother, after he, the butcher, was burned at Clonearl. He was there every day until James Flanagan died. He never asked me how butcher took fire, nor did I ever ask him if butcher had told him. No one ever told me from the time butcher took fire up to this not to say how it happened, or to say what was said that night. No person ever threatened me if I said anything about what happened that night. No one ever promised or gave me money to hold my tongue. I never heard John Keys, or any other person, say the butcher took fire in any other way but from the candles on the hall table. My mother and John Flanagan cleaned up the parlour where the gentlemen dined. Next morning I went into it. I did not see on the carpet, chairs, or furniture, any stains of oil or turpentine. I saw nothing on the floor but the marks of cigars; there were no marks of scorching or burning. I did not smell any turpentine. The names of Mr. Magan's servants who were in the house that night, were John Parsons, the coachman, James French, the butler, John Tims, the stableman, Newman, a soldier, Mr. Bondedico (cook), and John Flanagan before-mentioned.

Taken and sworn before me, at Philipstown, this 21st day of February 1842.

Ellen Rourke.

(signed) Neale Browne, J. P.

*King's County, to wit.*—THE information of *Patrick Maglin*, of Ballycommon, parish of Killadinny, and barony of Lower Philipstown, in said county, who, being first duly sworn and examined, says: I play on the bag-pipes; I was sent for on the night Flanagan was burnt, to play at Clonearl. Will Hough came for me; he came to my own house for me; it was some time after night-fall. I came with him to Philipstown, and waited at Mr. Collins's about an hour and a half, when John Keys came up with Mathew Berry on Mr. Synnott's car, and I got on it and went with them to Clonearl; we went into the harness-room. I think then it was about ten o'clock to the best of my opinion. When I left Collins's shop there was no appearance of their shutting up for the night, and there were lights in the houses as I went along. Butcher Flanagan was not in the harness-room when we got there; Keys left us in the harness-room; Berry and I played the bagpipes in the harness-room. In about half an hour Flanagan came into the harness-room; some time after Flanagan came into the harness-room, John Keys came for us to go into the parlour; Mathew Berry, butcher, Keys, and I left the harness-room together; butcher Flanagan went down into the house by the steps leading to the kitchen, and we went in by the porch-door, and from thence straight to the parlour; before going into the parlour we left our hats on a table outside the parlour door. The place outside the parlour door was lighted by a light which hung down from the ceiling; I did not take notice of anything being on the table where we put our hats; I did not see any dishes or lights upon it. When we went into the parlour, I saw Mr. Magan and some gentlemen with him; counting Mr. Magan, to the best of knowledge, there were six or seven, but I cannot be certain as to the number, but I am sure there were five besides Mr. Magan; I cannot say they were affected by drink when I went into the parlour; I began to play immediately after going into the parlour; none of the gentlemen got up to dance before butcher came in; they were sitting round the room, drinking their punch. I had not played more than five or six times, when Flanagan came in; he had his coat on when he came in; it was a frieze frock; he sat down

down next me when he came into the room; he did not sit long before he got up to dance; I do not recollect whether he was asked to dance or not; I do not recollect whether he drank anything or not before he got up to dance; but during the time that we were in the room I did not see him drink more than twice whilst in the room; he drank out of a bowl; it was something brown he drank, but it was not smoking like punch. Flanagan danced several times, and used to sit down; Mathew Berry danced with him. We were playing in the parlour about two hours, and Mr. Magan asked me if I would drink anything; I replied, I did not drink spirits, and he then asked me if I would have some tea; I said I would. He then told me to go down to the kitchen and we would get some; we then went down. While we were in the parlour, one servant man was going in and out, attending the gentlemen. We went into one of the kitchens, and got tea there; Keys came in shortly after we went to the kitchen, when I told him we were sent down to get some tea; he went for it, and brought in three cups, one of which he took himself; and when we had drunk those cups of tea, he went and got another for each and one for himself. A woman-servant and a little girl named Rourke came into the kitchen while we were at our tea; when we were at our tea there was no talk of butcher's getting tea; Keys did not say anything about his going for Flanagan to get some tea; I do not recollect anything at all to have passed about him while we were at our tea; after drinking our tea we went up to the parlour; the place outside the parlour door was lighted with light from the ceiling as when we first went up; I did not take notice of lights or anything on the table outside, and I left my cap on it a second time. Mathew Berry rapped at the parlour door and opened it, and I went in, when Mr. Magan desired us to go down to the kitchen, as they wanted to have a sleep, and not to go away until he would see us. I did not take notice of Flanagan's being in the parlour then; he might have been in it without my noticing him; some of the gentlemen were sitting and some standing. When Berry and I came to the door this time we did not hear any noise going on inside. While we were in the room the first time, I saw Flanagan, as he was sitting on the chair, pull his shirt out over his waistband, and wag it up against himself and shake it at the gentlemen. While he was dancing, the front part of his shirt was out, but I did not take notice whether it was out behind or not; during that time one of the gentlemen got up and capered about for a few minutes and sat down; Berry and Flanagan were then sitting down. After Mr. Magan desired us to go down to the kitchen, and not stir till he saw us, we went into the same kitchen where we got our tea, and from thence, in a few minutes, we went into another kitchen; I do not recollect if there were any persons in the first kitchen when we went into it, but there were persons in the other kitchen when we went in; cannot say how many; soon after we went into it, Mathew Berry played a few tunes, and some person asked me to play, which I did; John Flanagan, nephew to butcher Flanagan, danced, and some person danced with him. I think we were in the kitchen about an hour and a half before I heard the shouting of butcher Flanagan; I saw the girl Rourke in the kitchen before I heard the butcher shout. I do not know whether Keys was in the kitchen before the shouting began; he might have been in it without my recollecting it; I did not get any tea there; I only got it once, nor had I asked for any more, nor were we offered any more; I did not hear or see of any preparing in either of the kitchens at the time. When I heard the shouting, I ran to the foot of the stairs; before I came to the foot of the stairs I did not know what the shouting was about; I do not recollect having spoken to the girl Rourke, or her having asked me what the noise was about, or my telling her the butcher was burning; I might have done so without my recollecting it. When I got to the foot of the stairs, I saw the crowd about Flanagan; when the crowd opened from about him I saw the butcher with all his clothes (except his breeches and stockings and shoes) off, talking to himself as if moaning from the pain; the gentlemen were about him; I do not recollect seeing any of the women or servants about him; there might have been, without my recollecting it. After standing at the foot of the stairs for a little, I went back into the kitchen; whilst in the kitchen I saw some person bring down the burned clothes in a tongs; I do not recollect who it was, but think it was John Keys. After the burned clothes were brought down, John Keys went up to take butcher to the harness-room; I went with him; when I got to the head of the stairs, the servants were just going out through the porch door, supporting butcher by holding him up under the arms; I went out with them to the harness-room, and as we were going to the harness-room, the butcher was calling for water to put

his hands in ; he was brought into the harness-room, and put sitting on a chair, and some one gave him a bucket of water into which he put his hands ; the bucket was taken from him, and he then called to me by name to bring him a bucket of water ; some one told me not to give it to him, and I told Flanagan I was going to get it for him ; some cream was brought in and put on his back. Shortly after he was put on a bed, lying on his side. Before he was put on the bed, I went back to the kitchen, when Mathew Berry told me Mr. Magan wanted to see me, and we both went back to the harness-room, and in a few minutes after Mr. Magan and one of the gentlemen came into it ; Mr. Magan gave me half-a-crown, and gave Mathew Berry the same ; I did not see any sign of tipsiness on Mr. Magan or the gentleman that was with him at the time. I heard Mr. Magan speak to the butcher, but cannot tell what he said to him ; the butcher said to Mr. Magan, he would die. From the time the butcher was burned until I left him I did not hear him blame any person for setting him on fire, or praise any one for saving him. After getting the half-crown each, Berry and I left Clonearl ; the yard gate was locked, and Berry went back for Keys, who brought the key and let us out. I stopped in Philipstown that night, and sat by the fire in Phil. Maguiness's house, when I fell asleep, and did not awake until broad daylight, so that I cannot tell how long it was before daybreak before I got to Philipstown. When I returned to the kitchen from the foot of the stairs, after I saw the crowd about Flanagan, I did not hear any person say it was a shame to have sent for the poor man and then to burn him ; I did not hear any person say they had pulled the butcher's shirt off, and stamped on it to quench it ; no person ever told me how the butcher took fire, nor did I hear him nor ask him how it occurred. I never saw Mr. Magan since that night ; no person ever threatened me if I told how the butcher took fire on that night ; no person either gave or promised to give me anything to hold my tongue about what passed in the house on that night ; I do not know whether the Butcher had anything on his shoulders when they were taking him from the house to the harness-room ; Mr. Magan had a dark little frock coat on him when in the parlour, but I cannot say whether he had the same or another on him when I saw him in the harness-room. When I saw the butcher at the head of the stairs, I did not see any gentleman with his coat off ; a gentleman could have been there without his coat on, and my not seeing it.

Sworn before me, at Philipstown, 22d February 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne.*

*King's County*, to wit.—THE informations of *Mathew Berry*, of Philipstown, turner, who being duly sworn and examined, says as follows :—On the night butcher Flanagan was burned at Clonearl, John Keys came for me to go to Clonearl ; it was then about eight o'clock in the evening ; about an hour after I went with him on a car of Mr. Synnott's ; at the bridge of Philipstown we took up Patrick Maglin ; it was 10 o'clock when we arrived at Clonearl ; we went into the harness-room to wait until we would be sent for to go play the bagpipes for the gentlemen ; butcher Flanagan came into the harness-room after we went into it ; I heard he was sent for to come to Clonearl by the gentlemen. Butcher danced and capered about when we were in the harness-room ; he stopped but a few minutes in the harness-room, and left it. In about half an hour we were sent for to go into the parlour where the gentlemen were ; Keys walked before us into the parlour ; we had been in the harness-room altogether about half an hour ; when we went into the parlour butcher was in it, acting for the gentlemen, dancing and capering about ; he seemed to have drank something, and appeared in the right humour for doing anything. There were in the parlour at the time six gentlemen, including Mr. Magan ; they were all sitting round the table, they seemed to be sober. I then played a tune or two. The butcher still continued acting and dancing ; not liking how he was acting, I got up and gave him a shove, and commenced acting myself with him ; we acted, and sparred together for some time ; we also danced to see who would dance the best, but I was twice the best. Butcher then sat down, and commenced imitating the bagpipes with a tongs ; afterwards I danced with one of the gentlemen. Butcher drank very freely during the time we were in the parlour ; he drank out of a jug as fast as they gave it to him.

Butcher's



Butcher's face was blackened before we went into the parlour, all but the forehead, which had a cross on it; at the time butcher was playing with the tongs he was tipsy, and before we quitted the parlour he was drunk. He did not take his coat off while I was in the parlour; I did not see him with his coat off that night in the parlour. I do not know what he drank, but whatever it was it made him drunk. The gentlemen did not appear at all annoyed at the butcher's tricks, but, on the contrary, highly delighted. One of the gentlemen, two or three times, while he was imitating the bagpipes, brought over the jug, and held it to butcher's mouth, and poured the contents into his mouth, which he (butcher) took freely; some of the liquor used to slabber out of his mouth, and wet the breast of butcher's shirt very much; we continued to play in the parlour for a couple of hours. Mr. Magan asked me if I was a teetotaler, and I said I was, when he asked us if we would drink tea; I said I would; he then desired us to go down to the cook, and to tell her to give us good tea, and if it was not good to let him know, and he would make her give it good. The conduct of the gentlemen towards butcher, while I was in the parlour, was kind, good-natured, attentive, and friendly in every way; I saw nothing by the gentlemen but the best of behaviour; they were not playing tricks on one another, or on butcher; nor did I see any signs of an intention to play any tricks on butcher; and if I were to judge from their conduct towards him, I really think if they saw any person about playing tricks on the butcher they would have prevented it; this I judge from their conduct towards him. The only thing that I could call a trick that I saw them do to him, was when the jug he was drinking out of was empty, to pour the last drops of it on their hands, and rub it on the top of his head, which was bald; this is a common trick amongst the country people, to show the welcome with which they give the liquor. When desired to go down for our tea, we left butcher in the parlour behind us; he was then drunk, and still trying to act; I saw him pull the front part of his shirt out, and expose his whole belly. Keys, Maglin, and I went down stairs to one of the kitchens, when Keys brought in the tea, and Keys stood with us, and drank tea also; while at tea there was no talk of butcher's getting any, or of Keys going for him to bring him to it; after drinking our tea we played in the same kitchen, and the servants danced; Mr. Magan's own servant, an English boy, Keys, two or three of the women servants, two of whom were mother and daughter, a boy who came with Maglin, were in the kitchen while we were playing; we played for eight or ten minutes, when I heard the shouting; Keys said, "What the devil is this; the gentlemen have played some trick on butcher;" and they all then ran out of the kitchen together. I remained by the kitchen fire; when they came back in a few minutes, the cry amongst them all was, that butcher was burned to death. Maglin went out and came back with them. I heard they were about taking butcher to the harness-room; Maglin went with them, and shortly after returned, and told me butcher was burned in a terrible state. I then got up to go home, being much alarmed, and went to the harness-room to see how butcher was; on going in, I heard Mr. Magan say, "Butcher, how are you?" Butcher replied, "Oh, Mr. Magan, Oh, Magan, the very life is burning out of me;" this he said three times at the door of the harness-room. Mr. Magan's servant, the little English boy who had been dancing in the kitchen, came up to me and said Mr. Magan desired him give me 5s., which he handed me, and asked me where Maglin was. I told Maglin the man was looking for him, and instantly the man came up, when the servant handed him money, and we went to the gate to go home, which being locked, I went back to Keys for the key; he came and let us out, and I proceeded home. Maglin went into Maguire's house, in Philipstown, for the purpose of remaining there for the remainder of the night, as it was so wet he could not go home. When the servants began to dance in the kitchen, no person said go for Flanagan, and bring him down to dance. Keys remained with us from the time we went down to our tea until we heard the shouts; he could not have gone up from the time we went to our tea until we heard the shouts, unless when he went up when he went for the second cup of tea for us; I do not think he had time to go up, he was so short a time away for the tea; but I cannot say whether he did or did not go up in that period. I did not hear any person say that they had pulled off Flanagan's shirt, to quench it, or that it was a shame for them to send for the poor man, and then to set fire to him. No person ever, by threat or promise, endeavoured to induce me not to say what I knew about what occurred on that night; that was the only night I was at Clonearl, before or since, to play, or have I ever seen Mr. Magan since. When I saw Mr. Magan in



the harness-room, just before I went home, he was quite sober; neither did I see any appearance of drink by any of the gentlemen during that night.

Sworn before me, at Philipstown, 23d day of February 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne.*

*King's County*, to wit.—THE information of *John Flanagan*, of Killeshal, parish of Killaderry, barony of Lower Philipstown, who being duly sworn, says as follows:—I was in Clonearl House the night my uncle, James Flanagan was burned. I was taken in to help the servants in the house. Just before I heard the butcher shout I was sitting in the kitchen, when the pipers were playing; the men and women servants were there; Wilson, the English servant, was also there; when we heard the shouts we wondered what it was, and we ran out to the stairs, and when come to the foot of the stairs I saw the light of the blaze, and a crowd of people about the butcher, who was standing with his hands across his breast, standing with his shirt off; he was moaning; I went about half way up the stairs, and returned to the kitchen. I did not hear any person say it was a shame to send for the poor man, and then set fire to him; or any one say they had taken the shirt off butcher, and quenched it. I cannot say how long I remained in the kitchen, but in some time I went up stairs and saw the butcher lying in a hearth-rug in a dressing-room, and Mr. Magan with him; there were several other people with him at the time; I did not go near the butcher; they were preparing to bring him out of the dressing-room to the harness-room when I went in; I assisted another boy to carry out a bed for him to the harness-room; I saw him put on the bed; I think John Keys assisted to put him on the bed; the butcher asked for water to put his hands in, both before and after he was put on the bed; I did not hear him ask for anything else, or say anything more. I went from that to my mother's, to tell her what occurred. I saw the butcher next day, and several times after, but never asked him how the fire occurred, or never heard him say how it occurred. I have often heard his sister (my mother) say, that butcher had told her it was his own fault. I do not know, or did I ever hear how butcher took fire. I was in the parlour the next morning after the burning, and assisted to clean it up; I did not see any sign of burning when cleaning it, or did I smell or see any stains of turpentine in the parlour; there were no stains of oil on the flags in the hall. I found a little bit of the end of a shirt next morning, when sweeping the passage, which appeared burned. I saw a mark near the clock, and another near the cross door, as if they had been putting out the burnt shirt. This is all I know about the matter.

Sworn before me, at Philipstown, this 23d day of February 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne.*

*King's County*, to wit.—THE further examinations of *Mathew Berry*, who being sworn, says: When going into the parlour to play, I put my hat on a seat, near which was a table close to the parlour door; I did not see anything on the table but two candlesticks, with candles lighting in them; I cannot say what shape the candlesticks were; the candles were also burning on the table when we came out of the parlour; those two candles were burning opposite the passage, at the other end of which I had entered the house; they were placed in the centre of the head of the table; the table was about four feet long and two feet and a half broad. I did not go up to the parlour again after drinking my tea, but Meagher might have gone up without my knowing it. During the time I was in the parlour not one of the gentlemen left it; and when any of them got up off their chair, they went back to it without leaving the room.

his  
(signed) *Mathew + Berry.*  
mark.

Truly read by me,

(signed) *J. Stoker, s. J.*

Sworn before me, at Philipstown, this 23d February 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne, J. P.*

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 4 March 1842.

HAVING submitted to the Lord Lieutenant your report of the 27th ultimo, forwarding copies of the information relative to the death of James Flanagan, I am to acquaint you that his Excellency concurs in the opinion expressed by you of the propriety of the verdict of the coroner's jury, upon which no doubt has been thrown by the documents transmitted. I am also to observe, that it does not appear necessary to take any further steps upon the evidence now submitted, and if you acquire further information, I am to request that you will report thereon.

Neal Browne, Esq. R. M.  
Tullamore.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *E. Lucas.*

(True Copies.)

Dublin Castle, 2 April 1842.

E. LUCAS.

CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between *Durham Dunlop, Esq.*  
and the Irish Government.

Dublin Monitor Office, 6, Lower Abbey-street,  
7 January 1842.

My Lord,

HAVING been applied to by Mr. Neal Browne, resident magistrate, Tullamore, for the names of parties who gave me information respecting a diabolical outrage committed on a person called Flanagan, at the seat of William Magan Esq., Clonearl, Philipstown, King's County, and which resulted in the death of the said Flanagan, may I request to be informed whether the Irish executive have it in contemplation to order a public investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Flanagan, and if so, when and where such public investigation is to be held.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Durham Dunlop,*  
Ed. D. M.

Right Honourable Lord Eliot,  
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 8 January 1842.

IN reply to your letter dated the 7th instant, and received only this morning, I have to inform you that an inquest has been held on the body of Flanagan, and the jury has returned a verdict of accidental death, after a full investigation, which was attended and conducted by Mr. Neal Browne, the resident magistrate, and that the Government is not at present in possession of any information to warrant further inquiry, or to induce a belief that the verdict so found is not a correct one.

It is scarcely necessary for me to add, that the Lord Lieutenant will not hesitate to direct the case to be re-investigated on the disclosure of grounds sufficient to justify such a proceeding.

D. Dunlop, Esq. &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Eliot.*

Dublin Monitor Office, 6, Lower Abbey-street,  
26 January 1842.

Sir,

WHEN I received Mr. Neal Browne's letter, requesting to know the names of parties who communicated information to me respecting the death of Flanagan, for the purpose of "examining" them, I naturally supposed that the Government had ordered further inquiry to be made into the circumstances connected with Flanagan's death; but Lord Eliot has intimated to me in his letter of the 8th instant, that no such inquiry has been ordered or is even contemplated, but on the contrary,

contrary, that the Government is prepared to rely on the verdict of the coroner's inquest held on the body of Flanagan; the jury, as his Lordship observed, having, after a full investigation, which was attended and conducted by Mr. Neal Browne, the resident magistrate, returned a verdict of "accidental death." And his Lordship furthermore declared, "that the Government is not at present in possession of any information to warrant a further inquiry, or to induce a belief that the verdict of the jury so found is not a correct one." But he adds, "that the Lord Lieutenant will not hesitate to direct the case to be re-investigated on the disclosure of grounds sufficient to justify such a proceeding."

The proceedings of the coroner's inquest having at last been published, the public can now judge whether they bear on their face any evidence of that "full investigation" on which the Government is prepared to rely. Without, however, going at present to the entire extent of impugning these proceedings altogether, it may be remarked, that they are not calculated to remove those suspicions generally entertained by the public at large, namely, that in Flanagan's case the verdict of "Accidental death," was not a "correct one;" that a "full investigation" into the circumstances connected with his death was not instituted; and, in short, that "further inquiry," on the part of the Government, is absolutely necessary to clear up satisfactorily the whole transaction, on which, from first to last, much suspicious mystery has hung.

As I consider Lord Eliot's letter as conveying a desire, on the part of the Government, to be put in possession of such "information as would warrant the Lord Lieutenant in directing the case to be re-investigated," I shall now submit a few considerations which, I firmly believe, constitute, not only "grounds sufficient to justify such a proceeding," but render a re-investigation absolutely imperative.

First, then, as to the composition of the coroner's jury: I find that it consisted of 21 persons, 13 of whom, at least, I am informed are directly under the influence of Mr. Magan, either as tenants, labourers, or deriving casual employment and benefit from Mr. Magan. Their names are Kenneth Mills, Thomas Hynds, Bernard and Patrick Coffey, James, John, and Michael Lenehan, Daniel Foy, Patrick Shoughness, Thomas Handlon, James Connor, Peter M'Dermot, and Henry Quin, shop-keeper, with whom Mr. Magan's agent is in the habit of sending his workmen to deal, giving them orders for groceries, &c. I am also informed that Kenneth Mills, who stands first in the coroner's list of the jury, and who, I presume, therefore acted as foreman, is steward and gardener to Mr. Magan.

There can be no doubt that a jury so composed is liable to very grave suspicion; that under the circumstances it was highly improper; prejudicial to the ends of justice, to permit any person directly, or even indirectly, under the influence of Mr. Magan to sit on the jury. A verdict found by such a jury, no matter how warranted by evidence, no matter how "full the investigation" may have been, is nevertheless calculated to beget very great distrust in the public mind, and to be regarded with a very grave suspicion. Furthermore, I am informed that John Keys, who appears to have been the first witness examined on the inquest, is in the employment of Mr. Magan, and rode about on the morning of the inquest collecting the persons who were to compose the jury.

Thus, then, it is submitted, that the composition of the jury is open to suspicion, and, under the circumstances, constitutes one very strong ground why a re-investigation of this case should be held before an unexceptionable tribunal.

Secondly, having remarked on the composition of the jury, two other points may now be considered, namely, the character of the witnesses examined on the inquest, and the nature of the evidence given.

It appears that there were only six witnesses in all examined; the first was John Keys, who, I understand, is an old soldier; he was in the regiment with Mr. Magan's father, and is retained by his son as a sort of gamekeeper, dog-trainer, and helper about the house. His evidence, unsupported by other faithful witnesses, cannot be relied on *per se*; but I shall presently examine what that evidence is worth.

Mr. Magan, the second witness, was and is still deeply concerned in this transaction; in his house it was that Flanagan met his death.

John Flanagan, the third witness, is brother to the deceased, and is a tenant of Mr. Magan's; he was not present in the house on the night that his brother was burned, and swore that he did not see deceased till the day after; indeed his  
evidence

evidence is most extraordinary, clearly indicating that he had been tampered with.

Surgeon Glover, the fourth witness, had no personal knowledge of the matter at all, he was merely called in the morning after the burning to attend deceased; his evidence however is important, as proving the great extent of injury done Flanagan's person.

Elizabeth Hopkins, the fifth witness, had no personal knowledge of the burning at all; she was merely called in to attend deceased on Wednesday morning, the burning having taken place the preceding Saturday night.

The sixth and last witness examined was Jane Flanagan, sister to the deceased: she came to attend deceased on Sunday, and her evidence is merely compressed in four lines! and evinces a very suspicious reluctance to state anything concerning the matter.

Thus, then, does it not appear most extraordinary that at this "full investigation," attended and conducted by Mr. Neal Browne, the resident magistrate, only two witnesses were examined who at all had any personal knowledge of the manner by which the unfortunate deceased came by his death; and what is more suspicious, those two witnesses were persons very deeply interested in the finding by the jury of a verdict of "accidental death."

If a full investigation were held, why were not all the servants in the house examined? why were not they called to corroborate the testimony of John Keys? Again, Mr. Magan, in his evidence, swore that there was a piper in the parlour with Flanagan; and John Keys swore there were "two pipers" in the parlour; now it is to be presumed that they could have given material evidence; why then were they not examined? How comes it, that at this "full investigation," not a single witness, with the exception of Mr. Magan and his servant, John Keys, were summoned and examined?

But, furthermore, it is most important to observe that John Keys, in his evidence, swears that when he ran up stairs, and saw the deceased Flanagan burning, he also saw "the gentlemen flapping him with their pocket-handkerchiefs, striving to put out the fire." And Mr. Magan, in his evidence, swore that Lieutenants M<sup>c</sup>Cartney and Nicholson, of the 9th Lancers, with Mr. Clark and Mr. Wood, both late of the same regiment, were in the room when Flanagan "made his bows and left it." Now, would it not strike the most ordinary comprehension, that these gentlemen were most important witnesses, that their evidence was absolutely requisite to a "full investigation" of the circumstances connected with the death of Flanagan? Yet, wonderful to say, they were not summoned, they were not examined; and, stranger still, it is alleged that a "full investigation," attended and conducted by Mr. Neal Browne, was held.

It may be said that the gentlemen in question were not in this country when the inquest was held. I admit this; I admit that when they found that Flanagan would not recover they left the country; but his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will not fail to discover in this circumstance additional reasons why all the servants in the house should have been examined, additional reason why the most searching cross-examination should have been applied to all the witnesses, additional reason why the suspicions of Mr. Neal Browne, the resident magistrate, should have been excited, and the coroner's inquest adjourned from day to day until the attendance of those witnesses should have been procured, which could have been easily done, for had they been unwilling to appear, by a simple application to the Horse Guards, their attendance would have been ordered forthwith.

In the case of Delahunt, now under sentence of death for murder, the inquest on the boy he murdered was adjourned to procure additional evidence; and in the well-known case of the Italian boy, murdered near Rathfarnham, the coroner's inquest was adjourned for fully three weeks, for the purpose of gaining every possible information concerning his death. But in the case of the wretched Flanagan, the cursory examination of half a dozen witnesses, four of whom knew nothing whatever personally about the injuries by fire he received on the night of the 11th—who were not even in the house at the time, and the remaining two being deeply interested in procuring a verdict of "accidental death," was deemed, it appears, by the coroner, George Palmer, by Mr. Neal Browne, resident magistrate, and by the intelligent and impartial jury, as fully sufficient to enable them to return their verdict and satisfy all parties!

Thirdly, I now come to examine the nature of the evidence given by the witnesses examined before the coroner's inquest.

There were only, as I have before observed, two witnesses, namely, John Keys and Mr. Magan, examined at the inquest, who pretended to have any personal knowledge whatever of the circumstances which led to Flanagan's death—so exceedingly meagre, so palpably one-sided, so excessively unsatisfactory are the notes of the inquest published by the coroner, or rather by the Government, that it is almost impossible to glean from such scanty and incomplete materials anything like a connected account of the alleged manner of Flanagan's death. We are told, however, by John Keys, that the deceased Flanagan "went out of Mr. Magan's parlour for the purpose of getting some tea." We are not informed whether he got the tea, whether he went at once from the parlour to the servant's hall or kitchen, or whether he went into any other room; on the contrary, John Keys swore that Flanagan having left the parlour, the next place he saw him was, "lying on a table," deeply intoxicated. Keys swore that when he saw him "lying on the table," he "roused him," and having done so, left him. Keys then proceeded, according to his sworn testimony, down stairs, and in a few minutes he heard deceased shouting, on which he went up, and found deceased on fire, with his shirt outside his small-clothes both before and behind, "and in this position he saw the gentlemen flapping deceased with their pocket-handkerchiefs, to put out the fire." Keys swore also that Flanagan was "drunk," "not well able to walk;" and furthermore, that he did not know any of the gentlemen's names but Mr. Magan's. Now, is this story credible? Is it possible that John Keys, employed about the house, and in the house, should not know the name of a single gentleman who had been on a visit at the house for about a fortnight before this lamentable occurrence, and for some days afterwards? Is this credible?

Mr. Magan, in his evidence, swore that "he desired the deceased to go down stairs," and deceased made his bows to the gentlemen in the room when he left it; "that after that he heard deceased shouting," which "made him go out to see what was the matter;" he also swore that he was the first to go out, and "that he put his coat on deceased, and put out the fire." Now, Keys swore that when he ran up stairs, he "saw the gentlemen flapping deceased with their pocket-handkerchiefs, to put out the fire;" yet here we have Mr. Magan swearing that "he was the first who ran out, and that he put his coat on deceased, and put out the fire."

But further, admitting that this is really the true version of this lamentable occurrence, how does such evidence square with that given by Surgeon Glover? He swore, that on examining deceased on Sunday morning, the 12th ultimo, he found "the burn extended from the poll to the buttocks; his arm and arm-pits, and hand, were also burned; the burn extended a little on the sides, but not on the belly." Such is the evidence of Surgeon Glover; evidence which clearly proves that the fire must have been communicated to Flanagan from behind! evidence which renders it physically impossible that such extensive injuries by fire could have been received by Flanagan merely "from the falling of a candle on him;" evidence which incontestibly demonstrates the total impossibility that such grievous injuries could have been inflicted by his clothes in their natural state igniting from the fire of a candle, the fire burning so rapidly, and extending so quickly, as to burn him "from the poll to the buttocks, his arms and arm-pits, and hands, extending to a little on the sides;" and all this before the "shouting" which alarmed John Keys and Mr. Magan was heard; and they, in consequence thereof, rushed to his succour.

It is beyond the range of human credulity to attach faith to such a statement; it is not within the compass of human credence to place belief in an occurrence at once so physically impossible, so unprecedented, so unparalleled, and so utterly unsupported and uncorroborated by faithworthy and disinterested testimony.

Again, John Flanagan, brother to the deceased, swore that he heard John Keys say to the deceased, "Butcher (that was a nickname attached to deceased), Butcher, don't tell how it happened." Keys, having been recalled, denied having used such words, but admitted having said, "Butcher, you will get a new suit of clothes." Further, as to the testimony of John Flanagan, who, as I before remarked, is a tenant of Mr. Magan's, what credence can be attached to it, unless well corroborated, when he admitted that during the six days his brother lingered out in torture the remnant of his wretched existence, he never once asked "how he was burned!" indeed no man of common understanding can read the very extraordinary

dinary evidence of the witness without having it painfully impressed on his mind that he had been shamefully tampered with.

Fourthly, it appears that Flanagan, after having been burned, was removed to an outhouse, for when Surgeon Glover was called in on Sunday morning, he swore he found him "lying in the harness-room." Mr. Magan, it appears, was not present when the surgeon visited him, for he swore, that "he heard that on the following day the doctor had been with deceased." Nor does it appear that any clergyman was called in; the deceased, I believe, was a Roman-catholic; his priest was not sent for, at least no clergyman was examined on the inquest: was, therefore, Flanagan left to die "in the harness-room" without the rites of his church, and the consolation of religion?

Fifthly, Flanagan was burned on the night of the 11th of December 1841; he lingered to the 18th; on the 19th the inquest was held, "attended and conducted," as Lord Eliot's letter to me affirms, "by Mr. Neal Browne, resident magistrate;" yet, is it not suspicious that no intimation whatever was given to the public of a death having taken place, and of an inquest having been held, until the matter was noticed in the *Dublin Monitor* of the 28th ultimo? Nay, is it not stranger still, that Mr. Neal Browne should never have reported the matter to the Government from the 19th of December 1841, till the 1st of January 1842? for the *Dublin Evening Mail*, on Castle authority, affirmed that up to the latter date no information whatever relative to either the death or the inquest had reached the Irish Executive: and furthermore, it was not until the 17th of January that the proceedings of the coroner's inquest were published.

The natural and anxious inquiry on the part of the public is, why, if Flanagan came by his death in the accidental manner described by interested parties, why is it that such unprecedented silence has been allowed to reign over the whole affair? why is it that such mysterious reluctance has been evinced from first to last to prevent the public to gain the slightest information respecting any one circumstance connected with the said transaction.

It would be idle to deny that the public generally entertain a well-grounded belief that the verdict of the jury in Flanagan's case was not a "correct one;" it is believed that Flanagan was sacrificed to the brutal sports of the gentlemen assembled on the night of the 11th December in Mr. Magan's house; that the indulgence in these drunken sports or frolics led to Flanagan's death; and all that has transpired respecting the melancholy transaction has tended only to confirm this belief.

Is it not the duty of the Government therefore, to remove these suspicions by directing a thorough re-investigation of the case, a re-investigation before an unimpeachable tribunal, and open to the public?

It is submitted that ample grounds have been stated to warrant such a re-investigation; first, in the very exceptionable composition of the coroner's jury; secondly, in the character of the witnesses examined, and the most extraordinary absence of parties whose testimony must have proved of very vital moment; thirdly, on the nature of the evidence itself,—meagre, contradictory, palpably one-sided, and suppressing the truth, as is evident on its very face; and fourthly, in the mysterious silence which was permitted to reign over the death of Flanagan, and the holding of the inquest, which circumstances were not communicated even to the Government until some days after they were noticed in the *Dublin Monitor* of the 28th ultimo.

It is submitted that these circumstances, with the general belief that Flanagan's death was not accidental, in the manner described, form sufficient grounds to warrant further inquiry; and they have been set forth with full reliance on the assurance given by Lord Eliot, namely, that "the Lord Lieutenant will not hesitate to direct the case to be re-investigated on the disclosure of grounds sufficient to justify such a proceeding."

Apologising for the length of this communication, which was unavoidable, and respectfully requesting that you will be pleased to submit these observations to the consideration of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Durham Dunlop*,  
Ed. D. M.

E. Lucas, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 29 January 1842.

I HAVE submitted your letter of the 26th instant to the Lord Lieutenant, and I am commanded to state that his Excellency is unable to discover in it any evidence of any particular fact which, if established, would show the death of J. Flanagan not to have been accidental, as the inquest has found it.

I have also to inform you that since the letter of Lord Eliot of the 8th instant, was written to you, his Excellency has had an opportunity, with the assistance of the law officers of the Crown, of communicating personally with Mr. Browne, and that the result of a most particular examination of that gentleman has been to confirm his impression that there are not at present any reasonable grounds for questioning the correctness of the verdict of the jury.

And his Excellency is the less disposed to act on the inferences suggested by your letter, because he understands that Mr. Magan has instituted a legal proceeding in which the investigation you so anxiously desire may probably take place.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

D. Dunlop, Esq.

Editor of the Dublin Monitor,  
6, Lower Abbey-street.

Dublin Monitor Office, 6 Lower Abbey-street,  
1 February 1842.

Sir,

I ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of your letter of the 29 ultimo, in which you state "that his Excellency is unable to discover" in my communication of the 26th ultimo, any evidence of any particular fact which, if established, would show the death of J. Flanagan not to have been accidental, as the inquest has found it."

I cannot but express my astonishment at this inability on the part of his Excellency, considering the nature of the statements conveyed in my communication of the 26th ult., statements which went directly to impugn the composition of the coroner's jury; to impeach the correctness of the verdict returned, and to establish a case so clear and irresistible as to render further enquiry into the cause of Flanagan's death imperative on the part of the Government, according to the assurance given in Lord Eliot's letter of the 8th ultimo, and I cannot but regard this inability as exceedingly unaccountable, the more particularly, as the perfect accuracy of those statements has not been questioned in the slightest degree.

Am I now, however, to understand, that no matter what amount of strong and unimpeachable facts may be stated, damnatory alike of the composition of the coroner's jury, and of the verdict returned, his Excellency has nevertheless resolved setting aside Lord Eliot's assurance of the 8th ultimo to the contrary, determinedly to refuse to direct the case to be re-investigated?

Lord Eliot in his letter of the 8th ult., pleaded as the reason why further enquiry was not then about to be directed, the fact, "that the Government was not in possession of any information to warrant a further enquiry;" but his Lordship concluded by expressly stating, that "further enquiry would be directed on the disclosure of sufficient grounds." "It is scarcely necessary for me to add," said Lord Eliot, "that the Lord Lieutenant will not hesitate to direct the case to be re-investigated on the disclosure of grounds sufficient to justify such a proceeding;" implicitly relying on this strong and unreserved assurance, it was submitted to his Excellency:—

That out of 21 persons who composed the coroner's jury, 13 at least were directly liable to the suspicion of being under the influence of Mr. Magan.

That out of the six witnesses examined on the inquest, four of them knew nothing whatever personally of the manner in which Flanagan received the extensive injuries by fire which led to his death; while the other two witnesses, namely, Mr. Magan and his servant, John Keys, were deeply interested in procuring a verdict of "accidental death" from the jury, and therefore that their evidence would not be relied on *per se* in any court of justice in the kingdom, unless supported and corroborated by other faithful testimony, which was not the case in this lamentable instance.

That the evidence of John Keys and Mr. Magan as published in the coroner's notes of the proceedings of the inquest, manifested palpable and glaring inconsistencies, which were pointed out.

That



That not one of the servants of Mr. Magan's house on the night of the 11th December, when the burning of Flanagan took place, was examined at the inquest.

That although Lieutenant M'C. and Nicholson of the 9th Lancers, and Messrs. Clarke and Wood, the former late of the same regiment, and the latter of the 12th Lancers, were in the house on the night in question, they were not summoned and examined, nor were any means employed to procure their attendance.

That the absence of important witnesses; the nature of the evidence given by those examined; the composition of the coroner's jury, together with other circumstances stated in my communication of the 26th ultimo, afforded sufficient grounds justify the Lord Lieutenant in directing the case to be re-investigated.

These statements are submitted to his Excellency on Lord Eliot's assurance; but I am now informed "that his Excellency is unable to discover in them any evidence of any particular fact which, if established, would show the death of Flanagan not to have been accidental, as the inquest has found it."

I respectfully submit that it is not my province to collect evidence; that is the duty of a government firm in the administration of the laws, jealous in the impartial administration of justice, and vigilant in the detection and punishment of crime. I have stated "particular facts" to the Government sufficiently strong and suspicious to induce a rigid investigation of this case. I have done so because solicited for information by a Government officer, Mr. Neal Browne; because of Lord Eliot's unreserved assurance, that if the Government was put in possession of sufficient information, his Excellency would not hesitate to direct a re-investigation; and I again submit that it is the imperative duty of Government to cause inquiry to be made respecting the accuracy of these "particular facts;" to collect evidence to establish and sustain them—evidence sufficient to prosecute the guilty parties to conviction.

You also inform me, "that since Lord Eliot's letter of the 8th ultimo, his Excellency has had an opportunity, with the assistance of the law officers of the Crown, of communicating personally with Mr. Browne, and that the result of a most particular examination of that gentleman has been to confirm his impression that there are not at present any reasonable grounds for questioning the correctness of the verdict of the jury."

As to the non-existence "of any reasonable grounds for questioning the correctness of the verdict of the jury," I shall only observe, that after the circumstances stated in my communication of the 26th ultimo, and repeated in this letter, it will remain for Parliament and the public at large to decide respecting the existence or non-existence of such "reasonable grounds." I must, however remark,

That Mr. Neal Browne, on whose testimony his Excellency relies to confirm his impression as to the correctness of the verdict of the jury, is a deeply interested party; his conduct has been impeached—he attended and conducted the inquest; if, therefore, it turns out that the inquest was improperly conducted, his character, officially, must suffer—his interests must be injuriously affected. Mr. Neal Browne's conduct, I again repeat, has been impeached, both as regards the conducting of the inquest and subsequent proceedings; it is consequently clearly his interest that no re-investigation should take place; and it is therefore submitted that he is not an unexceptionable witness, on whose uncorroborated evidence or advice implicit reliance can be placed by his Excellency.

As a further reason why "his Excellency is less disposed to act on the inferences suggested by my communication of the 26th ultimo," you state, "that Mr. Magan has instituted legal proceedings, in which the investigation I so anxiously desire may probably take place." I consider this as a very disingenuous attempt at shifting the responsibility and duty of the Government on a private individual. The duty of the Government in this matter is clear and defined; if Flanagan came by his death under circumstances so suspicious as to warrant the holding of an inquest; if that inquest, having been held, was so conducted as to frustrate the ends of justice; if circumstances are stated to the Government conclusively confirming this statement—is it not the imperative duty of the Government to direct a re-investigation, without any reference whatever to proceedings pending between private individuals? You may say, that in consequence of the legal proceedings commenced by Mr. Magan, "the investigation may probably take place;" but it is just as "probable" that it may not take place. What, then, is the position of the Government? Will his Excellency, in such an event, direct a re-investigation? But more than three months must elapse before this event can occur; and would not the ends of justice be totally defeated by such a protracted delay?



As you have noticed this civil action pending between Mr. Magan and the proprietor of the Dublin Monitor, I may observe that the very mode in which it has been commenced furnishes very strong additional grounds why his Excellency should not hesitate to direct a re-investigation of this case, according to the assurance given in Lord Eliot's letter of the 8th ultimo. How has Mr. Magan proceeded? It is usual, in all cases of action for libel, where the plaintiff feels that his character has been unjustly assailed, to move at once, in the Court of Queen's Bench, for a conditional order for liberty to file a criminal information. This is obtained on making affidavits denying the charges advanced against him; and should the plaintiff then please to give the defendant an opportunity of justifying, he may drop his conditional order, and proceed by civil action.

But it has invariably been the practice, in all such cases where anything derogatory to personal character has been imputed, to seek at once the protection of the Court of Queen's Bench. I may instance two remarkable cases. When Lord Plunket, the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was libelled by the late William Cobbett, he instantly availed himself of the protection of the Court of Queen's Bench; and the present Attorney-general, Mr. Blackburne, when libelled, acted in a similar manner, denying the accusations urged against him on oath.

But it is very remarkable that Mr. Magan has not followed such eminent example. He has taken offence at something or other which has appeared in the Dublin Monitor, but he has not at once availed himself of the Court of Queen's Bench, and denied such statements as he considered injurious to his character on solemn oath. He has not adopted this natural and customary course; on the contrary, he has departed from it, and gone into the Court of Common Pleas, proceeding by civil action, which cannot possibly come on for trial until May next.

Had he moved for a conditional order in the Court of Queen's Bench he could at once have the benefit of a denial, on his solemn oath, of such charges as he considered had been advanced injurious to his character as an officer and a gentleman. But, as I am advised, he shrunk from such a course, and has proceeded in such a way as to prevent the possibility of a trial being had before May next, while by a little legal dexterity the trial may be procrastinated till November next.

I submit, therefore, that his Excellency cannot reasonably rely on the "probability" of an investigation taking place, in consequence of such a legal proceeding, but on the contrary, that the simple fact of Mr. Magan not having cleared his character, by solemn oath in the Court of Queen's Bench, of such imputations as he conceived had been cast upon it, furnishes additional reason why his Excellency should cause an immediate re-investigation of this case to be held. And furthermore, I am informed, that Mr. Magan would not have commenced any legal proceedings whatever had he not been impelled thereto by the military authorities—by the colonel of his own regiment.

Be this as it may, I submit that a legal proceeding pending between private individuals cannot be made available as an excuse for the Government of a country abandoning its duty—abdicating, in a manner, its functions, or in a sort of way delegating them, by leaving its duty to be performed by the "probable" result of a legal proceeding instituted by a private individual, which may or may not be followed up, and which assuredly cannot come to maturity before three months, while the chances are, that if not abandoned altogether, it may be delayed for fully ten months.

Having thus noticed the various subjects alluded to in your letter, I must conclude by again respectfully submitting the statements in my communication of the 26th ultimo, and in this letter, to the consideration of his Excellency.

Soliciting a final reply at your earliest convenience,

Edward Lucas, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Durham Dunlop*,  
Ed. D. M.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 5 February 1842.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, in reference to your letter of the 1st instant, that he sees no reason to change the determination of which you are already apprised.

His Excellency has no information before him which would lead to the belief that James Flanagan came by his death in the manner you suppose; nor any grounds

grounds to believe that such information exists, beyond your assertion, that you have the means of authenticating your statement.

These means, although they must lead to the immediate arrest and prosecution of all parties implicated, you yet think fit to withhold; and his Excellency, therefore, cannot feel justified in attaching weight to your imputations upon the proceedings of the coroner's jury, or in originating any proceedings based upon such imputations.

Durham Dunlop, Esq.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Dublin Monitor Office, 6, Lower Abbey-street,  
7 February 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE been favoured with your letter of the 5th instant.

I should not deem it necessary to trouble his Excellency with any further observations on the subject of your letter, were it not that I consider it of importance to correct a very serious misconception under which, it is quite apparent by your letter, his Excellency labours.

As I understand your letter, his Excellency considers that, presuming I have the means of authenticating the statements made in my communications of the 26th ultimo and of the 1st instant, I should forthwith place those means at the command of his Excellency.

I cannot but regard the assumption thus made, to wit, that it is my province to collect evidence, and supply the Government with the means of authenticating statements, which, if authenticated, would, as your letter admits, render it the duty of the Government to arrest and prosecute all the parties implicated in Flanagan's death; I cannot, I repeat, but regard this assumption as one most erroneous in point of principle, and most anomalous in point of practice.

I beg to call the recollection of his Excellency to the pledge given in Lord Eliot's letter of the 8th ultimo; namely, "that the Lord Lieutenant would not hesitate to direct the case to be re-investigated on the disclosure of grounds sufficient to justify such a proceeding." On this pledge I acted. Relying on this unreserved assurance, I hold that in my communications of the 26th ultimo, and of the 1st instant, I have disclosed grounds sufficient—most amply sufficient—to justify the promised re-investigation; but after having done so, his Excellency departs from the pledge originally given, and now requires that I should not only disclose grounds sufficient to justify a re-investigation, but that I should step out of my proper sphere and become a sort of private prosecutor, to establish, authenticate, and sustain these grounds, and to prosecute the parties! Such a requirement I hold to be perfectly anomalous in the history of modern administrations. There is no precedent of a government having made such an unreasonable and unconstitutional demand on a private individual.

I rely on the pledge given in Lord Eliot's letter of the 8th ultimo, and respectfully submit that the simple question for his Excellency's consideration is, whether the statements in my communications of the 26th ultimo, and of the 1st instant, constitute grounds sufficient to justify the promised re-investigation? It is, I submit, the duty of the executive, once its vigilance has been excited, once statements have been made calculated to arouse its suspicions, to adopt the means supplied by its own powers and resources to ascertain whether those statements are true or not. The means of doing so are possessed by the executive; while, though a private individual may have the best possible information respecting facts, and the best possible reason to believe that all those statements are strictly and entirely correct, yet many and insuperable difficulties present themselves to any person in a private station attempting to sustain a public prosecution, which it is the duty of the Crown alone to originate and conduct.

I submit, therefore, that his Excellency is not authorised in requiring that I should supply the means of authenticating those statements; for by consenting to do so, I should thereby step out of my proper sphere, and assume the office of a private prosecutor. Were I to supply the means as required by his Excellency, I should be performing the duty of the Government, and at the same time acting a part derogatory to my character, and unbecoming my position.

His Excellency has no right whatever to inquire in what manner I became possessed of the information I have submitted to him on the subject of Flanagan's death.

death. The simple question he has to deal with is, are the statements I have submitted to him true?

It is, I submit, the duty of his Excellency, with all the law officers of the Crown at his disposal, with the entire power of the executive at his command—means which are not available to any private individual—to make the requisite inquiries as to the perfect truth of those statements; and if they be found strictly correct in every essential particular, why, then, the promised re-investigation follows inevitably.

It will not do to require me to supply the Government with the means of authenticating those statements. I am not an officer of the Crown; and the executive has no right to delegate its functions to me, and require that I should perform its duty.

I relied on the pledge given in Lord Eliot's letter of the 8th ultimo, and, still relying on it, submit that ample grounds have been stated to render the redemption of that pledge the imperative duty of the Government in the immediate ordering of a re-investigation; and I apprehend that it is a matter entirely for the discretion of his Excellency, whether, pending such a re-investigation, he will order "the immediate arrest of all parties implicated." I may remark, that when suspicion of having participated in crime attaches to persons in humble station, the usual course, I apprehend, is to arrest them pending inquiry; and I presume that the ordinary practice adopted towards the humble in life ought not to be departed from in the case of their superiors in wealth and worldly station.

I consider it proper to inform you that, as I conceive this correspondence has now reached its close, I shall publish it on Wednesday evening next.

E. Lucas, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Durham Dunlop.*

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True Copies.

Dublin Castle, 2 April 1842.

E. LUCAS.

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JAMES FLANAGAN.

COPIES of VERDICT and DEPOSITIONS taken  
by the Coroner at an Inquest on the Death of  
*James Flanagan, at Clonearl, King's County.*

(*Mr. William S. O'Brien.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
21 April 1842.*

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196.

*Under 4 oz.*

## JAMES FLANAGAN.

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 28 July 1842;—for,

COPIES of further COMMUNICATIONS which have taken place between  
*Durham Dunlop, Esq.* and the Irish Government, relative to the Death of  
*James Flanagan, at Clonearl, in the King's County.*

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— No. 1. —

Sir, Dublin Monitor Office, 6 June 1842.  
**I**N addition to the evidence contained in my letter of the 18th ultimo, on the  
subject of Flanagan's death, I consider it proper to bring under the notice of his  
Excellency the abandonment of the action threatened against the Dublin Monitor,  
by Mr. Magan.

I do this because his Excellency relied on this action as a reason justifying him  
in refusing to direct a public investigation into the circumstances connected with  
the death of Flanagan.

In your letter to me, dated 29 January, you say, "His Excellency is the less  
disposed to act on the inferences suggested by your letter, because he understands  
that Mr. Magan has instituted a legal proceeding, in which the investigation you  
so anxiously desire may probably take place."

Now, Sir, his Excellency cannot fail to perceive that there are two conditions  
requisite to be fulfilled in order to convert the "probability" on which he relied  
into a certainty: to wit, firstly, that the threatened action should be prosecuted; and  
secondly, that all the material witnesses should be retained in this country, especially  
witnesses over whom the Government has full control.

It must appear perfectly obvious that supposing the action to be tried to-mor-  
row, no satisfactory trial could be had in the absence of the most material wit-  
nesses. Fully aware of this, and acting on the belief that Mr. Magan would pro-  
secute his action, application was made to Lord Hill not to permit material  
witnesses, over whom he had ample authority, to leave the country. To this ap-  
plication the following reply was received:

"Sir, Horse Guards, 24 March 1842.  
"I have Lord Hill's command to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the  
22d instant, and to acquaint you that his Lordship cannot in justice to the inter-  
ests of the public service detain the officers therein mentioned in this country, for  
the purpose of giving evidence in the action to which you allude; the regiment  
to which they belong (the 9th Lancers) being about to embark for foreign service,  
and it being contrary to the usage and regulations of the army that any officer,  
non-commissioned officer, or soldier, should be detained at home to give evidence,  
except at the instance of the Crown, in a criminal prosecution.

"I am, &c.

(signed) "John M'Donnell, A. C."

Thus on the 22d March last, believing that Mr. Magan was sincere in his desire  
to relieve his character from such imputations as he alleged had been cast  
upon it, the application I have stated was made to Lord Hill, and his reply can  
speak for itself. Is it not clear therefore that no desire whatever was felt by Lord  
Hill and the Government to aid in converting the "probability" on which his Ex-  
cellency relied into a certainty, for any trial that took place in the absence of those  
officers could only prove a solemn farce and mockery of justice.

196—II.

A

But,

But, Sir, I have to state for the information of his Excellency, that Mr. Magan, if he even had any serious intention of proceeding with his action, has altogether abandoned it. He communicated his intention to commence an action in a letter dated the 17th January; he went so far as to have a writ served, to which an appearance was, without delay, entered, and from that day to this he has not advanced a step. Your letter to me communicating his Excellency's intention of relying on this action, as affording the "probability" of an investigation taking place, is dated January 29; yet, wonderful to say, the action is at this moment in as forward a state as on the very day your letter was written.

Mr. Magan has allowed two terms to pass by without moving an inch, and nothing has as yet been done this term; and that nothing will be done may now be affirmed, not with the vagueness of a "probability," but with the positiveness of a certainty.

From the very first, Mr. Magan's threatened action was treated with contempt; I knew it was intended merely as a *ruse*. It was thought the Dublin Monitor would be silent under the dread of legal proceedings, while the Government might be influenced in refusing an investigation by the "probability" of such taking place in a court of justice. That such calculations were not made in vain is now evident; and thus the action, having answered all the purposes for which it was threatened, has been utterly abandoned.

Having now communicated these circumstances for the information of his Excellency,

E. Lucas, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Durham Dunlop*,  
Ed. D. M.

— No. 2. —

#### KING'S COUNTY.

Tullamore, 17 July 1842.

I FORWARD herewith the examinations of *John Parsons* and *John Sims*, two of Mr. Magan's servants, who were at Clonearl on the 11th of December last; also the further examinations of Mr. *Magan* and Dr. *Glover*.

John Parsons states in his information, the account he received at the time from James French and Newman, two other servants of Mr. Magan's, and from Wilson, Captain Duff's servant, as to where each of them was when the unfortunate transaction took place.

I have been unable to examine these three persons, they being in England; but Mr. Magan has promised to produce his servants, French and Newman, and if possible, Captain Duff's. When examined, I shall forward copies of their evidence.

With reference to the statements in the declaration of John Flanagan, and the statement signed by three of the jurors, which are copied into Mr. Dunlop's letter of the 18th May (68935) at pages 6 and 14, I beg to observe, that at the inquest I assured the jury that any person they wished to examine should be sought for and produced by the police before them. Peter M'Dermott, one of the jurors, mentioned the name of Betty Keegan; but after some conversation amongst the jurors, which was heard by every one, they declined calling her, though I assured them she should be immediately sent for to the county of Meath, where she then was.

I myself proposed to the jurors, more than once, an adjournment if they were not satisfied with the evidence then before them; this, and the return from the coroner of the names of the jurors at an inquest which was held at Philipstown on the 8th of November 1840, on the body of Joseph Carroll, and which was adjourned to the 12th, and from that to the 14th, will at once contradict the assertion that the jurors could have been ignorant of their power to adjourn, as it will appear from the coroner's return, which is annexed, that four of the Clonearl jury were also on the jury at Carroll's inquest: viz. Thomas Dunne, Patrick Shaughness, Thomas Russel, and John Hyland, the two last being two of the persons whose names are affixed to the document copied into Mr. Dunlop's letter at page 13.

Having been informed that Thomas Russel had stated he was ignorant of the contents of the paper he signed, I sent for him to ascertain the fact, but he declined

declined coming, and I forbore compelling his appearance by summons until further directed.

I forbore sending these examinations until I had obtained from the coroner a copy of the inquest on Carroll, the original of which was lodged with the Clerk of the Crown at the time.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

The Under Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

**INQUEST** held on the Body of *Joseph Carroll*, at *Killaderry*, 8th, adjourned [to] 12th, and from [that] to 14th November 1840.

Names of the Jurors :—Wm. M'Keen, *Thos. Russell*, Patrick Kilmurrey, *John Hyland*, *Thos. Dunne*, Robert Booth, Denis Dunne, Thos. Kearney, Joseph Groogan, Wm. Robinet, *Patrick Shoughnessy*, James Daly, and William Sheppard. Verdict of such jury was, that deceased came by his death in consequence of fever.

Witnesses examined : Mary M'Cluskey, Patrick Quinn, Mary Noy, John Smith Glover, surgeon, Mary Newenham, Edward Smith, Patrick Hill, and James Kerraham.

(signed) *Geo. Palmer*,  
Coroner.

*Note*.—Those in italics were on Clonearl inquest ; the words "to" and "that" in brackets are omitted in the coroner's original to me.

*N. B.*

King's County, } THE examination of *J. S. Glover*, Esq. M. D. and Licentiate of to wit. } the College of Surgeons of London, who, being first duly sworn, states :—I attended James Flanagan. When I first attended him, and examined his body, I did not perceive on his body any signs of turpentine or other spirituous substance ; he was covered with lime-water and oil. To the best of my opinion, if turpentine or such resinous liquor had been poured on him, it would, after burning, have left a black mark on him ; there was no such appearance on him when I saw him ; none of the gentlemen staying at Mr. Magan's house at that time purchased such liquids, or any similar inflammable drugs at my dispensary ; the only application that was made to me by any of them was for some sal-volatile for tooth lotion, which I did not give to the person who applied for it, it being a dispensary medicine, and therefore not to be disposed of for such purposes. I never heard any of the gentlemen state that Flanagan had had turpentine poured over him, or been set on fire.

(signed) *John S. Glover, M. D.*

Sworn before me at Philipstown, this 29th June 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne, J. P.*

King's County, } THE informations of *John Tims*, servant in the employment to wit. } of Mr. W. H. Magan, of Clonearl, in said county, who, being first duly sworn before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said county, and examined, says as follows :—I am hired with Mr. Magan, of Clonearl, as groom and stable-man, and next August will be two years in his service. I was at Clonearl at the time James Flanagan was burned ; on the evening he was burned I saw him in the harness-room, just after he came from his own house ; the two pipers were in the harness-room at the same time ; I did not to my knowledge see Flanagan again that night after he left the harness-room. I went to bed earlier that night, having been up late the two nights before ; and went to bed when the pipers were coming down stairs, as I heard them coming down stairs while I was taking off my things to go to bed ; and I heard Keys making preparations to get tea for the pipers. I did not hear any of the noise of the burning of Flanagan ; if I had been awake at the time I must have heard it in the room where I slept. I was in bed before either Parsons, French, or Newman, who



who slept in the same room with me, came to bed, and I did not hear either coming to bed. I did not know of Flanagan having been burnt before the next morning; I saw Flanagan the next morning in the harness-room, shortly before the doctor came; he seemed stupid, like a man who had been drinking the night before; I asked him if he were thirsty, or something to that effect, and got him some warm beer, of which he drank but little; I saw him about twice after he was taken to the garden-house. I never asked him when I saw him in the harness-room or the garden-house how he took fire; there were always people by when I saw him, his own relations and friends particularly. I never heard him give any account in my presence to any one how he took fire; I never heard any one say they were by when he took fire. I did not hear amongst the servants that on the night that Flanagan was burned he had been taken by some of the gentlemen to a room to see which, he or they, could make water farthest. Wilson did not sleep in the same room with me. I never heard any one caution Flanagan not to tell how it happened; I was present when Flanagan's brother saw him first after it happened; he did not in my presence ask him how it happened, nor did any other person. I was the first in bed on that night, of the men servants, I never had any conversation with Wilson as to how Flanagan took fire; Wilson was altogether a stranger to me. No one has ever, by the promise of a reward or a threat, tried to induce me to conceal what I knew about Flanagan's death; what I have here stated is all that I know about the burning of James Flanagan.

(signed) *John Tims.*

Sworn before me at Philipstown, this 29th day of June 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne.*

King's County, } THE examination of *William Henry Magan, Esq. of Cloncarl,*  
to wit. } in said county, who, being duly sworn, says as follows:—On the  
11th December last, James Flanagan and two pipers came into my house, and  
were brought into the parlour where I and some of the gentlemen stopping in my  
house at the time were. I cannot mention who the gentlemen were who were in  
the room at the time. Flanagan and the pipers came into the parlour, but the  
following are the names of the gentlemen then staying at my house: Mr. Wood,  
Mr. Nicholson, Mr. M'Cartney, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Duff, and Mr. Robertson. The  
pipers and Flanagan remained in the room playing and dancing for our amuse-  
ment for some time, but how long I cannot say; during the time the pipers were  
in the room, no spirits, turpentine, or other inflammable matter was thrown on  
his clothes, to my knowledge, nor could it have been done by any of the gentlemen  
there to any degree without my being aware of it; while drinking, Flanagan may  
have spilled some of what he was drinking without my observing; what Flanagan  
principally got to drink was beer, some of which I gave him myself in a finger  
glass. During the time the pipers remained in the room, no tricks were played  
on Flanagan, or could there be without my knowing it; when the pipers left the  
room Flanagan remained in it, and continued going on with his tricks; Flanagan  
left the room more than once for his own purposes before he was burned; on  
these occasions no one of the gentlemen arranged to go out either before or after  
him; once when he went out I went out and found him walking the hall alone;  
he was not taken by any of the gentlemen to another room or any part of the  
house to see if he or they could make water the farthest, nor could that have been  
done on that night without my knowing it. None of the gentlemen put anything  
of a combustible nature, or other matter which Flanagan was to set fire to with a  
candle if he could overtake them, nor was Flanagan made to run with anything  
of the kind for the same purpose: nor were there any tricks played on him in  
the parlour or to my knowledge at any time during the night. At my desire Flana-  
gan left the room, after extracting from me my consent, given with reluctance,  
that he should come again on the following Monday night. When examined  
at the inquest, I stated that Mr. M'Cartney, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Clarke,  
and Mr. Wood were in the parlour the time Flanagan left it; these are all  
the gentlemen, from my own positive knowledge, were in the parlour at  
the time, but from conversations I had since with some of the gentlemen who  
were then in my house, I believe Mr. Duffe and Mr. Robertson were also in  
the room when Flanagan left. From the time Flanagan left the room, until the time  
his

his shouts were heard, no person went out of or came into the room. Within a short period after Flanagan left the room, the parlour, for the last time, I heard some noise which attracted my attention. I ran out and found Flanagan on fire in the passage, at some distance from a table near the parlour door, on which some candles were lighted. When Flanagan left the parlour there was not the slightest fire upon him; no candle or other lighted thing was applied to him while in the parlour; when I did come up to Flanagan I threw my coat over him, and put the fire out, in which I was assisted by both the gentlemen and servants; Flanagan, although he had been drinking, was perfectly in his senses; when first I came up to him after he was burned, he asked to have water put on him, which I refused to allow, and directed oil to be got for him, and him taken care of. None of the gentlemen who were in my house on that night, and whom I have since seen, ever admitted or accused each other of having set fire to Flanagan, nor did any of them after that occurrence, and previous to their leaving my house, ever made such an admission, or such an accusation, and I have distinctly questioned Mr. Duff as to this point, and he has distinctly denied it; and from all I can learn from the other gentlemen, he was in a distant part of the room from the door out of which Flanagan went. I never heard any one admit that they had set fire to Flanagan; I never heard any one say they were present when Flanagan was set fire to; I several times questioned Flanagan as to how it occurred, and he always told me that he took fire from the candles; this question I asked him in the presence of Dr. Glover and others; I had no knowledge of who were on the jury, nor did I give directions for any particular persons to be placed on it, nor did I take any part in the formation of the jury, or in the proceedings of the inquest, until called to be present by Mr. Brown, R. M. I have in this examination stated how James Flanagan came by his death as far as I have any knowledge of it.

(signed) *Wm. H. Magan.*

Sworn before me at Tullamore, this 1st July 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne, J. P.*

Informant further states, that no attempt was made on that or any other night to draw Flanagan's teeth, nor anything of the kind, nor would informant have suffered any such thing to be done in his house, nor was there any disposition to do such.

(signed) *Wm. H. Magan.*

Sworn same date as above.

(signed) *Neal Browne.*

King's County, } By Neal Browne, Esq. R.M., and one of Her Majesty's Justices  
to wit. } of the Peace for the said County.

The information of *John Parsons*, now in the service of William H. Magan, Esq. of Clonearl, in said county, who, being first duly sworn, says as follows:—My name is John Parsons; I am hired with Mr. Magan, of Clonearl, as coachman, and have lived with him in that capacity for two years; he hired me, on his father's death, with whom I had lived as coachman for a year and eight months. I was at Clonearl when Flanagan was burned; on that night, about 10 minutes after nine, I brought Flanagan and two pipers to the parlour, in which were Mr. Magan, my master, Captain Duff, Mr. Wood, Mr. Robinson, Mr. M'Cartney; I cannot say whether Mr. Clarke and Mr. Nicholson, who were in the house at the time, were then in the parlour. After leaving Flanagan and the pipers in the parlour I went down stairs, and was not called for again, nor did I go up to the parlour again until after Flanagan was burned. About 11 o'clock I saw the pipers in the kitchen playing, and about 20 minutes before I saw them there I met Flanagan in the passage, going up stairs alone; he had his coat on, the same as when I showed him into the parlour; I did not see any sign of any part of his shirt being out, nor whether his face was blackened or not; he appeared as if he had been drinking; there was not much light in the passage where I met. About half an hour after I met Flanagan in the passage, whilst sitting in the pantry with Mr. Bondidice, the cook, we heard the sound of feet running on the flags in the passage over head; Bondidice went to the door and said Flanagan was burned; I said, "It is no such thing;" Bondidice said, "Yes, he is," and

immediately ran up stairs ; I followed him immediately ; the fire was completely taken from Flanagan's back ; when I arrived at the head of the stairs there were three or four pieces of his garments burning on the ground, apparently belonging to his waistcoat and shirt ; I trod the fire of them out ; I did not then perceive the smell of turpentine, or any other spirit ; only the smell of the burning clothes. When I got to the top of the stairs, Bondidicé, James French, Mr. Magan, and some of the officers, were about Flanagan, and I saw more of the officers coming out of the parlour ; I know there were more persons up before me than I have mentioned, but I was so confused at the time I cannot tell who they were ; but I can safely swear John Keys was amongst them. Flanagan did not appear to cry out until the fire was taken from his back, and then cried for water to cool his hands, and said, " I am burned, I am burned." He was taken into a bed-room or study, which is at the head of the stairs, and while there called to me to bring him some water to cool his hands, which I did ; after being about 20 minutes in this room he was taken to the harness-room, to which he walked, with assistance ; I did not see him again that night after he left the door, assisted by John Keys and others, to go to the harness-room. After Flanagan was taken to the harness-room, I went up to the parlour to take away the things ; I did not perceive the least smell of turpentine in the parlour, nor any ashes of burned clothes in the parlour. I saw the gentlemen after Flanagan was burned, and they did not seem to be tipsy. The next morning, before breakfast time, I saw Flanagan in the harness-room ; his brother and sister then came in, and saw him for the first time after he was burned ; they spoke to him, and he did not seem to answer them at all ; I also spoke to him, and he gave me some answer which I do not recollect ; he seemed stupid from the effects of drinking the night before ; he got up twice while I was there, and sat on a chair, and returned to bed again. Before I left the harness-room, he was removed to the garden-house, to which he walked with assistance ; I saw him the next day, and several times before his death, and he appeared to be quite in his senses up to the Thursday before his death ; during that time he seemed to think he was getting better, and did not consider his life in danger ; I was not present at any time the doctor was with him. I never inquired of him how the fire began ; I never thought of doing so, as I had a great deal to do at the time, and as his brother and sister were with him ; he never stated to me, or to any one in my presence, how it happened, or did I hear any person ask him the question. I never heard Flanagan charge any one with having set him on fire, nor did any one ever say in my presence how Flanagan got on fire. On the night that Flanagan was burned, I asked Newman, Mr. Magan's servant, where he had been when it happened, and he told me had been coming in from the stable-yard at the time. I asked James French the same question, and he told me he was in the kitchen. Before I met Flanagan in the passage, as I have stated, I met Wilson, Capt. Duffe's servant, and he told me he was tired, and would not answer the bell any more, and asked me to do it, and I did not see him again until next morning, when I asked him where he had been when it happened, and he said he was in his bed ; he slept on the same floor with his master, which is on the opposite side of the house from where I saw Flanagan on fire. On the Saturday that Flanagan was burned, Mr. Magan's drag went into Tullamore, I went with it ; Mr. Clarke drove it ; Captain Duffe, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Robinson went on it ; it did not stop any where in Philipstown, either going or returning. On that evening Mr. M'Cartney and Mr. Nicholson arrived at Clonearl from Kinnegad, about 5 o'clock, in a Kinnegad chaise, which was kept at Clonearl all that night, and which I understood was to have taken Betty Keegan away, another servant having come in her place ; but which took Captain Duffe and Mr. Wood, after luncheon, as I was told, on their way to Athlone ; I have never seen Captain Duffe or Mr. Wood since they left Clonearl. I have never heard any of the gentlemen amongst themselves confess to, or charge one another with having thrown anything on Flanagan, or set him on fire. I do not know anything of Flanagan's being taken on that night by the gentlemen into a room to try whether he or they could make water farthest ; I never said anything of the kind, nor do I believe that anything of the kind took place. The chamber candlesticks for the gentlemen were left on the table outside the parlour, one for each of them, and I always left one of them lighting. The gentlemen would sometimes after using a candle leave it on the table without putting it out. Neither on that night, nor up to the inquest, did I hear from any one in the house, or since, how Flanagan took fire, except as it

was,

was, and when it was stated at the inquest; nor did I hear that account until it was stated at the inquest. I do not know how Flanagan came on fire. No person has ever, either by promise of reward, or threat, tried to induce me to conceal what I know about this man's death, or the cause of it. On my oath, no one has ever asked me such a question. I have stated in this deposition all I know about Flanagan's death; nor do I know any one who knows anything of how it happened.

(signed) *John Parson.*

Sworn before me at Philipstown, this 29th day of June 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne.*

— No. 3. —

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 20 July 1842.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, in reference to former correspondence, that a protracted examination having now taken place of persons not previously accessible, who were supposed capable of giving further evidence as to the death of James Flanagan, near Philipstown, in the month of December last, there appears to his Excellency no ground whatever for criminal proceedings in consequence, nor any reason to believe that the injuries which caused Flanagan's death were not entirely accidental.

Durham Dunlop, Esq.  
Editor of the Monitor.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *E. Lucas.*

— No. 4. —

KING'S COUNTY.

Tullamore, 21 July 1842.

I BEG to state that I have strictly examined James French, Mr. Magan's servant, and Wilson, Captain Duff's servant, who have been brought forward by Mr. Magan; I have also strictly examined Mr. Clarke and Mr. Robertson, two of the gentlemen who were on a visit at Clonearl when Flanagan was burned.

I forward herewith copies of their examinations.

The Under Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R.M.*

King's County, }  
to wit. } BY Neal Browne, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for said County.

THE information of *James Robertson*, Esq. late of the 9th Lancers, and now of the 7th Hussars, who, being first duly sworn, states:—I was on a visit with Mr. Magan, at Clonearl, in the month of December last. I was in his house on the night Flanagan was burned. I was in the parlour when Flanagan was first brought in that night. With the exception of going out for a minute or two, I was in the room during the whole time, from the period Flanagan first came in until he was found on fire. During that night I did not see any tricks played on Flanagan either before or after the pipers left the room. I did not see any jug handed to him at all; to the best of my recollection, it was in a glass he got what he got to drink. I was certainly in the room half an hour without leaving it before Flanagan left the room. I saw him leave the room; there was no sign of fire, or anything of the kind upon him, none whatever; nor had I seen any lighted candles or other burning thing put near him on that night. When Flanagan left the room Mr. Nicholson, M'Cartny, Mr. Wood, Mr. Duff, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Magan were in the room; Captain Duff was sitting opposite to me, in the part of the room most distant from Flanagan, when Flanagan left the room. I was speaking to Captain Duff just before Flanagan left the room. After I saw Flanagan leave the room, I leaned back and went to sleep, not being well, and was awoke by the rush of the gentlemen out of the room. I did not hear Flanagan's shouts. I followed the gentlemen

gentlemen out of the room and found them about Flanagan, who was burned, and the fire out. I did not, during that night, see turpentine, spirits, or any other inflammable thing thrown on Flanagan, nor do I think it could be done without my knowledge; nothing of the sort. After he was burned, and removed from the house to the harness-room, I went to see him, and made them get lime-water and oil, with which I dressed his burns, and remained with him till near five o'clock next morning, giving him the best care I could; and I directed a doctor to be sent for to attend him. I saw Flanagan repeatedly after that night. Some days after he was burned, and when he seemed to be a good deal better, he told me he went again, or against, the candle, and in that way accounted for his being burned. While I remained at Clonearl I gave Flanagan every attention I could, and named to Mr. Magan and his housekeeper whatever I thought requisite for him, all of which was immediately furnished: I do not mean by this to imply any interference with the doctor's treatment. This is all I know about how Flanagan was burned.

(signed) *James Robertson,*  
Veterinary Surgeon, 7th Hussars.

The foregoing was sworn before me at Philipstown, this 20th July 1842, the same being first truly read by me to informant.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

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King's County, } By Neal Browne, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the  
to wit. } Peace for said County.

The informations of *Ralph Wilson*, of Cattrick Bridge, in the county of York, in the Kingdom of England, who, being first duly sworn, states as follows:—My name is Ralph Wilson, and I am hired with William Henry Duff, Esq. I was at Clonearl with my master on the night that James Flanagan was burnt; the first time I saw James Flanagan on that evening was about five or six o'clock, with two other persons, I believe pipers; I can't exactly say as to the hour; it was before dinner; he was then sober; I can't say how he was dressed, as I did not notice them particularly, only seeing them while I was just passing through the kitchen. I afterwards saw Flanagan in the dining parlour, after the gentlemen had dined, and while they were drinking their wine; Mr. Magan, Mr. Duff, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Robertson, and another gentleman, whose name I did not know, and Mr. Wood, were in the parlour; I saw him in the parlour between about half-past eight and nine o'clock; I was going in and out of the parlour attending. When I saw Flanagan on those occasions he was sitting on a chair with the other two persons, the pipers, behind the door; I did not see Flanagan or the pipers dancing; I did not see Flanagan drinking anything in the parlour, nor did I see Flanagan getting anything to drink from any of the gentlemen; the last time I was in the parlour and saw them altogether was about nine o'clock; I did not see any of them after that time; I was down stairs from that time, and went to bed about 10 o'clock; I slept on the second floor on the other side of the house from the parlour where the gentlemen were. I did not see any of them, either the gentlemen, Flanagan, or the pipers, after I left the parlour, nor did I hear any shouts before I went to bed or after. On the next morning I heard from one of the servants that there had been an accident in the house, and that one of those men had been burned; I can't say whether it was Parsons or James French told me this; the person did not tell me how the man had been burned. I left Clonearl the next day with my master and Mr. Wood. From the time I first heard of Flanagan being burned to the time I left Clonearl, I did not hear how this man took fire, from any one; I did not see the man after he was burned; I did not hear from any one at Clonearl that he had been set fire to; while at Clonearl I was not employed by any one to procure turpentine, or anything of that kind. When I saw Flanagan in the parlour he was sitting quite still on the chair; he was not playing any tricks while I was in the parlour; I did not see him undressed when in the parlour; I only saw him once in the parlour on that night; I don't know anything of a trial having taken place on that night between Flanagan and the gentlemen as to which of them could make water farthest; I never heard it. I brushed my master's clothes next morning; there was no smell of

of turpentine or any description of spirits on them; I never saw those gentlemen together since, until I saw Mr. Clarke and Mr. Robertson with Mr. Magan the other day; I never heard any of the gentlemen who were at Mr. Magan's house at Clonearl on that night admit that they had set fire to Flanagan, or accuse one another of having done so. I never saw any of them together since, till the other day, when, as I have said, I saw Mr. Magan, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Robertson together. When I saw Flanagan in the parlour on that evening I did not see any of the gentlemen play any trick on him, or he on them; there was not any smell of sulphur or brimstone on my master's clothes the next morning. No one has either by a promise of a reward, or a threat, tried to make me conceal anything I knew about the way Flanagan took fire, and in my answers now I have stated all I know about it.

(signed) *Ralph Wilson.*

Sworn before me at Philipstown, this 20th July 1842, the same being first truly read by me to informant.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

King's County, } By Neal Browne Esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the  
to wit. } Peace for said County.

The informations of *James French*, a servant, in the employment of William Henry Magan, Esq. of Clonearl, who being first duly sworn and examined, says as follows:—My name is James French; I am hired with Mr. Magan as groom. I was at Clonearl when Flanagan was burned; there was no other person of the name of French in Mr. Magan's service but myself; I was attending the gentlemen at dinner that day; I saw James Flanagan there at Clonearl on the evening he was burned. The first place I saw him on the premises on that evening was in the harness-room; he was then sober; the next place I saw him in after that was in the dining-room, where the gentlemen were; the gentlemen were Mr. Magan, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Robertson, Mr. M'Cartney, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Wood, and Captain Duff; these are all that I knew to be in the house; when I saw Flanagan in the dining-room the two pipers were in it with him; this was from two hours and a half to three hours before he was burned; I was not remaining in the room, but going in and out attending; whilst so attending, I saw Flanagan dancing and the two pipers sitting down playing; during that time I did not see any person throw anything, neither spirits or any other thing on him, nor did I see any person playing tricks on him, not any. Flanagan wore, when I first saw him that evening, one of the country frock coats; when I saw him in the parlour dancing he had his coat off, and, I believe, his waistcoat, but am not certain whether he had his waistcoat off or not, but if he had it on he had no sleeves to it; I did not see his shirt drawn over his waistband; he then seemed to me to be drunk; I did not see any person playing tricks with him, or he with them. I did not see the pipers come down to get their tea, nor did I see them at their tea. After the pipers came down to their tea, I did not go up to the parlour again before Flanagan was burned; I was out of the house when the pipers came down, and when I came into it again I found them in the kitchen. I did not see Flanagan in the parlour without the pipers being in it; when I saw the pipers in the kitchen, the pipers were playing, and two or three country persons were dancing; I had returned to the house about five minutes before Flanagan was burned; on hearing his cries I ran out of the kitchen, and from that went up the stairs towards the dining-room door; the first I saw on getting up the stairs was Flanagan, at the head of the stairs, on fire. Mr. Magan was coming to him apparently from the dining-room; there was no one between me and Flanagan, nor between him and Mr. Magan when first I saw him (Flanagan); the fire seemed to be going up both his arms and his back; the flame was over his head behind, as it seemed to me, standing below where he stood; he was buffeting the fire with his hands. He had only his shirt on so far as his waistband. I did not see his waistcoat on him, but cannot say whether he had it on or not, on account of the fire burning so rapid. I think that Mr. Magan was up to Flanagan before I was. When I first saw Flanagan burning, Mr. Magan was in the act of pulling off his coat. When he got it off, he assisted in putting out the fire with the coat, and I caught hold of part of the coat to put out the fire with it. To the best of my recollection, either I or Mr. Magan pulled Flanagan's shirt off. I can't say in the confusion which did it; he had part of the coat, and

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I had part of it, and we pulled the shirt off, with the fire ; no part of the dress that I pulled off appeared to me to be wet. I did not smell any smell of spirits on his clothes. All Flanagan said was, "gentlemen, I am burnt, I am burnt;" he kept on saying this several times. Mr. M'Cartney was about him then, and several of the others came up after ; but I believe some of them were asleep in the parlour, as I heard Mr. Robertson, soon after the fire was put out, say he was asleep at the time. I do not recollect having told any one that I had pulled off his shirt, and that but for me he would have been burned to death ; I might have said so, but I do not recollect having done so. I went into the parlour after Flanagan was burned ; there was not any smell of turpentine in it, that I smelled ; nor was there any smell of spirits, as if they had been spilled about the room. There was not on that night in the parlour or any other room in the house, that I saw, or knew of, any signs as if the gentlemen had been trying with Flanagan who could make water farthest. I did not hear any shouts from Flanagan as if he was in pain, or that they were playing tricks on him, before I heard him shouting when burning. I did not on that night hear Flanagan accuse any person of having set him on fire, or state how he took fire. The only thing I heard Flanagan say that night when I saw him in the harness-room, after he was burnt was, "Oh, gentlemen, I am burnt," when the gentlemen came to see him. He was drunk when he was saying this, and seemed to be telling them that he was burned, and not as if he was accusing them of having burned him. I saw him the next morning before he was taken to the garden-house. I heard the doctor ask him how it happened, and he said he did not know, and that he did not think the gentlemen had done it. He seemed quite sensible then ; his friends had come to him ; he seemed very restless. I saw him only once after that, it was on the Tuesday ; he seemed to be then in great fever ; he seemed to be very restless ; he did not on the Tuesday give any account in my hearing of how it happened. No one ever told me that Flanagan had told them how it happened. John Keys I know was in the house that night when Flanagan was burned, and was, I believe, behind me when I came up. I think he was in the kitchen when Flanagan's cries were heard. I never heard the gentlemen amongst themselves say that any one had set fire to him ; nor did I ever hear them accuse any one with having done it. Parsons, when I was going by the pantry-door to go up stairs, was coming out of the pantry ; Bondidice, the cook, was with him, behind him, I think. I do not know how Flanagan took fire. I did not see Flanagan running after any of the gentlemen, or any of the gentlemen after him, while I was in the parlour, before Flanagan was burned. I did not see Flanagan down stairs after I saw him in the parlour that night. I don't know where Wilson was at the time Flanagan took fire. Newman, I believe, was out in the yard. To the best of my knowledge, when I came up to Flanagan first, when he was burning, his shirt was out of his waistband ; I can't say if it was out behind as he (Flanagan) was facing me, when I first saw him on fire. No one has ever by a promise of reward, or a threat, tried to induce me to conceal what I knew about Flanagan being burned, or what happened to him. I did not see any one give Flanagan anything to drink whilst I was in the parlour, or put spirits, or anything on his head. I cannot positively say whether there was spirits in the room that night or not ; but I believe there was, as there was generally brandy, and whisky, and different sorts of wine put into the room before dinner, for the use of the gentlemen.

(signed) *James French.*

Sworn before me at Philipstown, this 19th July 1842.

(signed) *Neal Browne, R. M.*

King's County, } THE informations of *Philip Haughton Clarke, Esq.* now residing at Clonearl, in said county, and late of the 9th Lancers, who, being first duly sworn and examined, says:—In the month of December last I was on a visit with Mr. Magan, at Clonearl ; I was there on the evening that Flanagan was burned ; I was in the room we had dined on that day ; Mr. Magan, Mr. M'Cartney, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Duff, Mr. Wood, Mr. Robertson, were with me ; Flanagan and two pipers were brought into the parlour after dinner, about eight o'clock ; I can't tell the time exactly ; the pipers played and  
Flanagan

Flanagan danced ; I don't recollect that either of the pipers danced ; Flanagan took off his coat ; I can't say if he took off his waistcoat ; I can't say positively now whether his shirt was or was not drawn out during the time the pipers were in the parlour ; I did not see any one throw spirits or anything upon Flanagan ; decidedly it could not have been done without my knowing it ; it was not done during the time the pipers were in the parlour ; later in the evening the pipers left the parlour, Flanagan remained behind ; after the pipers left the parlour there was no spirits or anything else thrown on Flanagan ; it could not have been done without my knowing it, nor was there any trick played upon Flanagan by the gentlemen, nor did he play any trick upon them or any of them ; nor was there any trial between Flanagan or any of the gentlemen on that night in the room we dined in, or any other room, as to which of them could make water farthest, nor was there any extracting of Flanagan's teeth, or attempt to do such ; nor did I see any turpentine, sulphur, or brimstone, or such substances in the room that night. None of the gentlemen had anything pinned to their backs which Flanagan was to set fire to if he could overtake them ; nor was Flanagan made to run with anything of that kind which was to be set fire to by any of the gentlemen if they overtook him ; I was in the room when Flanagan's shouts, when he was on fire, were heard ; I saw him go out of the room just before that ; there was no sign of fire on him when he left the room ; just before his shouts were heard, Mr. Magan, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. McCartney, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Duff were in the room when Flanagan last left it before his shouts were heard ; between the time that Flanagan last left the room, and that his shouts were heard, none of the party left the room ; when his shouts were heard, we all rushed out and saw Flanagan with his shirt all but burned off his back ; there was a little bit burning ; some, I can't tell who, took off their coats and put them over him ; when Flanagan left the parlour, just before he was burned, he had not his coat on ; I can't say whether he had his waistcoat off or not, nor can I speak positively as to how his shirt was ; I do not know how he came to be on fire on that night ; I did not see any one on that night hold a jug to his mouth, nor did I see any one put any of what he was drinking on his head. I do not know what he got to drink ; I believe it was chiefly beer he drank. I did not see him after he was taken out of the house on that night ; before he was taken out of the house on that night, he did not, in my presence, give any account of how he took fire, or came on fire ; I do not know from any other source of information than my own personal knowledge how Flanagan came on fire that night ; while Flanagan was in the parlour I did not see any person put a candle or any other lighted substance near or to Flanagan. I have, in my answers, stated all I know about how Flanagan came to be on fire on that night ; he did not, in my presence, before he was taken out of the house on that night, accuse any one with having set him on fire ; I never saw him after that night.

(signed) *Philip Haughton Clarke.*

Sworn, &c. 12th July 1842, at Philipstown.

(signed) *Neal Browne.*

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**JAMES FLANAGAN.**

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COPIES of further COMMUNICATIONS which have taken place between *Durham Denlop*, Esq. and the Irish Government, relative to the Death of *James Flanagan*, at *Cloncart*, in *King's County*.

(*Lord Eliot.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*29 July 1842.*

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*Under 2 oz.*

SAMUEL GORDON.

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 25 April 1842;—for,

COPIES of LETTER, dated the 8th day of February 1841, addressed by *J. Corry Connellan*, Esquire, Secretary to Lord *Plunkett*, late Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, to *Samuel Gordon*, Esquire, Four Courts Marshalsea, *Dublin*;—Of the Two MEMORIALS or PETITIONS referred to in the above-mentioned Letter of the 8th day of February 1841;—Of PETITION from *Samuel Gordon* to the Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, lodged in his Secretary's Office the 11th day of February 1841, with the Orders made on the said Petition;—Of a PETITION, dated the 15th day of February 1841, now lying in the Office of the Registrar of the Court of Chancery in *Ireland*, with a special Return, stating whether the said Petition was signed by *Samuel Gordon* (whose Signature it professes to bear) or not;—And of all Papers and Documents, including the Attachment and the Orders, in form, for the execution of it, issued by the Court of Chancery of *Ireland* against *Samuel Gordon* in 1841.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 24 June 1842.

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NO letter, or copy of a letter, of the 8th February 1841, addressed by *J. Corry Connellan*, esq. Secretary to Lord *Plunkett*, late Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, to *Samuel Gordon*, esq., Four Courts Marshalsea, *Dublin*, nor any letter from any person to *Mr. Gordon*, nor any copy of such letter, is in the Secretary's office.

No memorials or petitions whatever, relating to *Samuel Gordon*, esq. are in the Secretary's office.

Two copies are sent of the petition of the 15th day of February 1841. But the Secretary of the Lord Chancellor has no official means of ascertaining whether the said petition was signed by *Samuel Gordon* or not.

Two copies certificate of *Thomas Goold*, esq. as to the misconduct of *Mr. Samuel Gordon* in his office, dated 9th of November 1840.

Two copies of the order, on the certificate of *Thomas Goold*, esq. dated 10th November 1840.

Two copies of the order committing *Mr. Gordon* to custody, dated 14th November 1840.

Two copies of the order on the petition of the 15th of February 1841, dated 15th February 1841.

Two copies of the attachment against *Mr. Samuel Gordon*.

The Secretary to the Lord Chancellor is not aware that there are any other papers relating to this matter, except certain papers in the possession of *Mr. Connellan*, who has furnished the enclosed copy of two letters, with remarks.

14 May 1842.

(signed) *Henry Sugden*,  
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

## No. 1.

Secretary's Office, Court of Chancery,  
8 February 1841.

Sir,

IN reply to two Memorials transmitted by you, I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to apprise you that he cannot entertain a private communication in reference to the process of the court, but that if you desire to make any application, it will be necessary to present a formal petition in this office, by the hands of your solicitor.

I have further to acquaint you that his Lordship considers your appearing as a juror in the Queen's Bench, while an attachment, issued from this court, was pending against you, to be a considerable aggravation of your former presumptuous misconduct.

I am, &c.

Mr. S. Gordon.

(signed) *J. Corry Connellan*,  
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

The memorials referred to in the letter marked No. 1, are not in Mr. Connellan's possession, nor does he now recollect how they were disposed of, as they never were taken into consideration, for the reason above stated, namely, that they were a "private communication in reference to the public process of the court." They were probably immediately transmitted with the above letter to Mr. Gordon, or handed to the person who appeared on his behalf. No application for them was made by Mr. Gordon in his reply (letter marked No. 2), or at any subsequent period during Mr. Connellan's tenure, a period of seven months; and even had they remained in his custody, Mr. Connellan, on his quitting office in the month of September, would have felt himself justified in destroying, among other useless papers, documents which had never been reclaimed, which it was competent for Mr. Gordon, at the time of his application, to have embodied in the formal petition presented by his solicitor, in obedience to the direction of Lord Chancellor Plunkett, and the object of which (the discharge of Mr. Gordon) had been carried into effect several months previously.

## No. 2.

Sir,

Four Courts Marshalsea, 11 February 1841.

I FEEL much obliged for the condescension of the Lord Chancellor in directing the communication of the 8th instant, with which you have favoured me.

I beg that you will do me the honour, if you see fit, to represent to his Lordship that I never conceived that going to the courts while the attachment issued against me was pending, would be an aggravation of the contempt, for in truth I was under the impression that the attachment was laid aside; but in order to show that I did not contemplate any disrespect, I declined swearing an affidavit in reference to the time and circumstances of my arrest, as a juror.

I am, &c.

*J. Corry Connellan, Esq.*  
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

(signed) *Samuel Gordon*.

No order appears to have been made upon the petition presented on the 11th of February 1841. It is to be presumed, therefore, that it was withdrawn in consequence of some defect or informality, as no notice is taken of it in the second petition presented on the 15th of February, four days subsequently, in Mr. Gordon's behalf, by Mr. Eccles, a solicitor of the court, upon which petition the order for discharging the attachment was obtained.

The solicitor employed by Mr. Gordon to present the petition lodged in the Secretary's office on the 11th of February, can furnish the necessary information with reference to that document.

TO the Right Honourable Lord *Plunkett*, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*.  
The humble Petition of *Samuel Gordon*, a Prisoner in the Four Courts Marshalsea,  
under your Lordship's Order,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is likely to suffer in his health from longer confinement, and that his very limited means will not enable him to meet the growing expenses attendant thereon.

That he begs leave again to express his deep regret for his past misconduct, and prays that your Lordship will be pleased to order his discharge from confinement.

And, as in duty bound, he will ever pray.

*Samuel Gordon.*

The 15th February 1841.

*Wm. Eccles*, Solicitor.

LET the petitioner, *Samuel Gordon*, be discharged from the custody of the marshal of the Marshalsea of the Four Courts, upon payment of the fees of the pursuivant of this court.

PLUNKETT, C.

*Robert Long*, A. R.

Lord Chancellor.

The 15th February 1841.

IN the Matter of *Samuel Gordon*, a Prisoner, confined in the Four Courts Marshalsea, *Dublin*.

WHEREAS *Samuel Gordon* did this day prefer his petition unto the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, setting forth as therein is set forth, and praying that his Lordship might be pleased to order his discharge from confinement; whereupon, and upon reading the said petition, his Lordship doth order that the petitioner, *Samuel Gordon*, be discharged from the custody of the marshal of the Marshalsea of the Four Courts, upon payment of the fees of the pursuivant of this court.

*Robert Long*, A. R.

My Lord,

9 November 1840.

I BEG to certify to your Lordship as follows: In the matter of *Boyd*, a lunatic, having issued a summons to proceed as to receiving a charge by *Lady Boyd*, the sister of the lunatic, I was attended by four solicitors, viz. the solicitor for the presumptive heir, the solicitor for *Lady Boyd*, the solicitor for *Mrs. Keates*, another sister of the lunatic, and by the solicitor for *Mr. Keates* appearing separate and apart from his wife. Having heard the matter discussed, I decided on receiving the charge, upon which a person named *Samuel Gordon*, in a manner far from respectful, said that I was heaping unnecessary costs upon the parties. I stated that I would not hear him unless the solicitor for the heir presumptive abdicated his position, and if he did that I would then hear him. The matter ended, and this man left the office, muttering something I did not hear. On Friday, the 6th instant, having issued a summons to settle my report, and being attended by the four solicitors, I observed this man in the back row of the bench, immediately opposite to me, standing with his back to the court. I at first took no notice of it; but finding it persevered in, I mentioned that there was a person standing with his back to the court, and that I considered it not respectful, and that if persevered in, I should desire him to leave the office; on which he said that the office was a public office, that he would come in as often as he liked. I then stated, his manner was altogether so disrespectful that I should represent it to the Chancellor; on which he said he would hear no impertinence from me, and added, that he would publish my conduct; and in a manner not to be mistaken, said the following words, "You showed partiality to a solicitor, in order to procure business for your son."

I submit respectfully to your Lordship, as my certificate.

*Thomas Goold.*

*Robert Long*, A. R.

The 10th November 1840.

THE Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of Ireland having a certificate laid before him by Thomas Goold, esq. one of the Masters of this court, in reference to the conduct of Samuel Gordon on two several occasions of attendances before the said Master on proceedings in the matter of Boyd, a lunatic, his Lordship, upon taking the said matter into consideration this day, and deeming the conduct of the said Samuel Gordon, and the expressions used by him scandalous with respect to the said Master, and a contempt of this court, doth think fit, and so order, that the said Samuel Gordon, having personal notice hereof, do show cause unto this court, on Saturday the 14th day of November instant, why he should not stand committed to the Marshalsea Prison of the Four Courts for his said contempt, and that he do then personally attend this court; and his Lordship doth order that the said Samuel Gordon, at the time of the service on him of this order, be furnished with a copy of the said certificate complaining of his conduct.

Robert Long, A. R.

Lord Chancellor.

The 14th November 1840.

WHEREAS by an order, bearing date the 10th November 1840, it was ordered that Samuel Gordon, having personal notice thereof, should show cause unto this court, on Saturday the 14th day of November instant, why he should not stand committed to the Marshalsea Prison of the Four Courts for his contempt in said order mentioned, and that he should then personally attend this court; and that said Samuel Gordon, at the time of the service on him of said order, should be furnished with a copy of the certificate in said order mentioned, complaining of his conduct, which said order and certificate were personally served on the said Samuel Gordon on the 11th day of November instant, as appeared by the certificate of Mr. John Flood, the clerk in the Appearance Office of this court; and no cause having been shown by the said Samuel Gordon, and the said Samuel Gordon being called in open court, and making default in attending this court, as directed by the said order of 10th November instant, it is this day ordered by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor, that the said Samuel Gordon do stand committed to close custody of the marshal of the Marshalsea of the Four Courts for his said contempt, and that an attachment do issue against him accordingly, directed to the pursuivant of this court.

Robert Long, A. R.

## CHANCERY.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, To the Pursuivant of Our Court of Chancery, greeting: We command you that pursuant to an Order of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, bearing date the 14th day of November 1840, you attach Samuel Gordon, so that you may have him before us in our said Court of Chancery on the 8th day of May next, to answer as well touching a contempt committed against us, as such matters as shall be then and there objected against him; and we further command you that you keep him in close custody; and herein fail not under the penalty of 100 l. Witness our Lieutenant-general and General Governor of that part of our United Kingdom called Ireland, at Dublin the 6th day of February, in the fourth year of our reign.

Yelverton Dawson. (SEAL.)

(A true Copy of the Original Attachment.)

Which I attest,

John Hynes, Purs<sup>t</sup>.

The above-named Samuel Gordon was arrested on my warrant, directed to James Kilkenny, dated 6th February 1841, and was committed by me to the custody of the marshal of the Four Courts Marshalsea on the same day.

John Hynes, Purs<sup>t</sup>.



SAMUEL GORDON.

COPY of LETTER, dated the 8th day of February 1841, addressed by *J. Corry Connellan*, Esq. Secretary to Lord *Plunkett*, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to *Samuel Gordon*, Esq. &c.

(*Mr. Thomas Duncombe.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
24 June 1842.

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366.

*Under 1 oz.*

**GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.**

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***ABSTRACTS***

**OF THE**

**ACCOUNTS OF PRESENTMENTS**

**MADE BY THE GRAND JURIES**

**Of the several Counties, Cities and Towns**

**IN IRELAND**

**(Pursuant to Act 49 GEO. III. c. 84, § 31, and 4 GEO. IV. c. 33, § 18)**

**IN THE YEAR**

**1841.**

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***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
8 March 1842.***

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## ABSTRACTS.

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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1.—County of - Antrim.</p> <p>2.— - - - - Armagh.</p> <p>3.— - - - - Carlow.</p> <p>4.—County of the } Carrickfergus.<br/>town of - - }</p> <p>5.—County of - Cavan.</p> <p>6.— - - - - Clare.</p> <p>7.— - - - - Cork.</p> <p>8.—City of - - Cork.</p> <p>9.—County of - Donegal.</p> <p>10.— - - - - Down.</p> <p>11.—County of the } Drogheda.<br/>town of - - }</p> <p>12.—County of - Dublin.</p> <p>13.—City of - - Dublin.</p> <p>14.—County of - Fermanagh.</p> <p>15.— - - - - Galway.</p> <p>16.—County of the } Galway.<br/>town of - - }</p> <p>17.—County of - Kerry.</p> <p>18.— - - - - Kildare.</p> <p>19.— - - - - Kilkenny.</p> <p>20.—City of - - Kilkenny.</p> | <p>21.—King's County.</p> <p>22.—County of - Leitrim.</p> <p>23.— - - - - Limerick.</p> <p>24.—City of - - Limerick.</p> <p>25.—City and } Londonderry.<br/>County of - }</p> <p>26.—County of - Longford.</p> <p>27.— - - - - Louth.</p> <p>28.— - - - - Mayo.</p> <p>29.— - - - - Meath.</p> <p>30.— - - - - Monaghan.</p> <p>31.—Queen's County.</p> <p>32.—County of - Roscommon.</p> <p>33.— - - - - Sligo.</p> <p>34.— - - - - Tipperary.</p> <p>35.— - - - - Tyrone.</p> <p>36.— - - - - Waterford.</p> <p>37.—City of - - Waterford.</p> <p>38.—County of - Westmeath.</p> <p>39.— - - - - Wexford.</p> <p>40.— - - - - Wicklow.</p> |
|---|--|

4 Geo. IV. c. 33, § 18.

“ AND be it further Enacted, That with the Returns which the Treasurers are directed by law annually to make for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, there be by the said Treasurers transmitted an Account, classing and distinguishing the Amount of Presentments made during the Year then preceding, in manner and form as by the Schedule (B.) to this Act annexed.”

# ABSTRACTS

OF

## GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS;

1 8 4 1.

### 1.—County of ANTRIM.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - -	8,110	11	-	6,800	12	11	14,911	3	11
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls -	10,942	13	1	9,692	2	8	20,634	15	9
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair	70	15	2	239	8	-	310	3	2
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	60	3	10	1,042	-	11	1,102	4	9
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, includ <sup>d</sup> salaries	1,810	15	8	1,918	10	7	3,729	6	3
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	2,610	3	8	2,503	4	8	5,113	8	4
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	2,514	4	4	1,381	14	8	3,895	19	-
8. Public charities - - - -	858	2	-	1,157	12	6	2,015	14	6
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	5,347	-	7	3,290	15	3	8,637	15	10
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	569	14	10	1,216	7	10	1,786	2	8
	32,894	4	2	29,242	10	-	62,136	14	2
Deduct re-presentments - - -	259	13	11	361	4	11	620	18	10
Total - - - £.	32,634	10	3	28,881	5	1	61,515	15	4

Alexander Miller, Treasurer.

### 2.—County of ARMAGH.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.									
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows -	3,008	7	6	2,404	16	4	5,413	3	10
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, &c. -	5,526	14	1	6,125	-	6½	11,651	14	7½
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair	23	17	5	5	-	-	28	17	5
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or rebuilding - - - -	20	11	9	66	6	9	86	18	6
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - -	1,232	13	-	445	12	2½	1,678	5	2½
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	1,666	14	10	1,620	1	1½	3,286	15	11½
7. Salary of all county officers not included above -	849	3	11	267	-	7	1,116	4	6
8. Public charities - - - -	1,560	5	5	1,193	15	8	2,754	1	1
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	378	5	6	9	18	6	388	4	-
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	1,199	7	9½	1,103	11	7	2,302	19	4½
	15,466	1	2½	13,241	3	3½	28,707	4	6½
Deduct savings - - -	604	13	11	87	13	1	692	7	-
Total - - - £.	14,861	7	3½	13,153	10	2½	28,014	17	6½

Acheson St. George, Treasurer.

## 3.—County of CARLOW.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	370 14 11 ½	216 3 -	586 17 11 ½
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys and walls - - - - -	2,698 10 4	2,739 - 1	5,437 10 5
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	7 9 6	13 10 -	20 19 6
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c., building or repairing - - - - -	200 - -	- - -	200 - -
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	573 - -	573 - -	1,146 - -
Salaries - - - - -	307 6 1	307 6 1	614 12 2
6. Police expenses; payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,551 8 5 ½	1,663 12 - ½	3,215 - 5 ½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	631 - -	626 - -	1,257 - -
8. Public charities - - - - -	698 11 -	982 17 -	1,681 8 -
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	786 - 3 ½	682 5 3	1,468 5 6 ½
10. Building a fever hospital - - - - -	100 - -	180 - -	280 - -
11. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	1,152 14 8 ½	733 13 9	1,886 8 5 ½
Total - - - £.	9,076 15 3 ½	8,727 7 2 ½	17,804 2 6

Thomas Whelan, Treasurer.

## 4.—County of the Town of CARRICKFERGUS.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
2. Repairing roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	173 18 9	136 2 6	310 1 3
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	-	-	-
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	76 10 8	48 17 -	125 7 8
Salaries - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	20 - -
6. Police establishment (included in No. 9) - - - - -	-	-	-
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	83 19 7	- - -	83 19 7
8. Public charities - - - - -	13 1 3	- - -	13 1 3
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	172 12 5 ½	180 16 9	353 9 2 ½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	95 11 2	79 7 3	174 18 5
Total - - - £.	669 - 6 ½	478 10 2	1,147 10 8 ½

Geo. Spear, Treasurer.

## 5.—County of CAVAN.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	771 16 -	1,088 2 6	1,859 18 6
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	4,404 - 2	4,170 13 4	8,574 13 6
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	69 2 9	77 16 -	146 18 9
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	854 10 10	818 4 4	1,672 15 2
Salaries - - - - -	339 12 3	339 12 3	679 4 6
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	2,459 15 6	2,108 15 1	4,568 10 7
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,449 - 3	918 6 10	2,367 7 1
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,308 16 6	863 5 2	2,172 1 8
9. { Repayment of advances to Government and Board of Works - - - - -	2,153 15 4	2,546 - 5	4,699 15 9
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	1,018 19 3	947 9 3	1,966 8 6
Total - - - £.	14,829 8 10	13,878 5 2	28,707 14 -

Samuel Moore, Treasurer.

## 6.—County of CLARE.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills or filling up hollows & ditches -	4,285	10	1	5,390	7	2	9,675	17	3
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls -	9,323	13	-	9,831	9	8	19,155	2	8
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair -	29	-	-	43	14	7	72	14	7
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	246	5	-	246	5	-	492	10	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	741	3	5	512	6	2	1,253	9	7
Salaries - - - - -	617	14	4	452	12	6	1,070	6	10
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	4,167	-	8	3,579	11	5	7,746	12	1
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	87	-	-	887	-	-	974	-	-
8. Public charities - - - - -	3,773	1	6	3,037	10	2	6,810	11	8
9. Repayment of advances to Government (other repayments are included above, amounting to £. 13,090. 19. 8.) -	388	16	6	762	15	7	1,151	12	1
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	2,124	13	6	2,316	11	9	4,441	5	3
Total - - - £.	25,783	18	-	27,060	4	-	52,844	2	-

Charles Mahon, Treasurer.

## 7.—County of CORK.

1. New Roads, bridges, gulleys, pipes, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows & ditches -	7,388	2	11	5,863	13	4	13,251	16	3
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or quay-walls -	14,420	9	1	14,195	1	3	28,615	10	4
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair -	200	-	-	51	-	-	251	-	-
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, erection or repair - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-	3,400	-	-
Salaries - - - - -	929	9	9	944	9	9	1,873	19	6
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	6,912	7	3	6,220	4	2	13,132	11	5
7. Salaries of all county officers not included in the foregoing - - - -	1,355	15	8	2,856	16	11	4,212	12	7
8. Public charities - - - - -	4,459	2	3	4,237	15	-	8,696	17	3
9. Repayment of advances to Government -	1,707	16	3	1,062	7	9	2,770	4	-
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	3,390	5	5	2,128	12	3	5,518	18	8
	42,463	8	7	39,260	1	5	81,723	10	-
Deduct re-presentments - - -	201	4	3½	2	14	9	203	19	-½
Total - - - £.	42,262	4	3½	39,257	6	8	81,519	10	11½

Amount levied, but not expended, and now in the Treasurer's hands } £. 799. 15.

James Delacour, Treasurer.

## 8.—County of the City of CORK.

1. New Roads, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches -	577	1	10	483	18	9	1,061	-	7
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or quay-walls -	1,417	1	6	1,215	19	7	2,633	-	1
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair -	12	-	-	29	16	2	41	16	2
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - -	1,625	8	5	1,193	2	2	2,818	10	7
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	1,554	6	10	1,383	16	8	2,938	3	6
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	348	18	4	824	8	3	1,173	6	7
8. Public charities - - - - -	2,871	-	5.	2,534	17	5	5,405	17	10
9. Repayment of advances to Government -	975	6	-	493	8	10	1,468	14	10
10. Miscellaneous, not included in the above -	5,090	4	8	1,811	17	11	6,902	2	7
To Wide-street Commissioners, for lighting and paving - - - - -	4,800	-	-	4,800	-	-	9,600	-	-
Total - - - £.	19,271	7	-	14,771	5	9	34,042	12	9

L. J. Westropp, Treasurer.

## 9.—County of DONEGAL.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - -	3,759	4	1	4,162	15	1	7,921	19	2
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls -	8,136	2	5	6,451	4	3	14,587	6	8
3. Court or sessions house, erection or repair -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairs - - - -	232	10	—	95	—	—	327	10	—
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - -	1,206	7	3	427	13	1	1,634	—	4
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	2,850	3	5	2,520	19	10	5,371	3	3
7. Salaries of all county officers not included in the above - - - -	1,858	2	8	1,312	12	5	3,170	15	1
8. Public charities - - - -	1,396	2	6	995	5	6	2,391	8	—
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	2,795	9	2	1,582	15	7	4,378	4	9
10. Miscellaneous, not included in the above -	978	9	11	94	3	4	1,072	13	3
Total - - - £.	23,212	11	5	17,642	9	1	40,855	—	6

Francis Mansfield, Treasurer.

## 10.—County of DOWN.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills, and filling up hollows and ditches - -	5,967	18	—	5,845	19	7	11,813	17	7
2. Repair of roads, bridges, pipes, walls, &c. -	10,557	4	5½	10,184	15	9½	20,742	—	3
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair -	406	17	4	127	19	10	534	17	2
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	1,148	12	2½	1,060	16	—	2,209	8	2½
Salaries - - - -	490	16	11	—	—	—	490	16	11
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	2,137	15	6½	1,959	2	2	4,096	17	8½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	2,101	1	5	1,470	—	6	3,571	1	11
8. Public charities - - - -	2,569	16	9½	2,459	3	4	5,029	—	1½
9. Repayment of advance to Government (other repayments are included in Nos. 1, 2, 6 & 8, amounting to £.10,816. 11. 7½.) -	307	4	11	307	4	11	614	9	10
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	647	17	9½	522	9	2½	1,170	7	—
Total - - - £.	26,335	5	4½	23,737	11	4	50,072	16	8½

A. H. Montgomery, Treasurer.

## 11.—County of the Town of DROGHEDA.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, &c. - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, &c. -	224	18	5	4	18	—	229	16	5
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c., building or repairing -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	135	8	6	101	7	2	236	15	8
Salaries - - - -	151	10	—	131	10	—	283	—	—
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	138	1	11	139	4	4	277	6	3
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - -	98	17	8	151	19	2	250	16	10
8. Public charities - - - -	200	—	—	100	—	—	300	—	—
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	122	1	—	81	—	5	203	1	5
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	36	—	—	19	19	11	55	19	11
Total - - - £.	1,106	17	6	729	19	—	1,836	16	6

W. Fairtlough, Treasurer.

## 12.—County of DUBLIN.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills, and filling up hollows and ditches - - - -	578 2 1	719 4 2	1,297 6 3
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls -	3,960 1 11	3,529 8 8	7,489 10 7
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair -	198 6 4	200 - -	398 6 4
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	26 10 8	- - -	26 10 8
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	416 13 11	883 14 11	1,300 8 10
Salaries attending same - - - -	741 15 3	608 - 9	1,349 16 -
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	2,934 17 3	2,613 4 1	5,548 1 4
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - -	1,133 10 3	1,322 6 3	2,455 16 6
8. Public charities - - - -	571 18 5	1,306 18 5	1,878 16 10
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	1,044 9 6	676 13 2	1,721 2 8
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	666 8 11	552 7 1	1,218 16 -
Total - - - £.	12,272 14 6	12,411 17 6	24,684 12 -

Arthur Baker, Treasurer.

## 13.—County of the City of DUBLIN.

1. New Roads, bridges, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - -	143 18 10	- - -	143 18 10
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - -	1,286 17 10	27 8 4	1,314 6 2
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair -	56 2 5	25 16 7	81 19 -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	- - -	144 6 10	144 6 10
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - -	8,783 19 9	8,302 17 5	17,086 17 2
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	431 6 -	363 8 -	794 14 -
7. Salaries and fees of all officers not included above -	3,239 16 2	3,146 12 5	6,386 8 7
8. Public charities - - - -	516 10 -	371 11 -	888 1 -
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	1,970 2 7	1,970 2 7	3,940 5 2
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	2,837 7 9	733 19 -	3,571 6 9
Total - - - £.	19,266 1 4	15,086 2 2	34,352 3 6

Henry Farran Darley, Treasurer.

## 14.—County of FERMANAGH.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, cutting down hills and filling hollows and ditches -	4,248 11 7½	4,576 18 11½	8,825 10 7
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys and walls - - - -	3,713 3 10	3,570 1 2	7,283 5 -
3. Salaries of all county officers - - - -	1,710 - -½	1,088 3 1	2,798 3 1½
4. Public charities, infirmary, gaol - - -	1,100 - -	1,000 - -	2,100 - -
5. Dispensaries - - - -	811 14 4	144 14 6	956 8 10
6. Court-house repairs - - - -	437 16 8	725 4 9	1,163 1 5
7. Commissioners of valuation - - - -	44 19 7	40 10 -	85 9 7
8. Lunatic asylum - - - -	196 16 11	484 1 5	680 18 4
9. Constabulary establishment - - - -	1,363 4 11½	1,235 1 5	2,598 6 4½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	1,264 3 7	1,293 12 9	2,557 16 4
	14,890 11 6½	14,158 8 -½	29,048 19 7
Deduct re-presentments - - -	1,243 18 3	- - -	1,243 18 3
Total - - - £.	13,646 13 3½	14,158 8 -½	27,805 1 4

W<sup>m</sup> Hassard, Treasurer.

## 15.—County of GALWAY.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	2,251 12 4	1,747 14 7	3,999 6 11
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, or walls - - - - -	5,590 4 1	5,405 12 5	10,995 16 6
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	756 9 11	237 19 5	994 9 4
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	- - -	200 - -	200 - -
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	876 9 8	968 12 4	1,845 2 -
Salaries - - - - -	553 17 7	553 7 7	1,107 5 2
6. Police and police establishments and payments to witnesses - - - - -	6,535 - 4	5,097 9 3	11,632 9 7
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,791 10 10	1,802 18 1	3,594 8 11
8. Public charities - - - - -	2,024 9 10	1,544 7 3	3,568 17 1
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	4,666 2 9	3,723 16 6	8,389 19 3
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	587 3 9	871 14 11	1,458 18 8
Total - - - £.	25,633 1 1	22,153 12 4	47,786 13 5

John O'Hara, Treasurer.

## 16.—Town and County of the Town of GALWAY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	82 10 -	75 - -	157 10 -
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	330 5 11	339 5 6	669 11 5
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	92 2 6	160 2 4	252 4 10
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	150 6 11	216 7 6	366 14 5
Salaries - - - - -	202 7 8	202 7 8	404 15 4
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - - -	221 - 4	296 17 -	517 17 4
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	317 19 1	300 12 7	618 11 8
8. Public charities - - - - -	659 6 8	552 5 7	1,211 12 3
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	385 11 10	385 11 10	771 3 8
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	992 7 11	293 17 -	1,286 4 11
Total - - - £.	3,433 18 10	2,822 7 -	6,256 5 10

Richard Adams, Treasurer.

## 17.—County of KERRY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	800 12 4	572 4 10	1,372 17 2
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	3,929 1 3	3,856 11 -	7,785 12 3
3. Court and sessions houses, erected or repaired - - - - -	102 10 3	425 - -	527 10 3
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	115 12 6	140 - -	255 12 6
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - - -	1,245 18 1	1,108 18 1	2,354 16 2
6. Police establishment, and payments to witnesses - - - - -	2,189 10 1 ½	2,313 12 -	4,503 2 1 ½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,893 5 2	1,893 12 2	3,786 17 4
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,919 15 5	1,847 6 8	3,767 2 1
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	5,807 - -	6,123 1 4	11,930 1 4
10. Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,257 11 5	989 7 1	2,246 18 6
Total - - - £.	19,260 16 6 ½	19,269 13 2	38,530 9 8 ½

Peter Thompson, Treasurer.

## 18.—County of KILDARE.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - -	£. s. d. 323 17 2	£. s. d. 280 7 7	£. s. d. 604 4 9
2. Repair of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - -	3,490 9 8	3,181 18 3½	6,672 7 11½
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair	121 - 11	41 5 1	162 6 -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	—	—	—
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries	1,155 19 6	1,363 15 2	2,519 14 8
6. Police and police establishments (included in No. 9); payments to witnesses - -	- - -	175 16 1	175 16 1
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	843 7 8	819 7 8	1,662 15 4
8. Public charities - - - - -	2,124 16 6	1,123 6 6	3,248 3 -
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	3,023 15 8	4,045 1 3	7,068 16 11
10. Miscellaneous, not included in the above	547 10 5	444 1 3	991 11 8
	11,630 17 6	11,474 18 10½	23,105 16 4½
Deduct re-presentments - - -	98 7 6	21 12 3	119 19 9
Total - - - £.	11,532 10 -	11,453 6 7½	22,985 16 7½

Robert Rawson, Treasurer.

## 19.—County of KILKENNY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	459 14 3	1,102 19 6	1,562 13 9
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	4,964 4 8	3,540 3 9	8,504 8 5
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair	—	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	- - -	4 6 2	4 6 2
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	605 1 3	597 7 4½	1,202 8 7½
Salaries - - - - -	361 11 6	345 11 6	707 3 -
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	4,514 10 10½	3,811 10 8	8,326 1 6½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,656 14 -	1,537 11 2	3,194 5 2
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,078 13 10	1,460 13 6	2,539 7 4
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	4,246 11 11½	4,232 - 9	8,478 12 8½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	442 12 4½	277 13 5	720 5 9½
Total - - - £.	18,329 14 8½	16,909 17 9½	35,239 12 6½

George Reade, Treasurer.

## 20.—City of KILKENNY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - -	- - -	51 12 6	51 12 6
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, &c. -	308 - 10	143 16 4	451 17 2
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair	3 9 8	- - -	3 9 8
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	—	—	—
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries	315 5 6	350 16 6	666 2 -
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - -	224 3 6	202 3 -	426 6 6
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	282 7 8	269 10 9	551 18 5
8. Public charities - - - - -	200 - -	92 17 -	292 17 -
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	79 7 2	433 - 10	512 8 -
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	134 2 1	105 10 5	239 12 6
	1,546 16 5	1,649 7 4	3,196 3 9
Deduct re-presentments - - -	67 1 2	106 9 4	173 10 6
Total - - - £.	1,479 15 3	1,542 18 -	3,022 13 3

Lewis C. Kinchela, Treasurer.



## 21.—KING's County.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
1. New Roads, bridges, &c., cutting hills, and filling hollows and ditches - - -	£. s. d. 236 18 -	£. s. d. 303 17 9	£. s. d. 540 15 9
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, &c. - - -	2,499 11 9	2,514 6 1	5,013 17 10
3. Court or sessions houses, repaired - - -	- - -	21 16 6	21 16 6
4. Gaols, building or repairing - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries	1,219 16 1	399 16 1	1,619 12 2
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - -	3,265 - 10	3,058 10 9	6,323 11 7
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - -	1,194 1 2	1,299 10 2	2,493 11 4
8. Public charities - - -	955 19 2	604 8 4	1,560 7 6
9. Repayment of advances to Government - - -	2,541 4 8	3,056 4 7	5,597 9 3
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	372 13 3	358 14 7	731 7 10
	12,285 4 11	11,617 4 10	23,902 9 9
Deduct re-presentments - - -	586 - 2	20 1 4	606 1 6
Total - - - £.	11,699 4 9	11,597 3 6	23,296 8 3

J. F. Armstrong, Treasurer.

## 22.—County of LEITRIM.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	1,841 11 -	1,677 4 2	3,518 15 2
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - -	2,765 15 -	2,700 13 6	5,466 8 6
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	180 1 6	5 - -	185 1 6
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c., building or repairing - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - -	925 14 -	1,376 19 -	2,302 13 -
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - -	1,888 15 -	1,539 14 6	3,428 9 6
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - -	1,241 15 3	1,174 17 1	2,416 12 4
8. Public charities - - -	545 15 -	796 16 7	1,342 11 7
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - -	1,368 9 11	1,947 11 5	3,316 1 4
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	330 5 10	390 7 7	720 13 5
	11,088 2 6	11,609 3 10	22,697 6 4
Deduct re-presentments - - -	331 12 7	- - -	331 12 7
Total - - - £.	10,756 9 11	11,609 3 10	22,365 13 9

Francis Nisbett, Treasurer.

## 23.—County of LIMERICK.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, lowering hills, filling hollows - - -	2,328 13 6	3,568 5 -	5,896 18 6
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, gulleys, guard walls, &c. - - -	4,697 14 11	5,599 3 1	10,296 18 -
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairs - - -	281 2 -	- - -	281 2 -
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - -	1,213 19 10	545 19 -	1,759 18 10
5. { Salaries of prison officers and bridewell keepers - - -	532 10 -	512 10 -	1,045 - -
6. { Constabulary force - - -	3,584 2 7	3,273 12 4	6,857 14 11
6. { Crown witnesses - - -	501 5 4	830 9 10	1,331 15 2
7. Salaries of county officers - - -	270 4 8	1,332 4 8	1,602 9 4
8. Public charities - - -	2,400 - -	1,400 - -	3,800 - -
9. Dispensaries - - -	1,514 17 6	916 16 6	2,431 14 -
10. Lunatic asylum { Building - - -	218 7 6	- - -	218 7 6
10. Lunatic asylum { Supporting - - -	971 7 4	595 14 8	1,567 2 -
11. Miscellaneous - - -	3,201 5 11	2,290 14 3	5,492 - 2
Total - - - £.	21,715 11 1	20,865 9 4	42,581 - 5

Poole Gabbett, Treasurer.

## 24.—County of the City of LIMERICK.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, &c. -	11 17 6	620 2 7½	632 - 1½
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - -	—	—	—
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	—	—	—
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries -	453 4 3	633 4 3	1,086 8 6
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - -	796 11 9½	643 15 - ½	1,440 6 10
7. Salaries to county officers not included above - -	539 8 5	479 10 5	1,018 18 10
8. Public charities - - - -	703 4 -	648 9 6	1,351 13 6
9. Repayment of advance to Government - -	1,075 4 6	1,023 8 9½	2,098 13 3½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	584 11 8½	408 8 5	993 - 1½
	4,164 2 1½	4,456 19 1	8,621 1 2½
Deduct re-presentments - - -	17 15 6	6 17 6	24 13 -
Total - - - £.	4,146 6 7½	4,450 1 7	8,596 8 2½

Henry Vereker, Treasurer.

## 25.—City and County of LONDONDERY.

1. New Roads, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	2,221 4 2	3,170 6 9	5,391 10 11
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - -	5,671 - 1	5,571 1 11	11,242 2 -
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	1 17 2	140 12 3	142 9 5
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	1 9 -	13 6 -	14 15 -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses -	936 3 2	1,173 2 -	2,109 5 2
6. Police and police establishments (included in No. 9); payments to witnesses -	96 9 6	240 7 6	336 17 -
7. Salaries of all county officers - - -	1,890 4 9	1,012 14 3	2,902 19 -
8. Public charities - - - -	1,399 17 1	952 9 9	2,352 6 10
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	2,264 12 11	2,880 14 10	5,145 7 9
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	489 17 4	1,126 13 2	1,616 10 6
Total - - - £.	14,972 15 2	16,281 8 5	31,254 3 7

Hugh Lyle, Treasurer.

## 26.—County of LONGFORD.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	892 7 1	377 16 3	1,270 3 4
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - -	2,441 15 4	2,019 14 9	4,461 10 1
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair - -	25 16 11	25 16 11	51 13 10
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	178 2 5	178 2 5	356 4 10
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries, £. 721. 6. 4. - -	990 15 -	1,270 10 7	2,261 5 7
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - -	1,849 5 9	1,758 17 7	3,608 3 4
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - -	977 11 10	538 16 4	1,516 8 2
8. Public charities - - - -	443 1 -	443 7 -	886 8 -
9. Repayment of advance (£. 4,935. 3. 5.) to Government - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	428 5 7	1,040 18 1	1,469 3 8
Total - - - £.	8,227 - 11	7,653 19 11	15,881 - 10

John Robinson, Treasurer.

## 27.—County of LOUTH.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	60 8 10	111 12 -	172 - 10
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - -	2,527 7 5	1,811 19 3	4,339 6 8
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	- - -	25 - -	25 - -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	- - -	50 - -	50 - -
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - -	100 - -	300 - -	400 - -
Salaries - - -	325 13 11	369 17 9	695 11 8
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - -	2,002 16 3	1,831 14 1	3,834 10 4
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - -	921 8 9	845 14 3	1,767 3 -
8. Public charities - - -	377 19 10	995 12 11	1,373 12 9
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - -	374 - 8	300 10 6	674 11 2
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	945 12 8	666 3 3	1,611 15 11
Total - - - £.	7,635 8 4	7,308 4 -	14,943 12 4

John Straton, Treasurer.

## 28.—County of MAYO.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	1,982 19 2	2,113 6 5	4,096 5 7
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - -	4,520 19 1	4,153 1 6	8,674 - 7
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	119 5 6	15 12 6	134 18 -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, } including salaries - - -	1,680 9 11	1,458 - 1	3,138 10 -
6. Police and police establishment; payments to witnesses - - -	3,387 9 6	2,792 9 7	6,179 19 1
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - -	1,840 18 3	1,936 2 11	3,777 1 2
8. Public charities - - -	1,131 7 11	1,429 15 6	2,561 3 5
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - -	3,610 18 3	3,376 14 4	6,987 12 7
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	1,351 5 -	387 2 10	1,738 7 10
Total - - - £.	19,625 12 7	17,662 5 8	37,287 18 3

A. C. Lambert, Treasurer.

## 29.—County of MEATH.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - -	1,535 10 6	932 1 10	2,467 12 4
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - -	5,330 17 6	4,790 - 2	10,120 17 8
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - -	13 17 -	82 - -	95 17 -
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - -	10 - -	- - -	10 - -
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - -	720 - -	500 - -	1,220 - -
Prison salaries - - -	544 2 6	544 2 6	1,088 5 -
6. Police and police establishment, and payments to witnesses - - -	3,861 7 3½	3,454 7 7	7,315 14 10½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - -	901 10 -	901 10 -	1,803 - -
8. Public charities - - -	1,498 19 -	2,402 9 10	3,901 8 10
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - -	2,673 18 11	2,019 18 11	4,693 17 10
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - -	1,176 15 3	895 12 6	2,072 7 9
	18,266 17 11½	16,522 3 4	34,789 1 3½
Deduct re-presentments - - -	926 1 1	186 9 9	1,112 10 10
Total - - - £.	17,340 16 10½	16,335 13 7	33,676 10 5½

F. P. O'Reilly, Treasurer.

## 30.—County of MONAGHAN.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows, &c. - - - - -	1,231	3	8	1,152	-	9	2,383	4	5
2. Repairing roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c. - - - - -	3,440	3	9	3,534	17	11	6,975	1	8
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	167	18	-	250	-	-	417	18	-
4. Gaols, bridewells, erection or repair - - - - -	42	16	10	-	-	-	42	16	10
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	616	7	2	368	1	6	984	8	8
{ Salaries of officers of prisons - - - - -	372	-	1	359	4	1	731	4	2
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - - -	1,967	12	7	1,518	14	11	3,486	7	6
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,457	12	4	664	11	1	2,122	3	5
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,285	-	2	704	18	6	1,989	18	8
9. Repayment of Government advance - - - - -	2,006	13	8	814	7	1	2,821	-	9
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	508	4	10	650	1	7	1,158	6	5
Total - - - £.	13,095	13	1	10,016	17	5	23,112	10	6

Tho. Montgomery, Treasurer.

## 31.—QUEEN'S County.

1. New Roads and repairs off baronies - - - - -	3,267	14	3½	3,601	16	11½	6,869	11	3
2. Bridges and roads, county at large - - - - -	748	6	-	1,127	13	-	1,875	19	-
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	227	7	4½	59	17	4½	287	4	9
4. Gaols, bridewells, erection or repair - - - - -	461	10	9½	461	10	9½	923	1	6½
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses - - - - -	742	12	7	1,086	9	7	1,829	2	2
6. Police establishment - - - - -	3,433	6	10½	2,934	-	10	6,367	7	8½
7. Salaries of public and county officers - - - - -	724	18	6	1,222	11	10½	1,947	10	4½
8. Infirmary and dispensaries - - - - -	1,292	6	4	948	2	6½	2,240	8	10½
9. { Building lunatic asylum - - - - -	-	-	-	462	5	6½	462	5	6½
{ Support of lunatic asylum - - - - -	491	8	8	346	9	5	837	18	1
10. Miscellaneous: for administration of justice, printing, malicious injuries, deserted children, &c. - - - - -	1,173	9	1	1,097	6	8½	2,270	15	9½
Total - - - £.	12,563	-	6	13,348	4	7	25,911	5	1

William Kemmis, Treasurer.

## 32.—County of ROSCOMMON.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows and ditches - - - - -	1,409	15	6	1,397	18	5	2,807	13	11
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - - -	3,856	14	9	3,127	8	11	6,984	3	8
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	295	3	6	24	7	8	319	11	2
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	-	-	-	5	7	6	5	7	6
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - - -	558	12	-	1,053	15	6	1,612	7	6
6. Police and police establishment; payments to witnesses - - - - -	3,042	18	9	2,825	6	3	5,868	5	-
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	1,538	-	8	1,549	12	5	3,087	13	1
8. Public charities - - - - -	958	11	-	929	3	4	1,887	14	4
9. Repayment of advance to Government - - - - -	3,183	7	10½	3,962	13	11½	7,146	1	10
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - - - - -	420	-	8	403	7	10	823	8	6
Total - - - £.	15,263	4	8½	15,279	1	9½	30,542	6	6

Arthur French, Treasurer.

## 33.—County of SLIGO.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c. -	319 15 4	796 2 5	1,115 17 9
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c. -	3,743 19 7½	3,860 4 11½	7,604 4 6½
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair -	107 11 -	146 5 5½	253 16 5½
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	-	-	-
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses -	1,423 1 5	1,289 15 3	2,712 16 8
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - -	2,230 17 6½	1,915 6 10½	4,146 4 5
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	1,268 17 7	1,247 15 1	2,516 12 8
8. Public charities - - - -	810 4 6	1,765 14 6	2,575 19 -
9. Repayment of advances to Government -	1,758 4 8½	1,236 6 6	2,994 11 2½
10. Miscellaneous (includes £. 48. 10. 2. overlevied) -	510 18 9	256 7 1	767 5 10
	12,173 10 5½	12,513 18 1½	24,687 8 6½
Deduct re-presentments - - -	424 19 8	206 1 2½	631 - 10½
Total - - - £.	11,748 10 9½	12,307 16 10½	24,056 7 8

Geo. Dodwell, Treasurer.

## 34.—County of TIPPERARY.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, cutting down hills and filling up hollows -	2,377 16 6	993 15 6	3,371 12 -
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, &c. -	13,351 3 4	9,956 2 10	23,307 6 2
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repairs -	700 - -	2,023 - 4	2,723 - 4
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c., erection or repairs -	632 10 -	632 10 -	1,265 - -
5. All other bridewell and prison expenses, including salaries - - - -	4,049 12 3	2,031 15 11	6,081 8 2
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses, &c. - - -	9,423 18 5	8,422 19 -	17,846 17 5
7. Salaries to all county officers (not in No. 5.), and baronial collectors' poundage -	2,747 8 4	2,983 18 5	5,731 6 9
8. Public charities - - - -	5,205 6 11	1,577 14 3	6,783 1 2
9. Repayment to Government for district lunatic asylum, board of health, &c. -	2,428 13 10	3,865 - -	6,293 13 10
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	1,882 19 1	1,611 3 1	3,494 2 2
	42,799 8 8	34,097 19 4	76,897 8 -
Deduct re-presentments - - -	120 9 4	1,251 15 3	1,372 4 7
Total - - - £.	42,678 19 4	32,846 4 1	75,525 3 5

Ambrose Lane, Treasurer.

## 35.—County of TYRONE.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills, &c. -	5,931 13 10	5,785 8 4	11,717 2 2
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls - - - -	9,612 5 10	9,005 1 7½	18,617 7 5½
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair -	51 15 3	116 10 2	168 5 5
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - -	17 14 -	120 14 9	138 8 9
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	911 5 3	767 3 10½	1,678 9 1½
Salaries - - - -	369 14 7½	369 14 7½	739 9 3
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - -	2,049 3 9½	1,725 13 11½	3,774 17 9½
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - -	2,115 3 3	1,424 3 11	3,539 7 2
8. Public charities - - - -	2,389 9 -	1,345 18 8	3,735 7 8
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	2,471 5 7½	2,580 15 6	5,052 1 1½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	1,758 15 3	1,066 5 11	2,825 1 2
Total - - - £.	27,678 5 8½	24,307 11 4½	51,985 17 -½

A. G. Stuart, Treasurer.

## 36.—County of WATERFORD.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, or cutting down hills and filling up hollows - -	3,464	6	4½	3,284	12	7½	6,748	19	-
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls -	4,362	17	8	4,275	17	7½	8,638	15	3½
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair -	1	10	-	4	10	-	6	-	-
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, } building or repairing - - - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	249	12	4	535	-	-	784	12	4
Salaries - - - - -	256	-	-	284	-	-	540	-	-
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	127	15	8	185	13	6	313	9	2
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above -	1,561	12	3	963	16	11	2,525	9	2
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,167	10	6	512	-	-	1,679	10	6
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	2,960	14	8½	3,584	14	5	6,545	9	1½
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	694	3	11½	460	1	5	1,154	5	4½
	14,846	3	5½	14,090	6	6	28,936	9	11½
Deduct re-presentments - -	561	7	8	24	17	7	586	5	3
Total - - - £.	14,284	15	9½	14,065	8	11	28,350	4	8½

Edward Roberts, Treasurer.

## 37.—County of the City of WATERFORD.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, cutting down hills, filling hollows and ditches -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys or walls, building or repairing -	435	2	10	487	18	5	923	1	3
3. Court or sessions houses, erection or repair -	-	-	-	4	19	7	4	19	7
4. Gaols, bridewells, &c., building or repairing - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries -	360	14	3	377	19	3	738	13	6
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses - - - - -	542	7	4	471	13	1	1,014	-	5
7. Salaries of officers not included above -	381	12	4	169	18	10	551	11	2
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,101	12	4	1,364	4	7	2,465	16	11
9. Repayment of advances to Government -	213	18	-½	98	5	3	312	3	3½
10. Miscellaneous - - - - -	44	14	6½	52	16	8	97	11	2½
	3,080	1	8	3,027	15	8	6,107	17	4
Deduct re-presentments - -	24	8	1	-	-	-	24	8	1
Total - - - £.	3,055	13	7	3,027	15	8	6,083	9	3

James Alcock, Treasurer.

## 38.—County of WESTMEATH.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes and gulleys -	5	7	6	274	2	5	279	9	11
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes and gulleys -	1,324	19	10	3,211	5	11½	4,536	5	9½
3. Court-house, erection or repairing - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gaols, bridewells, building or repairing -	28	18	10	28	18	10	57	17	8
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses -	1,000	-	-	1,400	-	-	2,400	-	-
6. Police, and payments to witnesses - -	3,047	4	9	2,593	17	6½	5,641	2	3½
7. Salaries to county officers - - - -	1,238	15	9½	1,271	6	8	2,510	2	5½
8. Public charities - - - - -	1,240	3	2	1,056	14	-	2,296	17	2
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	8,858	16	1½	-	-	-	8,858	16	1½
10. Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,694	18	6½	1,414	1	9½	3,109	-	4½
Total - - - £.	18,439	4	6½	11,250	7	2½	29,689	11	9

Amount of undischarged queries following }  
 Summer Assizes 1841 - - - - - } £. 1,934. 2. 7½.

Cuthbert Fetherston H., Treasurer.

## 39.—County of WEXFORD.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	SPRING.			SUMMER.			TOTAL.		
1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, cutting down hills, filling hollows, &c. - -	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, &c. -	2,304	1	2	1,191	17	11	3,495	19	1
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repairs - - - - -	7,090	6	6	6,302	2	-	13,392	8	6
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	212	4	9	170	10	5	382	15	2
5. { All other prison and bridewell expenses -	1,218	17	2	884	14	8	2,193	11	10
Salaries - - - - -	352	10	-	302	10	-	655	-	-
6. Police establishment; payments to witnesses - - - - -	3,256	5	5	2,734	13	10	5,990	19	3
7. Salaries of all county officers - - -	1,710	11	8	1,136	9	9	2,847	1	5
8. Public charities - - - - -	2,840	2	-	1,716	7	2	4,556	9	2
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	3,571	7	10	3,396	6	6	6,967	14	4
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	450	3	9	223	-	4	673	4	1
Total - - - £.	23,006	10	3	18,058	12	7	41,065	2	10

John Harvey, Treasurer.

## 40.—County of WICKLOW.

1. New Roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quay-walls, lowering hills, filling hollows, &c. -	1,063	11	5	784	9	3	1,848	-	8
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys and walls - - - - -	5,544	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,795	8	- $\frac{1}{2}$	10,340	5	- $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Court and sessions houses, erection or repair - - - - -	315	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	554	8	-	869	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Gaols, bridewells, houses of correction, building or repairing - - - - -	300	-	-	300	-	-	600	-	-
5. All other prison and bridewell expenses, including salaries - - - - -	932	2	5	611	16	2	1,543	18	7
6. Police and police establishments; payments to witnesses - - - - -	2,334	19	5	2,073	6	- $\frac{1}{2}$	4,408	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above - - - - -	754	-	-	754	-	-	1,508	-	-
8. Public charities - - - - -	811	11	8	1,925	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,737	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9. Repayment of advance to Government -	837	17	10	529	6	11	1,367	4	9
10. Miscellaneous, not included above - -	1,446	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	960	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,407	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total - - - £.	14,341	7	- $\frac{1}{2}$	13,288	12	5	27,629	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

John Revell, Treasurer.

GENERAL





(Ireland.)

**GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS**

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**ABSTRACTS**

OF THE

**ACCOUNTS OF PRESENTMENTS**

Made by the Grand Jurors of the several  
Counties, Cities and Towns in Ireland (pursuant  
to Act 49 Geo. III. c. 84, § 31, and 4 Geo. IV.  
c. 33, § 18),

IN THE YEAR

1841.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
8 March 1843.*

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90.

*Under S oz.*

## JURORS (IRELAND).

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 15 March 1842;—for,

A COPY of the INSTRUCTIONS given to the respective CROWN SOLICITORS on each Circuit, respecting the Challenging Jurors in Crown Cases, by each of the following Gentlemen when filling the Office of Attorney-General in *Ireland*: Mr. *Richards*, now Baron *Richards*; Mr. *O'Loughlen*, now Sir *Michael O'Loughlen*, Baronet; Mr. *Brady*, now Chief Baron *Brady*; Mr. *Pigott*, late Attorney-General for *Ireland*; Mr. *Blackburne*, now Attorney-General for *Ireland*; specifying the Particulars in which they differ.

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### HOME CIRCUIT.

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Mr. *Richards*, now Baron *Richards*.

PREVIOUS to the appointment of Mr. Perrin, in the year 1835, there were no written instructions given on the subject of challenging jurors; his were verbal, and to the effect that I should not object to any man on account of his religion or party, or unless he was of infamous character, or in any way connected with the case; and that I should return, after the assizes, the name of any person set aside. These instructions were adopted by Mr. Richards, his successor.

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Mr. *O'Loughlen*, now Sir *Michael O'Loughlen*.

THE instructions of Mr. O'Loughlen were written, and were as follows:

That I should use my own discretion as to setting aside any person connected with the case; but that he would not wish to have any person objected to by the Crown, merely because he belonged to a particular party in the county.

---

Mr. *Brady*, now Chief Baron.

THE instructions given to the Crown solicitors by some of my predecessors in office on the subject of challenging jurors have been occasionally misunderstood. I have felt it my duty to consider those instructions, as furnished to me in pursuance of my letter of the 10th April last, and in consequence to make this communication, with the view of explaining, somewhat in detail, what I conceive to be the duty of those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in regard to this branch of the proceedings.

The main points of those instructions appear to me to be, first, that no person should be set aside by the Crown on account of his religious or political opinions; and secondly, that the Crown solicitor should be able, in every case in which the privilege is exercised, to state the grounds on which he thought proper to exercise it.

In the propriety of those directions I entirely concur; the first appears to me to be founded on the most obvious principle of policy and justice, and the second, consistent with all the rules which govern the responsibility of public officers.

But those instructions were not intended to have the effect, and, rightly understood, they cannot be interpreted to mean, that the Crown should altogether abandon the privilege of setting jurors aside, or the right of challenging them on fair and legitimate grounds. The Crown, it is true, has not, as some persons erroneously suppose, the right of peremptory challenge; this right, though given to the prisoner in certain cases to a limited extent, has been expressly prohibited

by statute in the case of the Crown, and the Crown therefore cannot absolutely, and in all events, prevent a juror from being sworn on any trial, unless for some legal cause, stated in court and admitted by the Judge to be sufficient. In practice, however, the privilege of setting jurors aside at the instance of the Crown has been admitted, as consistent with the true construction of the statute which abolished the right of peremptory challenge; but this setting aside, it is to be recollected, is or may be but temporary, for should the panel of jurors be exhausted by the challenges of the prisoners, or by the setting aside of jurors on the part of the Crown, those so set aside must again be called, and will be sworn on the jury, unless the Crown can then assign a legal cause of challenge.

Where such legal cause exists it will be your duty to act upon it. The ordinary books of practice on the subject point out the various grounds, whether arising from affinity or connexion with the prisoner, personal infirmity, legal incompetence, supposed bias, actual partiality, undue influence, or other cause, on which such challenges can be sustained; and in any case of doubt or difficulty you can have the assistance and advice of the Crown counsel in attendance at the trial. I do not mean that in cases where such challenges for cause can properly be taken, they should be formally put forward in the first instance. The persons to whom such objections apply may be set aside according to the usual practice, reserving of course the assignment of the legal cause of challenge in case it shall be found necessary, from the exhaustion of the panel, again to call the jurors who have been set aside. In cases, however, where the cause of objection is apparent, it may generally be convenient, and prevent misconstruction, that it should be openly stated at the time of your asking that the juror should be ordered to stand aside. In regard, therefore, to cases in which you may, if necessary, be thus able to assign a legally sufficient cause of challenge, I do not apprehend that much difficulty can arise in the practical performance of your duty, which is, as to this subject, to prevent any person so liable to objection from being sworn on the jury.

Cases, however, may not unfrequently occur in which it will, I admit, be expedient, for the security of the due administration of justice, that persons should be put aside on being first called, against whom such legally sufficient cause of challenge cannot eventually be sustained; and it is with reference to this class of cases that the instructions of the preceding law officers have been conveyed to you, and which I entirely concur in and adopt, namely, that no person should be thus set aside in any case merely by reason of his professing particular religious or political opinions. I do not feel at liberty to say, as an officer of the Crown, that such profession can disqualify any person, otherwise legally competent to serve on a jury, from doing justice between the Crown and the subject; and speaking as a private member of society, I do not believe that any ground exists which would justify the making such a distinction the basis of an opposite rule of conduct. But with this limitation, I wish it to be understood that the setting aside of jurors by the Crown is not to be confined to cases in which an actual legal cause of challenge could ultimately be established, and I will mention some instances in which it appears to me that the privilege may be so exercised with justice and propriety.

I consider that members of secret and exclusive religious or political societies, to whatsoever sect or party they may belong, or whatever be the object of such societies, are objectionable as jurors, more especially in cases where it is known or supposed that the individual on trial is himself a member of such society.

When the indictment is directly for belonging to such a society as being an illegal body, or for participating in some act or demonstration connected with it, the objection, I apprehend, might, if necessary, be put forward as a legal cause of challenge; but even in other cases, I think it will be a proper exercise of the discretion vested in you to put aside any juror who is liable to such objection. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood, that I confine this observation expressly to societies whose proceedings, as far as is known of them, are both secret and exclusive.

There is a class of individuals, not in themselves, generally speaking, personally objectionable, but whose avocations render them peculiarly liable to be influenced by apprehension of injury, or hope of benefit, in their business, from those classes to which the prisoners, their friends and associates, more commonly belong. I allude to the ordinary publicans, especially those residing in the country in remote or unfrequented situations, or those whose houses of business in the towns are the common resort of such classes; and in any cause of moment, especially in capital

capital cases, I am prepared to say that you should, on the part of the Crown, have such individuals put aside when called upon the jury.

I think persons (if any such should be summoned) who are not acquainted with the English language may very properly be put aside; I, of course, exclude from this observation cases of foreigners summoned on juries *de mediétate lingue*.

Cases may occur attended with such peculiar local excitement in a particular town or district, as to render it very desirable that the jury should not comprise any persons from that locality, and in these cases I think the privilege of the Crown may be properly exercised in putting aside such persons. In cases, too, arising out of, or connected with trade combinations, or other confederacy of a like character, it will be obviously improper to leave on the jury any person who may be known to be himself engaged in the same or a similar association, or to have given countenance or encouragement to it.

In thus mentioning the above instances of fit occasions, in my judgment, for the exercise of the privilege, I do not mean to convey to you that they are the only cases in which it should be so exercised; others, probably, your own experience may suggest to you; and I will give the best consideration in my power to any communication you may think fit to make in that respect, as circumstances may require.

In the practical exercise of this privilege, I cannot lay down any other rule for your guidance as to the degree of evidence you are to require of the fact of any particular juror being liable to objection than that which is implied in the second branch of the instructions to which I have already referred, namely, that you must consider yourself responsible for the propriety of the act in each case, and accordingly be prepared to show that it was founded on information, either within your personal knowledge or that of some of your assistants, or derived from authentic and trustworthy sources, on the accuracy of which you can reasonably rely. You will not refuse to receive the communications of parties who may be personally interested or engaged in the prosecution or defence, but in judging of the weight due to such information, you will take into account the probable bias of the party by whom it is given, and endeavour, as far as may be, to test its accuracy by other and impartial testimony.

In receiving such information from any magistrate, chief constable, or other public officer, you should make a note of the name of the person giving it, in order that if found to be inaccurate, inquiry may be made into the conduct of the individual making the communication; and should any instance occur in which it may come to your knowledge that a public officer has knowingly misled you by a false information respecting a juror, I need scarcely remind you that it will be your duty, without delay, to report such conduct to Government.

I have thus endeavoured to convey to you my opinion of the course to be pursued by those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in this important particular. You must be well aware that in those prosecutions the discovery of truth and the attainment of justice are the paramount considerations to be attended to. To these ends nothing can more powerfully conduce than the impartial return and selection of jurors; and I have no doubt, that in exercising the privileges of the Crown on this subject, you will regard only the public duty confided to your charge, remembering, at the same time, how important it is that the performance of that duty should be divested of all appearance of prejudice and partiality, avoiding unnecessary offence to the private feelings of individuals, and above all, endeavouring to secure that public confidence in the administration of justice which is the best guarantee of the peace and good order of society.

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Mr. Pigott, late Attorney-General.

THE instructions of Mr. Pigott were, in all respects to follow the rules laid down by Mr. Brady, his predecessor.

#### 4 INSTRUCTIONS TO CROWN SOLICITORS RESPECTING

*Mr. Blackburne, now Attorney-General.*

Has not given me any instructions on the subject.

With respect to the particulars in which the foregoing instructions differ, there does not appear to me to be any variance, except that Mr. Brady's are more diffuse, and direct that publicans should be set aside in certain cases.

29 March 1842.

(signed) *Piers Gaskell, Crown Solicitor.*

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#### NORTH EAST CIRCUIT.

*Sir Michael O'Loghlen's Instructions, contained in his Letter of 17th February 1836.*

I MENTIONED to you before that it is my wish that the privilege claimed by the Crown of directing jurors to stand by, should not be exercised, unless you are satisfied that the juror, in consequence of his connexion with some of the parties, would not act impartially. I do not wish that you should exercise the right without having some sufficient cause, not founded on any political or religious distinction. I am glad to know, from what passed when I spoke to you on the subject, that you agree with me in thinking that convictions obtained in cases in which the right shall not have been exercised will have a more beneficial effect than those which may be procured when some of the jurors are objected to. There may, and probably will be some acquittals not warranted by a calm consideration of the evidence; but after an anxious consideration of the subject, and an experience of the result of the present system, I think that I should not on that account refrain from adopting the course above stated. In England no such right is claimed.

To M. Hamilton, Esq.  
Crown Solicitor North East Circuit.

(signed) *M. O'Loghlen.*

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INSTRUCTIONS of *Sir Michael O'Loghlen*, conveyed through the following Communication from Mr. Under Secretary *Drummond*.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 3 May 1838.

It appearing that there is some difference of opinion among the Crown solicitors as to the extent to which they are to refrain from exercising the right of challenging, on the part of the Crown, persons empaneled on juries, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit you, in accordance with the Attorney-General's wishes, a copy of the instructions given by Mr. O'Loghlen to Mr. Hickman on this subject for your guidance in future.

To the Crown Solicitor,  
North East Circuit.

(signed) *T. Drummond.*

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"I wish that the right exercised by the Crown in setting aside a juror should in no case be exercised on account of the religious or political opinion of the juror, and that you should not in any case object to a juror unless he is in some way connected with the case on which he is called to serve, or for some ascertained cause unfit to serve. You will be pleased to make a note in each case of the name of the person set aside, and of the cause.

(signed) "*M. O'Loghlen.*"

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INSTRUCTIONS of Mr. *Brady*, dated 5 July 1839.

FINDING that the instructions given to the Crown solicitors by some of my predecessors in office on the subject of challenging jurors have been occasionally misunderstood, I have felt it my duty to consider those instructions, as furnished to

to me in pursuance of my letter of the 10th of April last, and in consequence to make this communication, with a view of explaining, somewhat in detail, what I conceive to be the duty of those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in regard to this branch of the proceedings.

The main points of those instructions appear to me to be, first, that no person should be set aside by the Crown on account of his religious or political opinions; secondly, that the Crown solicitor should be able, in every case in which the privilege is exercised, to state the grounds on which he thought proper so to exercise it.

In the propriety of these directions I entirely concur; the first appears to me to be founded on the most obvious principles of policy and justice, and the second is consistent with all the rules which govern the responsibility of public officers.

But those instructions were not intended to have the effect, and, rightly understood, they cannot be interpreted to mean, that the Crown should altogether abandon the privilege of setting jurors aside, or the right of challenging them on fair and legitimate grounds. The Crown, it is true, has not, as some persons erroneously suppose, the right of peremptory challenge; this right, though given to the prisoner in certain cases, and to a limited extent, has been expressly prohibited by statute in the case of the Crown, and the Crown therefore cannot absolutely, and in all events, prevent a juror from being sworn on any trial, unless for some legal cause, stated in court and admitted by the judge to be sufficient. In practice, however, the privilege of setting jurors aside at the instance of the Crown has been admitted, as consistent with the true construction of the statute which abolished the right of peremptory challenge; but this setting aside, it is to be recollected, is or may be but temporary, for should the panel of jurors be exhausted by the challenges of the prisoners, or by the setting aside of jurors on the part of the Crown, those so set aside must again be called, and will be sworn on the jury, unless the Crown can then assign a legal cause of challenge.

Where such legal cause exists it will be your duty to act upon it. The ordinary books of practice on the subject point out the various grounds, whether arising from affinity or connexion with the prisoner, personal infirmity, legal incompetence, supposed bias, actual partiality, undue influence, or other cause, on which such challenge can be sustained; and in any case of doubt or difficulty you can have the assistance and advice of the Crown counsel in attendance at the trial.

I do not mean that in cases where such challenges for cause can be properly taken they should be formally put forward in the first instance. The persons to whom such objections apply may be set aside according to the usual practice, reserving of course the assignment of the legal cause of challenge in case it shall be found necessary, from the exhaustion of the panel, again to call the jurors who have been at first set aside. In cases, however, where the cause of objection is apparent, it may generally be convenient, and prevent misconstruction, that it should be openly stated at the time of your asking that the juror should be ordered to stand aside.

In regard therefore to cases in which you may, if necessary, be able to assign a legally sufficient cause of challenge, I do not apprehend that much difficulty can arise on the practical performance of your duty, which is, as to this subject, to prevent any person so liable to objection from being sworn on the jury.

Cases however may not unfrequently occur, in which it will, I admit, be expedient, for the due administration of justice, that persons should be put aside on being first called, against whom such legally sufficient cause of challenge cannot eventually be sustained; and it is with reference to this class of cases that the instructions of preceding law officers have been conveyed to you, and which I entirely concur in and adopt, namely, that no person should be thus set aside in any case merely by reason of his professing peculiar religious or political opinions. I do not feel at liberty to say, as an officer of the Crown, that such profession can disqualify any person, otherwise legally competent to serve on a jury, from doing justice between the Crown and the subjects; and speaking as a private member of society, I do not believe that any grounds exist which would justify the making such a distinction the basis of an opposite rule of conduct.

But with this limitation, I wish it to be understood that the setting aside of jurors by the Crown is not to be confined to cases in which an actual legal cause of challenge could ultimately be established; and I will mention some instances

## 6 INSTRUCTIONS TO CROWN SOLICITORS RESPECTING

in which it appears to me that the privilege may be so exercised with justice and propriety.

I consider that the members of secret and exclusive religious or political societies, to whatsoever sect or party they belong, or whatever be the objects of such societies, are objectionable as jurors, more especially in cases where it is known or supposed that the individual on trial is himself a member of such a society.

When the indictment is directly for belonging to such a society, as being an illegal body, or for participating in some act or demonstration connected with it, the objection, I apprehend, might, if necessary, be put forward as a legal cause of challenge; but even in other cases, I think it will be a proper exercise of the discretion vested in you to put aside any juror who is liable to such objection. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that I confine this observation expressly to societies whose proceedings, as far as is known of them, are both secret and exclusive.

There is a class of individuals, not in themselves, generally speaking, personally objectionable, but whose avocations render them peculiarly liable to be influenced by apprehension of injury or hope of benefit in their business, from those classes to which the prisoners, their friends and associates, more commonly belong; I allude to the ordinary publicans, especially those residing in the country in remote or unfrequented situations, or whose houses of business in the towns are the common resort of such classes; and in any case of moment, especially in capital cases, I am prepared to say that you should, on the part of the Crown, have such individuals put aside when called upon the jury.

I think persons (if any such should be summoned) who are not acquainted with the English language, may very properly be put aside; I, of course, exclude from this observation cases of foreigners summoned on juries *de medietate lingue*.

Cases may occur attended with such peculiar local excitement in a particular town or district, as to render it very desirable that the jury should not comprise any persons from that locality, and in this case I think the privilege of the Crown may be properly exercised in putting aside such persons.

In cases, too, arising out of, or connected with trade combinations, or other confederacies of a like character, it will be obviously improper to leave on the jury any person who may be known to be himself engaged in the same or similar associations, or to have given countenance or encouragement to it.

In thus mentioning the above instances of fit occasions, in my judgment, for the exercise of the privilege, I do not mean to convey to you that they are the only cases in which it should be so exercised; others, probably, your own experience may suggest to you; and I will give the best consideration in my power to any communication you may think fit to make in that respect, as circumstances may require.

In the practical exercise of this privilege, I cannot lay down any other rule for your guidance as to the degree of evidence you are to require of the fact of any particular juror being liable to objection than that which is implied in the second branch of the instructions to which I have already referred, namely, that you must consider yourself responsible for the propriety of the act in each case, and accordingly be prepared to show that it was founded on information, either within your personal knowledge or that of some of your assistants, or derived from authentic and trustworthy sources, on the accuracy of which you can reasonably rely.

You will not refuse to receive the communications of parties who may be personally interested or engaged on the prosecution or defence; but in judging of the weight due to such information, you will take into account the probable bias of the party by whom it is given, and endeavour, as far as may be, to test its accuracy by other and impartial testimony.

In receiving such information from any magistrate, chief constable, or other public officer, you should make a note of the name of the person giving it, in order that if found to be inaccurate, inquiry may be made into the conduct of the individual making the communication; and should any instance occur in which it may come to your knowledge that a public officer has knowingly misled you, or sought to do so by false information respecting a juror, I need scarcely remind you that it will be your duty, without delay, to report such conduct to the Government.

I have thus endeavoured to convey to you my opinion of the course to be pursued by those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in this important particular.

You

You must be well aware that in those prosecutions the discovery of the truth and the attainment of justice are the paramount considerations to be attended to. To those ends nothing can more powerfully conduce than the impartial return and selection of jurors; and I have no doubt that, in exercising the privilege of the Crown on this subject, you will regard only the public duty confided to your charge, remembering at the same time how important it is that the performance of that duty should be divested of all appearance of prejudice or partiality, avoiding unnecessary offence to the private feelings of individuals, and above all, endeavouring to secure that public confidence in the administration of justice which is the best guarantee of the peace and good order of society.

(signed) *M. Brady.*

To M. Hamilton, Esq.,  
Crown Solicitor, North East Circuit.

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In reference to the direction contained in the Order of the House of Commons, that in making this Return I shall specify in what particular these instructions differ, I beg to state that in my opinion there is no difference save such as is conveyed in Mr. Brady's direction to set aside publicans when called as jurors to try "cases of moment and capital cases," no such direction being to be found in Sir Michael O'Loughlen's instructions.

(signed) *M. Hamilton,*  
Crown Solicitor.

28 March 1842.

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#### NORTH WEST CIRCUIT.

RETURN of *Edward Tierney*, Crown Solicitor for the North West Circuit of Ireland.

I DID not receive any written instructions from Mr. (now Baron) Richards, and therefore cannot furnish any copy.

I find in a letter of Mr. (now Sir Michael) O'Loughlen, dated 24 February 1836, the following passages respecting the challenging of jurors :

"I do not wish that you should exercise the privilege of setting aside jurors, except in cases in which the juror is connected in some manner with the parties in the case.

"You will not set aside any juror on account of his political or religious opinions, and that you will be pleased in any case in which you may consider it necessary to set aside a juror, to make a note of the objection to him."

I send two copies of this extract, as required.

I received a letter, dated 5 July 1839, from the Attorney-general (now Chief Baron) Brady on the subject of challenging jurors, of which I send two copies.

I did not receive any written instructions from the late Attorney-general (Mr. Pigott) on the subject of challenging jurors, and therefore cannot furnish any copy; but I believe Mr. Pigott was aware of the instructions given by the Lord Chief Baron Brady, and approved of them.

I did not receive any written instructions from Mr. Blackburne (the present Attorney-general), and therefore cannot furnish any copy; but I believe Mr. Blackburne was aware of the directions given by Sir Michael O'Loughlen and the Chief Baron Brady, and did not think fit to give any directions to act contrary to them.

I understood the present Attorney-general wished the Chief Baron's instructions to be followed.

(signed) *Edward Tierney,*  
Crown Solicitor.

19 March 1842.



## 8 INSTRUCTIONS TO CROWN SOLICITORS RESPECTING

DIRECTIONS of Mr. (now Sir *Michael*) *O'Loghlen*.

I do not wish that you should exercise the privilege of setting aside jurors, except in cases in which the juror is connected in some manner with the parties in the case.

You will not set aside any juror on account of his political or religious opinion, and that you will be pleased in any case in which you may consider it necessary to set aside a juror, to make a note of the objection to him.

24 February 1836.

(Copy.)

(signed) *Edward Tierney*,  
Crown Solicitor.

19 March 1842.

Sir,

Dublin, 5 July 1839.

FINDING that the instructions given to the Crown solicitors by some of my predecessors in office, on the subject of challenging jurors, have been occasionally misunderstood, I have felt it my duty to consider those instructions, as furnished to me in pursuance of my letter of the 10th April last, and in consequence to make this communication with a view of explaining, somewhat in detail, what I conceive to be the duty of those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in regard to this branch of the proceedings.

The main points of those instructions appear to me to be, first, that no person shall be set aside by the Crown on account of his religious or political opinions; and secondly, that the Crown solicitor should be able, in every case in which the privilege is exercised, to state the grounds on which he thought proper so to exercise it.

In the propriety of those directions I entirely concur; the first appears to me to be founded on the most obvious principles of policy and justice, and the second is consistent with all the rules which govern the responsibility of public officers.

But those instructions were not intended to have the effect, and, rightly understood, they cannot be interpreted to mean, that the Crown should altogether abandon the privilege of setting jurors aside, or the right of challenging them on fair and legitimate grounds. The Crown, it is true, has not, as some persons erroneously suppose, the right of peremptory challenge; this right, though given to the prisoner in certain cases, and to a limited extent, has been expressly prohibited by statute in the case of the Crown, and the Crown therefore cannot absolutely, and in all events, prevent a juror from being sworn on any trial, unless for some legal cause, stated in court and admitted by the judge to be sufficient. In practice, however, the privilege of setting jurors aside at the instance of the Crown has been admitted, as consistent with the true construction of the statute which abolished the right of peremptory challenge; but this setting aside, it is to be recollected, is or may be but temporary, for should the panel of jurors be exhausted by the challenges of the prisoners, or by the setting aside of jurors on the part of the Crown, those so set aside must again be called, and will be sworn on the jury, unless the Crown can then assign a legal cause of challenge.

Where such legal cause exists, it will be your duty to act upon it. The ordinary books of practice on the subject point out the various grounds, whether arising from affinity or connexion with the prisoner, personal infirmity, legal incompetence, supposed bias, actual partiality, undue influence, or other cause on which such challenges can be sustained; and in any case of doubt or difficulty you can have the assistance and advice of the Crown counsel in attendance at the trial.

I do not mean that in cases where such challenges for cause can properly be taken, they should be formally put forward in the first instance. The persons to whom such objections apply may be set aside according to the usual practice, reserving of course the assignment of the legal cause of challenge, in case it shall be found necessary, from the exhaustion of the panel, again to call the jurors who have been at first set aside. In cases, however, where the cause of objection is apparent, it may generally be convenient, and prevent misconstruction, that it should be openly stated at the time of your asking that the juror should be ordered to stand aside.

In

In regard, therefore, to cases in which you may, if necessary, be thus able to assign a legally sufficient cause of challenge, I do not apprehend that much difficulty can arise in the practical performance of your duty, which is, as to this subject, to prevent any person so liable to objection from being sworn on the jury.

Cases, however, may not unfrequently occur, in which it will, I admit, be expedient, for the security of the due administration of justice, that persons should be put aside on being first called, against whom such legally sufficient cause of challenge cannot eventually be sustained; and it is with reference to this class of cases that the instructions of preceding law officers have been conveyed to you, and which I entirely concur in and adopt, namely, that no person should be thus set aside, in any case, merely by reason of his professing particular religious or political opinions. I do not feel at liberty to say, as an officer of the Crown, that such profession can disqualify any person, otherwise legally competent to serve on a jury, from doing justice between the Crown and the subject; and speaking as a private member of society, I do not believe that any ground exists which would justify the making such a distinction the basis of an opposite rule of conduct.

But, with this limitation, I wish it to be understood that the setting aside of jurors by the Crown is not to be confined to cases in which an actual legal cause of challenge could ultimately be established; and I will mention some instances in which it appears to me that the privilege may be so exercised with justice and propriety.

I consider that members of secret and exclusive religious or political societies; to whatsoever sect or party they may belong, or whatever be the objects of such societies, are objectionable as jurors, more especially in cases where it is known or supposed that the individual on trial is himself a member of such society.

When the indictment is directly for belonging to such a society, as being an illegal body, or for participating in some act or demonstration connected with it, the objection, I apprehend, might, if necessary, be put forward as a legal cause of challenge; but even in other cases, I think it will be a proper exercise of the discretion vested in you to put aside any juror who is liable to such objection. I wish it, however, distinctly to be understood, that I confine this observation expressly to societies whose proceedings, as far as is known of them, are both secret and exclusive.

There is a class of individuals not in themselves, generally speaking, personally objectionable, but whose avocations render them peculiarly liable to be influenced by apprehension of injury, or hope of benefit in their business, from those classes to which the prisoners, their friends and associates, more commonly belong: I allude to the ordinary publicans, especially those residing in the country, in remote or unfrequented situations, or those whose houses of business in the towns are the common resort of such classes; and in any cause of moment, especially in capital cases, I am prepared to say that you should, on the part of the Crown, have such individuals put aside when called upon the jury.

I think persons (if any such should be summoned) who are not acquainted with the English language, may very properly be put aside: I of course exclude from this observation cases of foreigners summoned on juries *de medietate linguæ*.

Cases may occur, attended with such peculiar local excitement in a particular town or district, as to render it very desirable that the jury should not comprise any persons from that locality; and in these cases I think the privilege of the Crown may be properly exercised in putting aside such persons.

In cases, too, arising out of or connected with trade combinations, or other confederacies of a like character, it will be obviously improper to have on the jury any person who may be known to be himself engaged in the same or a similar association, or to have given countenance or encouragement to it.

In thus mentioning the above instances of fit occasions, in my judgment, for the exercise of the privilege, I do not mean to convey to you that they are the only cases in which it should be so exercised; others probably your own experience may suggest to you, and I will give the best consideration in my power to any communication you may think fit to make in that respect, as circumstances may require.

In the practical exercise of this privilege, I cannot lay down any other rule for your guidance, as to the degree of evidence you are to require of the fact of any particular juror being liable to objection, than that which is implied in the second branch of the instructions to which I have already referred, namely, that you must

## 10 INSTRUCTIONS TO CROWN SOLICITORS RESPECTING

consider yourself responsible for the propriety of the act in each case, and accordingly be prepared to show that it was founded on information, either within your personal knowledge or that of some of your assistants, and derived from authentic and trustworthy sources, on the accuracy of which you can reasonably rely.

You will not refuse to receive the communications of parties who may be personally interested or engaged in the prosecution or defence; but in judging of the weight due to such information, you will take into account the probable bias of the party by whom it is given, and endeavour, as far as may be, to test its accuracy by other and impartial testimony.

In receiving such information from any magistrate, chief constable, or other public officer, you should make a note of the name of the person giving it, in order that if found to be inaccurate, inquiry may be made into the conduct of the individual making the communication; and should any instance occur in which it may come to your knowledge that a public officer has knowingly misled you, or sought to do so by false information respecting a juror, I need scarcely remind you that it will be your duty without delay to report such conduct to the Government.

I have thus endeavoured to convey my opinion of the course to be pursued by those who conduct the Crown prosecutions, in this important particular. You must be well aware that in those prosecutions the discovery of truth and the attainment of justice are the paramount considerations to be attended to. To those ends nothing can more powerfully conduce than the impartial return and selection of jurors; and I have no doubt that in exercising the privileges of the Crown on this subject you will regard only the public duty confided to your charge; remembering at the same time how important it is that the performance of that duty should be divested of all appearance of prejudice or partiality, avoiding unnecessary offence to the private feelings of individuals, and above all, endeavouring to secure that public confidence in the administration of justice which is the best guarantee of the peace and good order of society.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Maziere Brady.*

(Copy.)

(signed) *Edward Tierney,*  
Crown Solicitor.

19 March 1842.

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### LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

#### RETURN of *W. Kemmis*, Esq., Crown Solicitor, *Leinster* Circuit.

ANNEXED is a copy of the instructions respecting the challenging of jurors in Crown cases, by Mr. O'Loughlen, now Sir Michael O'Loughlen, and Mr. Brady, now Chief Baron, when filling the office of Attorney-general in Ireland; these being the only formal instructions which I have received on this subject from any of the gentlemen named in the said order. Mr. Blackburne, the present Attorney-general, has adopted the instructions of Mr. Brady.

With respect to the particulars in which these instructions differ, those of Mr. O'Loughlen are confined to the prohibition of the exercise of this privilege, except in cases in which the juror is connected with the parties in the case; but that no juror is to be set aside on account of his political or religious opinions; and that in every case of setting aside a juror, a note should be made of the objection to him.

Mr. Brady's instructions coincide with Mr. O'Loughlen's in all these particulars, but differ from them in specifying much more in detail the circumstances under which a juror may be set aside, viz. members of secret and exclusive religious or political societies, publicans, persons (if any such should be summoned) not acquainted with the English language, persons from any district in which such cases occur attended with peculiar local excitement, and persons engaged in a trade and summoned as jurors in cases connected with combinations in such trade, or other confederacies of like character.

Dated this 28th day of March 1842.

*W. Kemmis*, Crown Solicitor.

**DIRECTIONS** of the Attorney-general *O'Loghlen*, to *William Kemmis*, Crown Solicitor, as to setting aside Jurors.

It is not my wish that you should exercise the privilege of setting aside a juror, except in cases in which the juror is connected with the parties in the case. You will not set aside any juror on account of his political or religious opinions, and you will be pleased in every case in which you may consider it necessary to set aside a juror to make a note of the objection to him.

Sir,

Dublin, 5 July 1839.

FINDING that the instructions given to the Crown solicitors by some of my predecessors in office, on the subject of challenging jurors, have been occasionally misunderstood, I have felt it my duty to consider those instructions, as furnished to me in pursuance of my letter of 10th April last, and in consequence to make this communication, with a view of explaining, somewhat in detail, what I conceive to be the duty of those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in regard to this branch of the proceedings.

The main points of those instructions appear to me to be, first, that no person should be set aside by the Crown on account of his religious or political opinions; and secondly, that the Crown solicitor should be able, in every case in which the privilege is exercised, to state the grounds on which he thought proper so to exercise it:

In the propriety of those directions I entirely concur; the first appears to me to be founded on the most obvious principles of policy and justice, and the second is consistent with all the rules which govern the responsibility of public officers.

But those instructions were not intended to have the effect, and, rightly understood, they cannot be interpreted to mean that the Crown should altogether abandon the privilege of setting jurors aside, or the right of challenging them on fair and legitimate grounds. The Crown, it is true, has not, as some persons erroneously suppose, the right of peremptory challenge; this right, though given to the prisoner in certain cases, and to a limited extent, has been expressly prohibited by statute in the case of the Crown, and the Crown therefore cannot absolutely, and in all events, prevent a juror from being sworn on any trial, unless for some legal cause stated in court, and admitted by the judge to be sufficient. In practice, however, the privilege of setting jurors aside at the instance of the Crown has been admitted as consistent with the true construction of the statute, which abolished the right of peremptory challenge; but this setting aside, it is to be recollected, is or may be but temporary, for should the panel of jurors be exhausted by the challenge of the prisoners, or by the setting aside of jurors on the part of the Crown, those so set aside must again be called, and will be sworn on the jury, unless the Crown can then assign a legal cause of challenge.

Where such legal cause exists, it will be your duty to act upon it. The ordinary books of practice on the subject point out the various grounds, whether arising from affinity or connexion with the prisoners, personal infirmity, legal incompetence, supposed bias, actual partiality, undue influence, or other cause on which such challenges can be sustained; and in any case of doubt or difficulty, you can have the assistance and advice of the Crown counsel in attendance at the trial.

I do not mean that in cases where such challenges for cause can properly be taken, they should formally be put forward in the first instance: the persons to whom such objections apply may be set aside according to the usual practice, reserving of course the assignment of the legal cause of challenge, in case it shall be found necessary, from the exhaustion of the panel, to call the jurors who have been first set aside. In cases, however, where the cause of objection is apparent, it may generally be convenient, and prevent misconstruction, that it should be openly stated at the time of your asking that the juror should be ordered to stand aside.

In regard, therefore, to cases in which you may, if necessary, be thus able to assign a legally sufficient cause of challenge, I do not apprehend that much difficulty

difficulty can arise in the practical performance of your duty, which is, as to this subject, to prevent any person, so liable to objection, from being sworn on the jury.

Cases, however, may not unfrequently occur, in which it will, I admit, be expedient, for the security of the due administration of justice, that persons should be put aside on being first called, against whom such legally sufficient cause of challenge cannot eventually be sustained; and it is with reference to this class of cases that the instructions of preceding law officers have been conveyed to you, and which I entirely concur in and adopt, namely, that no person should be thus set aside, in any case, merely by reason of his professing particular religious or political opinions. I do not feel at liberty to say, as an officer of the Crown, that such profession can disqualify any person, otherwise legally competent to serve on a jury, from doing justice between the Crown and the subject, and speaking as a private member of society, I do not believe that any ground exists which would justify the making such a distinction the basis of an opposite rule of conduct.

But with this limitation, I wish it to be understood, that the setting aside of jurors by the Crown is not to be confined to cases in which an actual legal cause of challenge could ultimately be established; and I will mention some instances in which it appears to me that the privilege may be so exercised with justice and propriety.

I consider that members of secret and exclusive religious or political societies, to whatsoever sect or party they may belong, or whatever be the object of such societies, are objectionable as jurors, more especially in cases where it is known or supposed that the individual on trial is a member of such a society.

When the indictment is directly for belonging to such a society, as being an illegal body, or for participating in some act or demonstration connected with it, the objection, I apprehend, might, if necessary, be put forward as a legal cause of challenge; but even in other cases, I think it will be a proper exercise of the discretion vested in you to put aside any juror who is liable to such objection. I wish it, however, distinctly to be understood, that I confine this observation expressly to societies whose proceedings, as far as is known of them, are both secret and exclusive.

There is a class of individuals not in themselves, generally speaking, personally objectionable, but whose avocations render them peculiarly liable to be influenced by apprehension of injury, or hope of benefit in their business, from those classes to which the prisoners, their friends and associates, more commonly belong: I allude to the ordinary publicans, especially those residing in the country, in remote or unfrequented situations, or those whose houses of business in the towns are the common resort of such classes; and in any cause of moment, especially in capital cases, I am prepared to say, that you should, on the part of the Crown, have such individuals put aside when called upon the jury.

I think persons (if any such should be summoned) who are not acquainted with the English language, may very properly be put aside: I of course exclude from this observation cases of foreigners summoned on juries *de medietate lingue*.

Cases may occur, attended with such peculiar local excitement in a particular town or district, as to render it very desirable that the jury should not comprise any persons from that locality; and in these cases I think the privilege of the Crown may be properly exercised in putting aside such persons.

In cases, too, arising out of or connected with trade combinations, or other confederacies of a like character, it will be obviously improper to leave on the jury any person who may be known to be himself engaged in the same or a similar association, or to have given countenance or encouragement to it.

In thus mentioning the above instances of fit occasions in my judgment for the exercise of the privilege, I do not mean to convey to you that they are the only cases in which it should be so exercised; others probably your experience may suggest to you; and I will give the best consideration in my power to any communication you may think fit to make in that respect, as circumstances may require.

In the practical exercise of this privilege, I cannot lay down any other rule for your guidance, as to the degree of evidence you are to require of the fact of any particular juror being liable to objection, than that which is implied in the second branch of the instructions to which I have already referred, namely, that you must consider yourself responsible for the propriety of the act in each case, and accordingly be prepared to show that it was founded on information, either within your  
personal

personal knowledge or that of some of your assistants, or derived from authentic and trustworthy sources, on the accuracy of which you can reasonably rely.

You will not refuse to receive the communications of parties who may be personally interested or engaged in the prosecution or defence, but in judging of the weight due to such information, you will take into account the probable bias of the party by whom it was given, and endeavour, as far as may be, to test its accuracy by other and impartial testimony.

In receiving such information from any magistrate, chief constable, or other public officer, you should make a note of the name of the person giving it, in order that if found to be inaccurate, inquiry may be made into the conduct of the individual making the communication; and should any instance occur in which it may come to your knowledge that a public officer has knowingly misled you, or sought to do so by false information respecting a juror, I need scarcely remind you that it will be your duty without delay to report such conduct to the Government.

I have thus endeavoured to convey to you my opinion of the course to be pursued by those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in this important particular. You must be well aware that in those prosecutions the discovery of truth and the attainment of justice are the paramount considerations to be attended to. To these ends nothing can more powerfully conduce than the impartial return and selection of jurors; and I have no doubt that in exercising the privileges of the Crown on this subject you will regard only the public duty confided to your charge; remembering at the same time how important it is that the performance of that duty should be divested of all appearance of prejudice or partiality, avoiding unnecessary offence to the private feelings of individuals, and above all, endeavouring to secure that public confidence in the administration of justice which is the best guarantee of the peace and good order of society.

William Kemmis, Esq.  
Crown Solicitor, Leinster Circuit.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Maxiere Brady.*

### CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

THE following is a COPY of the DIRECTIONS given by Sir *Michael O'Loghlen.*

London, 22 February 1836.

I WISH that the right exercised by the Crown of setting aside a juror, should in no case be exercised on account of the religious or political opinions of the juror, and that you should not in any case object to a juror, unless he is in some way connected with the case on which he is called to serve. You will be pleased to make a note, in each case, of the name of the person set aside, and of the cause.

*Michael O'Loghlen.*

Baron Richards did not give me any directions as to setting aside jurors.

*Edw<sup>d</sup> S. Hickman.*

The following is a COPY of the DIRECTIONS given by Chief *Baron Brady.*

Sir,

Dublin, 5 July 1839.

FINDING that the instructions given to the Crown solicitors by some of my predecessors in office, on the subject of challenging jurors, have been occasionally misunderstood, I have felt it my duty to consider those instructions, as furnished to me in pursuance of my letter of 10th April last, and in consequence to make this communication, with a view of explaining, somewhat in detail, what I conceive to be the duty of those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in regard to this branch of the proceedings.

The main points of those instructions appear to me to be, first, that no person should be set aside by the Crown on account of his religious or political opinions;  
171. and

and secondly, that the Crown solicitor should be able in every case in which the privilege is exercised, to state the grounds on which he thought proper so to exercise it. In the propriety of those directions I entirely concur; the first appears to me to be founded on the most obvious principles of policy and justice, and the second is consistent with all the rules which govern the responsibility of public officers.

But those instructions were not intended to have the effect, and rightly understood, they cannot be interpreted to mean that the Crown should altogether abandon the privilege of setting jurors aside, or the right of challenging them on fair and legitimate grounds. The Crown, it is true, has not, as some persons erroneously suppose, the right of peremptory challenge; this right, though given to the prisoner in certain cases, and to a limited extent, has been expressly prohibited by statute in the case of the Crown, and the Crown therefore cannot absolutely, and in all events, prevent a juror from being sworn on any trial, unless for some legal cause stated in court, and admitted by the judge to be sufficient. In practice, however, the privilege of setting jurors aside at the instance of the Crown has been admitted as consistent with the true construction of the statute which abolished the right of peremptory challenge; but this setting aside, it is to be recollected, is or may be but temporary, for should the panel of jurors be exhausted by the challenges of the prisoners, or by the setting aside of jurors on the part of the Crown, those so set aside must again be called, and will be sworn on the jury, unless the Crown can then assign a legal cause of challenge. Where such legal cause exists, it will be your duty to act upon it: the ordinary books of practice on the subject point out the various grounds, whether arising from affinity or connexion with the prisoners, personal infirmity, legal incompetence, supposed bias, actual partiality, undue influence, or other cause on which such challenges can be sustained, and in any case of doubt or difficulty, you can have the assistance and advice of the Crown counsel in attendance at the trial.

I do not mean that in cases where such challenges for cause can properly be taken, they should be formally put forward in the first instance: the persons to whom such objections apply may be set aside according to the usual practice, reserving of course the assignment of the legal cause of challenge, in case it shall be found necessary, from the exhaustion of the panel, to call the jurors who have been first set aside. In cases, however, where the cause of objection is apparent, it may generally be convenient, and prevent misconstruction, that it should be openly stated at the time of your asking that the juror should be ordered to stand aside. In regard, therefore, to cases in which you may, if necessary, be thus able to assign a legally sufficient cause of challenge, I do not apprehend that much difficulty can arise in the practical performance of your duty, which is, as to this subject, to prevent any person so liable to objection from being sworn on the jury. Cases may, however, not unfrequently occur in which it will, I admit, be expedient, for the security of the due administration of justice, that persons should be put aside on being first called, against whom such legally sufficient cause of challenge cannot eventually be sustained; and it is with reference to this class of cases that the instructions of preceding law officers have been conveyed to you, and which I entirely concur in and adopt, namely, that no person should be thus set aside in any case merely by reason of his professing particular religious or political opinions. I do not feel at liberty to say, as an officer of the Crown, that such profession can disqualify any person, otherwise legally competent to serve on a jury, from doing justice between the Crown and the subject, and speaking as a private member of society, I do not believe that any ground exists which would justify the making such a distinction the basis of an opposite rule of conduct. But with this limitation, I wish it to be understood that the setting aside of jurors by the Crown is not to be confined to cases in which an actual legal cause of challenge could ultimately be established, and I will mention some instances in which it appears to me that the privilege may be so exercised with justice and propriety.

I consider that members of secret and exclusive religious or political societies, to whatsoever sect or party they may belong, or whatever be the object of such societies, are objectionable as jurors, more especially in cases where it is known or supposed that the individual on trial is himself a member of such a society. When the indictment is directly for belonging to such a society, as being an illegal body, or for participating in some act or demonstration connected with it, the objection, I apprehend, might, if necessary, be put forward as a legal cause of challenge; but even in other cases I think it will be a proper exercise of the discretion vested in



in you to put aside any juror who is liable to such objection. I wish it, however, distinctly to be understood, that I confine this observation expressly to societies whose proceedings, as far as is known of them, are both secret and exclusive.

There is a class of individuals not in themselves, generally speaking, personally objectionable, but whose avocations render them peculiarly liable to be influenced by apprehension of injury, or hope of benefit in their business, from those classes to which the prisoners, their friends and associates, more commonly belong: I allude to the ordinary publicans, especially those residing in the country, in remote or unfrequented situations, or those whose houses of business in the towns are the common resort of such classes. And in any case of moment, especially in capital cases, I am prepared to say that you should on the part of Crown have such individuals put aside when called upon the jury. I think persons (if any such should be summoned) who are not acquainted with the English language, may very properly be put aside: I, of course, exclude from this observation cases of foreigners summoned on juries *de medietate linguæ*. Cases may occur, attended with such peculiar local excitement in a particular town or district, as to render it very desirable that the jury should not comprise any persons from that locality; and in these cases I think the privilege of the Crown may be properly exercised in putting aside such persons. In cases, too, arising out of or connected with trade combinations, or other confederacies of a like character, it will be obviously improper to leave on the jury any person who may be known to be himself engaged in the same, or a similar association, or to have given countenance or encouragement to it. In thus mentioning the above instances of fit occasions in my judgment for the exercise of the privilege, I do not mean to convey to you that they are the only cases in which it should be so exercised; others probably your own experience may suggest to you; and I will give the best consideration in my power to any communication you may think fit to make in that respect, as circumstances may require. In the practical exercise of this privilege I cannot lay down any other rule for your guidance, as to the degree of evidence you are to require of the fact of any particular juror being liable to objection, than that which is implied in the second branch of the instructions to which I have already referred, namely, that you must consider yourself responsible for the propriety of the act in each case, and accordingly be prepared to show that it was founded on information, either within your personal knowledge or that of some of your assistants, or derived from authentic and trustworthy sources, on the accuracy of which you can reasonably rely. You will not refuse to receive the communications of parties who may be personally interested or engaged in the prosecution or defence; but in judging of the weight due to such information, you will take into account the probable bias of the party by whom it is given, and endeavour, as far as may be, to test its accuracy by other and impartial testimony. In receiving such information from any magistrate, chief constable, or other public officer, you should make a note of the name of the person giving it, in order that if found to be inaccurate, inquiry may be made into the conduct of the individual making the communication; and should any instance occur in which it may come to your knowledge that a public officer has knowingly misled you, or sought to do so, by false information respecting a juror, I need scarcely remind you that it will be your duty without delay to report such conduct to the Government.

I have thus endeavoured to convey to you my opinion of the course to be pursued by those who conduct Crown prosecutions in this important particular; you must be well aware that in those prosecutions the discovery of truth, and the attainment of justice are the paramount considerations to be attended to; to these ends nothing can more powerfully conduce than the impartial return and selection of jurors, and I have no doubt that in exercising the privileges of the Crown on this subject, you will regard only the public duty confided to your charge, remembering at the same time how important it is that the performance of that duty should be divested of all appearance of prejudice or partiality, avoiding unnecessary offence to the private feelings of individuals, and above all endeavouring to secure that public confidence in the administration of justice, which is the best guarantee of the peace and good order of society.

To Edward S. Hickman, Esq.  
Crown Solicitor, Connaught Circuit.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Maziere Brady.*



Mr. Pigott did not give me any directions as to setting aside jurors.

(signed) *Edward S. Hickman.*

Mr. Blackburne, the present Attorney-general, did not give me any directions respecting setting aside jurors.

(signed) *Edward S. Hickman.*

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### MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

#### DIRECTIONS of Mr. *Michael O'Loughlen.*

"THE Crown solicitor is to use his own discretion as to setting aside any person connected with the case, but I would not wish to have any person objected to by the Crown merely because he belonged to any particular party in the country."

Mr. Richards desired that Sir Michael O'Loughlen's directions should be followed.

Mr. Brady's Directions were conveyed in the following letter:—

"Sir,

"Dublin, 5 July 1839.

"Finding that the instructions given to the Crown solicitors by some of my predecessors in office, on the subject of challenging jurors, have been occasionally misunderstood, I have felt it my duty to consider those instructions, as furnished to me in pursuance of my letter of the 10th April last, and in consequence to make this communication, with the view of explaining, somewhat in detail, what I conceive to be the duty of those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in regard to this branch of the proceedings.

"The main points of those instructions appear to me to be, first, that no person should be set aside by the Crown on account of his religious or political opinions, and secondly, that the Crown solicitor should be able, in every case in which the privilege is exercised, to state the grounds on which he thought proper to exercise it.

"In the propriety of those directions I entirely concur; the first appears to me to be founded on the most obvious principle of policy and justice, and the second with all the rules which govern the responsibility of public officers.

"But those instructions were not intended to have the effect, and, rightly understood, they cannot be interpreted to mean that the Crown should altogether abandon the privilege of setting jurors aside, or the right of challenging them on fair and legitimate grounds. The Crown, it is true, has not, as some persons erroneously suppose, the right of peremptory challenge; this right, though given to the prisoner in certain cases to a limited extent, has been expressly prohibited by the statute in the case of the Crown, and the Crown therefore cannot absolutely and in all events prevent a juror being sworn on any trial, unless for some legal cause stated in court, and admitted by the judge to be sufficient. In practice, however, the privilege of setting aside jurors at the instance of the Crown, has been admitted as consistent with the true construction of the statute, which abolished the right of peremptory challenge; but this setting aside, it is to be recollected, is or may be but temporary, for should the panel of jurors be exhausted by the challenges of the prisoners, or by the setting aside of jurors on the part of the Crown, those so set aside must again be called, and will be sworn on the jury, unless the Crown can then assign a legal cause of challenge.

"Where such legal cause exists it will be your duty to act upon it. The ordinary books of practice on the subject point out the various grounds, whether arising from affinity or connexion with the prisoner, personal infirmity, legal incompetence, supposed bias, actual partiality, undue influence, or other cause on which such

such challenges can be sustained, and in any case of doubt or difficulty you can have the assistance and advice of the Crown counsel in attendance at the trial.

"I do not mean that in cases where such challenges for cause can properly be taken they should be formally put forward in the first instance. The persons to whom such objections apply may be set aside according to the usual practice of reserving (of course) the assignment of the legal cause of challenge, in case it shall be found necessary, from the exhaustion of the panel, again to call the jurors who have been set aside. In cases, however, where the cause of objection is apparent, it may generally be convenient, and prevent misconstruction, that it should be openly stated at the time of your asking that the juror should be ordered to stand aside.

"In regard therefore to cases in which you may, if necessary, be thus able to assign a legally sufficient cause of challenge, I do not apprehend that much difficulty can arise in the practical performance of your duty, which is, as to this subject, to prevent any persons so liable to objection from being sworn on the jury.

"Cases, however, may not unfrequently occur in which it will, I admit, be expedient, for the security of the due administration of justice, that persons should be put aside on being first called, against whom such legally sufficient cause of challenge cannot eventually be sustained; and it is with reference to this class of cases that the instructions of the preceding law officers have been conveyed to you, and which I entirely concur in and adopt, namely, that no person should be thus set aside in any case merely by reason of his professing particular religious or political opinions. I do not feel at liberty to say, as an officer of the Crown, that such profession can disqualify any person, otherwise legally competent to serve on a jury, from doing justice between the Crown and the subject; and speaking as a private member of society, I do not believe that any ground exists which would justify the making such a distinction the basis of an opposite rule of conduct.

"But with this limitation, I wish it to be understood that the setting aside of jurors by the Crown is not to be confined to cases in which an actual legal cause of challenge could ultimately be established; and I will mention some instances in which it appears to me that the privilege may be so exercised with justice and propriety.

"I consider that members of secret and exclusive religious or political societies, to whatsoever sect or party they may belong, or whatever be the object of such societies, are objectionable as jurors, more especially in cases where it is known or supposed that the individual on trial is himself a member of such society.

"When the indictment is directly for belonging to such a society as being an illegal body, or for participating in some act or demonstration connected with it, the objection, I apprehend, might, if necessary, be put forward as a legal cause of challenge; but even in other cases, I think it will be a proper exercise of the discretion vested in you to put aside any juror who is liable to such objection. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that I confine this observation expressly to societies whose proceedings, as far as is known of them, are both secret and exclusive.

"There is a class of individuals, not in themselves, generally speaking, objectionable, but whose avocations render them peculiarly liable to be influenced by apprehension of injury or hope of benefit in their business from those classes to which the prisoners, their friends and associates, more commonly belong; I allude to the ordinary publicans, especially those residing in the country, in remote or unfrequented situations, or those whose houses of business in the towns are the common resort of such classes; and in any case of moment, especially in capital cases, I am prepared to say that you should, on the part of the Crown, have such individuals put aside when called upon the jury.

"I think persons (if any should be summoned) who are not acquainted with the English language may very properly be put aside; I, of course, exclude from this observation cases of foreigners summoned on juries *de medietate linguæ*.

"Cases may occur attended with such peculiar local excitement in a particular town or district as to render it very desirable that the jury should not comprise any persons from that locality, and in these cases I think the privilege of the Crown may be properly exercised in putting aside such persons.

"In cases, too, arising out of or connected with trade combinations, or other confederacies of a like character, it will be obviously improper to leave on the jury any person who may be known to be himself engaged in the same or a similar association, or to have given countenance or encouragement to it.

"In thus mentioning the above instances of fit occasions, in my judgment, for the exercise of the privilege, I do not mean to convey to you that they are the only cases in which it should be so exercised; others, probably, your own experience may suggest to you; and I will give the best consideration in my power to any communication you may think fit to make in that respect, as circumstances may require.

"In the practical exercise of this privilege, I cannot lay down any other rule for your guidance as to the degree of evidence you are to require of the fact of any particular juror being liable to objection than that which is implied in the second branch of the instructions to which I have already referred, namely, that you must consider yourself responsible for the propriety of the act in each case, and accordingly be prepared to show, that it was founded on information, either within your personal knowledge or that of some of your assistants, or derived from authentic and trustworthy sources, on the accuracy of which you can reasonably rely.

"You will not refuse to receive the communications of parties who may be personally interested or engaged in the prosecution or defence; but in judging of the weight due to such information, you will take into account the probable bias of the party by whom it was given; and endeavour, as far as may be, to test its accuracy by other and impartial testimony.

"In receiving such information from any magistrate, chief constable, or other public officer, you should make a note of the name of the person giving it, in order that, if found to be inaccurate, inquiry may be made into the conduct of the individual making the communication; and should any instance occur in which it may come to your knowledge that a public officer has knowingly misled you by false information respecting a jury, I need scarcely remind you, that it will be your duty, without delay, to report such conduct to the Government.

"I have thus endeavoured to convey to you my opinion of the course to be pursued by those who conduct the Crown prosecutions in this important particular. You must be well aware that in those prosecutions the discovery of truth and the attainment of justice are the paramount considerations to be attended to. To these ends nothing can more powerfully conduce than the impartial return and selection of jurors; and I have no doubt that, in exercising the privileges of the Crown on this subject, you will regard only the public duty confided to your charge, remembering at the same time how important it is that the performance of that duty should be divested of all appearance of prejudice and partiality, avoiding unnecessary offence to the private feelings of individuals, and above all, endeavouring to secure that public confidence in the administration of justice which is the best guarantee of the peace and good order of society.

"I have, &c.

(signed) "Maziere Brady."

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Mr. Pigott desired that the directions given by Mr. Brady should be followed.

Mr. Blackburne desired that I should pursue the same course, as to challenging jurors, that I had always done.

(signed) Mat. Barrington,

Dated this 1st day of April 1842.

Crown Solicitor.

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**JURORS (IRELAND).**

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**A COPY of the Instructions given to the respective CROWN SOLICITORS on each Circuit, respecting the Challenging Jurors in Crown Cases.**

**(Mr. O'Connell.)**

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
12 April 1849.*

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171.

*Under 3 oz.*

**MANOR COURTS, IRELAND.**

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**RETURNS** to an **ORDER** of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 10 May 1841 ;—*for*,

**RETURN** of the **NAME** of each **SENESCHAL** or **STEWARD** of a **MANOR** in  
*Ireland*, with the **DATE** of his Appointment, and the Person by whom he  
was Appointed.

**RETURN** of the **NAMES** of the Parties returned by said **SENESCHALS** or  
**STEWARDS** as their **SURETIES**, with the **AMOUNT** of such **SECURITY** in each  
Case, and the **DATE** when the same was lodged with the Clerk of the  
Peace.

*(Mr. Redington.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*18 February 1842.*

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## MANOR COURTS, IRELAND.

## COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Name of Seneschal and Date of Appointment.	Name of the Manor.	Person Appointing.	NAMES of Sureties, and Amount.	Date when lodged with Clerk of the Peace.
Arthur Adair Gamble; July 1835.	Moylinny and Ballylinny.	Marquis of Donegal -	- - himself in 200 <i>l.</i> ; Arthur Gamble and Robert Gamble, each in 100 <i>l.</i>	8 July 1835
Henry Raphael; January 1823.	Fortescue - -	Lord Mountcashel -	- - himself in 200 <i>l.</i> ; James Beck and John Macartney, each in 100 <i>l.</i>	16 Oct. 1826
Thos. Ludford Stewart; December 1799.	Belfast - - -	Marquis of Donegal -	no security given or lodged.	
John Forsythe; April 1833	Ballynure - -	Richard Dobbs, esq. -	- - himself, Dr. James Forsythe and Thomas M'Cammon, each in 200 <i>l.</i>	22 Apr. 1838
Isaac Clark; April 1833	Deer Park, <i>alias</i> Grange	Lord Ferrard - -	- - himself in 200 <i>l.</i> ; Thomas Chapman and John Chartres Rainey, each in 100 <i>l.</i>	12 Apr. 1833
William Gregg; February 1834.	Derryvolgie and Kilaltagh.	Marquis of Hertford -	- - himself in 500 <i>l.</i> and 500 <i>l.</i> ; William Caldbeck and John Birney, each in 200 <i>l.</i> and 200 <i>l.</i>	9 Apr. 1834
James Walmsley; 1834 -	Broad Island - -	Marriott Dalway, esq. -	- - himself in 500 <i>l.</i> ; Thomas Marshall and Conway M'Neill, each in 200 <i>l.</i>	Apr. 1834
John Higginson; June 1836.	Mulloghgane, Cashel, Edenduff, Carrick, & Buchnaw.	Earl O'Neill - -	- - himself, Thomas Mercer Birnie, and William Sayers, each in 200 <i>l.</i> , 200 <i>l.</i> , 200 <i>l.</i> and 200 <i>l.</i>	29 June 1836
William Millar; December 1836.	Ahoghill - - -	- - Bishop of Down and Connor.	- - himself, Alexander O'Hara, and William Sayers, in 200 <i>l.</i>	27 Dec. 1836
Samuel M'Dowell Elliott; 1837.	Island Magee - -	Marquis of Donegal -	- - himself, John Holden, and Samuel Gibson Getty, each in 200 <i>l.</i>	5 Apr. 1837
Richard Davison; 1839	Dunluce, Ballycastle, Oldstone, and Glenarm.	- - Earl of Antrim and Edmond M'Donnell, esq.	- - Alexander Davison, John Barr, and himself in 500 <i>l.</i>	31 Dec. 1839
William Gihon - -	Ballymena - - -	- - Sir Robert Shafton Adair.	no security filed.	
Michael Harrison - -	Crebilly - - -	- - heirs of Hamilton O'Hara, esq.	no security filed.	

S. Darcus, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

NAMES of SENESCHALS.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Names of Securities.	Amount of Securities.	When received by the Clerk of the Peace.
Thos. Kelly Evans - - -	- - -	The Primate - -	- - Arthur Irwin Kelly and Colonel Kelly.	£. s. d. 100 - -	16 Jan. 1830
William W. Algeo - - -	- - -	Lord Charlemont -	William Wilson and John Waugh	100 - -	Oct. 1826
John Hardy - - -	- - -	Arthur Cope, esq. -	- - Robert C. Hardy and William Orr.	200 - -	Oct. 1826
Charles Hunt - - -	- - -	Lord Mandeville -	- - Lord Mandeville and John Gilpin.	300 - -	10 Mar. 1834
John Mitchell - - -	- - -	Lord Gosford - -	- - William Martin and William Acheson.	100 - -	Nov. 1826
Henry Walker - - -	- - -	- - -	Geo. Langtry - - -	100 - -	5 Apr. 1831
James Whiteside - -	12 Aug. 1834	Edw. Obre, esq. -	John Hyde and John Lister -	200 - -	

28 May 1841.

Leo. Dobbin, Jun. Clerk of the Peace.



## COUNTY OF CARLOW.

1. County of Carlow	- - - -	Charles Frazer Johnson, Seneschal of the Manors of Ballymoon and Dunbeeny, solicitor.
Date of his appointment	- - - -	I cannot state date, as no appointment lodged.
By whom appointed	- - - -	No appointment lodged.
Names of sureties	- - - -	Beauchamp B. Newton, and John Newton, esquires.
Amount of security	- - - -	£. 100.
Date when lodged with clerk of the peace	- - - -	Recognizance lodged on 21st October 1839.
2. Thomas Crawford Butler	- - - -	Seneschal of the Manor of Carlow, solicitor.
Date of appointment	- - - -	I cannot state it, as no appointment lodged.
By whom appointed	- - - -	No appointment lodged; the Lord of the Manor has the power of appointment.
Names of sureties	- - - -	Simeon Clarke and Thomas James Rawson, esquires.
Amount	- - - -	£. 100, and the Seneschal's own recognizance for 200 l.
Date when lodged with clerk of the peace	- - - -	28 March 1833.

No other recognizances of Seneschals are filed in this office.

*A. J. Humfrey, Clerk of the Peace.*

## COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS.

On search in the peace office of the county of the town of Carrickfergus, amongst the records therein I do not find any document or entry enabling me to give the name of any Seneschal or Steward of a Manor in Ireland, or of the appointment of any such, or the names of parties returned as sureties for any such Seneschal or Steward, or the amount of any security, or the date of any such being lodged with the clerk of the peace.

24 May 1841.

*David Legg, Clerk of the Peace.*

## COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Name of Seneschal or Steward.	Name of Manor.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Names of Sureties.	Amount of Surety.	When lodged with Clerk of the Peace.
Rev. Edwd. Mahaffy	Bailieboro' - -	22 Jan. 1827	Assistant Barrister and Bench of Magistrates.	Henry Maxwell John Henry -	£. s. d. 50 - - 50 - -	22 Jan. 1827
George Powell	Coroneary - -	24 July 1827	- - ditto - -	Bedel Benison - W. G. Lanauze -	25 - - 25 - -	24 July 1827
Bedel Benison	Gulynebrook - -	ditto - -	- - ditto - -	Wm. Benison - John Benison -	25 - - 25 - -	- ditto.
Patt Dunn - -	Chichester & Munterconnaght.	7 April 1832	- - ditto - -	Charles Reilly - Charles Reilly -	50 - - 50 - -	7 April 1832
James Jebb - -	Clonkyne and Cor-tober.	3 Nov. 1840	- - R. H. Southwell, esq.	- None - -	- -	4 Nov. 1840

Which I certify this 20th day of May 1841.

*Ralph Harman, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.*

## COUNTY OF CLARE.

No.	Names of Seneschals.	Date of Seneschal's Appointment.	By whom were Seneschals Appointed.	Names of the Persons returned by Seneschals as their Sureties.	Amount of such Security.	When Security was lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
1	Joseph Roughan -	(a)	Murrough Earl of Inchiquin.	James Roughan and the Very Rev. Terence O'Shaughnessy.	£. s. d. 500 - -	26 Oct. 1826
2	George Colpoys -	- -	Donat Earl of Thomond.	Henry Colpoys and Thomas Chambers.	500 - -	29 Apr. 1831
3	Michael Martin -	- -	Murrough Earl of Inchiquin.	The Rev. James Martin and Nicholas Martin.	500 - -	15 Jan. 1830
4	Thomas Keane -	- -	Geo. Wyndham, esq.	Francis Keane and W. C. Marrett	500 - -	28 June 1839
5	George Gloster, jun.	- -	Lord Thomond -	James Gloster and Edward Kenny	300 - -	26 Oct. 1835
6	John Huleatt -	- -	- - - -	The Rev. Hugh B. Huleatt and Hugh Brady.	500 - -	18 Jan. 1830

(a) There is no record in the clerk of the peace's office to enable him to supply the date of Seneschal's appointment, neither can he state by whom John Huleatt was appointed a Seneschal.

No. 2, George Colpoys, is dead, and John Colpoys is acting in his stead as Seneschal.

*William Kean, Clerk of the Peace.*

## COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK.

Name of each Seneschal or Steward of a Manor in Ireland.	Date of Appointment.	The Person by whom Appointed.	Names of the Parties returned by said Seneschal or Steward as their Sureties.	The Amount of such Security in each Case.	The Date when same was lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
James Morgan, of the city of Cork, gentleman, attorney, seneschal or steward of the manor of St. Finn Barry, in the county of the city of Cork.	1st of July 1833	-- The Right Rev. Samuel Moore Kyle, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross.	- - none - -	- - none - -	- - none.

21 May 1841.

George Foott, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

No.	Name of Manor.	Name of each Seneschal.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Names of Sureties.	Amount of Security.	When lodged with Clerk of the Peace.
1	Buncrana, Elagh, Greencastle, and Malm.	Robert Riddall -	1 Mar. 1837	Marquis of Donegal -	-- William Gwynne and Robert Lepper.	£. s. d. 200 - -	20 Mar. 1837
2	Castlefin - - -	Hamilton Gillespie -	15 June 1826	Samuel Delap, esq. -	- - Alexander Wallen and Thomas Bell.	200 - -	24 Oct. 1826
3	Orwell and Burleigh	John Wallwood -	17 Mar. 1834	-- Sir Edmund S. Hayes, bart.	-- Martin Land and Samuel M'Clintock.	200 - -	7 April 1834
4	Stranorlar - - -	William Walker -	19 July 1832	Henry Stewart, esq. -	- - Robert Land and Robert Matthews.	100 - -	not lodged.
5	Magavlin and Lismalmoghry.	William Elliott -	1 Feb. 1841	Marquis of Abercorn -	- - George Knox and John Simpson.	100 - -	18 Mar. 1841
6	Castle Boyle & Portin Island.	David M'Kelvy -	1 Nov. 1814	Alexander Stewart, esq.	-- Thomas Harper and Robert Wilkinson.	100 - -	24 Oct. 1826
7	Kilmacrenan - - -	John Miller - -	1 Mar. 1832	-- Provost and Fellows of College.	- - Francis Flood and George Farrell.	300 - -	April - 1832
8	Tyrhugh - - -	Same person - -	1 April 1812	same persons - -	same persons - - -	- - same security.	October 1826
9	Ballyshannon - -	Same person - -	1 Sept. 1811	-- Trustees of Thomas Connolly.	same persons - - -	- - same security.	— -
10	Termonmagrath -	Hazlitt Hamilton -	13 Dec. 1824	Bishop of Clogher -	-- John Ward and William M. C. Spence.	200 - -	— -
11	Donegal - - -	Anthony Diver -	14 June 1815	Earl of Arran - -	-- Hugh Mulreany and James Rutherford.	100 - -	— -
12	Mughrymore - -	Alexander Porter -	10 Nov. 1826	Marquis Conyngham -	-- Andrew Cassidy and James Rogers.	100 - -	— -
13	Ramullan - - -	Robert Lockhart -	1 Oct. 1824	Colonel Knox (deceased)	- Robert Philson and Samuel Clarke.	100 - -	— -
14	Killybegs - - -	Isaac O'Donnell -	27 Jan. 1823	Bishop of Raphoe -	-- John Barnet and Andrew Fawcett.	100 - -	— -

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Lifford, }  
7 June 1841.James Cochran,  
Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF DOWN.

Name of Seneschal or Steward.	Name of Manor.	Name of Person by whom Appointed.	Name of Sureties.	Amount of Security.	Date when lodged with Clerk of the Peace.
Thomas Gelston -	Portaferry - -	Andrew Nugent, esq. -	-- John Hastings and John Redford Davis.	-- Himself in 100 l., sureties in 50 l. each.	12 Oct. 1826
Francis Prince -	-- Cloughey, otherwise St. Johnstown.	John Echlin, esq. -	John Brown and Henry Miller	- - same - - -	- same.
Francis Prince -	-- Ballywalter and Ballyhalbert.	- same - - -	- same - - -	- - same - - -	- same.
Thomas Scott M'Cullough.	Bangor - - -	-- Right Hon. Robert Ward and Edward Southwell Ward, esq.	-- Alexander M'Cullough & Henry Waterson.	-- Himself in 200 l., sureties in 100 l. each.	- same.

(continued)

Name of Seneschal or Steward.	Name of Manor.	Name of Person by whom Appointed.	Name of Sureties.	Amount of Security.	Date when lodged with Clerk of the Peace.
Joseph Saunders	Ardglass	William Ogilvie, esq.	-- William Ogilvie and Jas. Hartwell.	-- Himself in 300 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 150 <i>l.</i> each.	12 Oct. 1826
Samuel Duff	Florida	David Gordon, esq.	-- David Patton and David White.	-- Himself in 100 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 50 <i>l.</i> each.	- same.
William Malcom	Drumbracklin	-- Roger Montgomery Hamilton M'Neill & Daniel M'Neill.	-- Richard Keown and Alex. Montgomery.	-- Himself in 200 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 100 <i>l.</i> each.	- same.
Robert Heron	-- Killyleagh and Killinchy.	-- Archibald Hamilton Rowan, esq.	-- Richard Keown and William Malcom.	-- Himself in 100 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 50 <i>l.</i> each.	14 Oct. 1826
Crane Brush	Gilford	-- Right Hon. Earl of Clanwilliam.	Hans Ogle and Joseph Glenny	- - same - - -	19 Oct. 1826
Crane Brush and Crane Richard Brush.	Rathfryland	Honourable Robert Meade	- same - - -	-- Themselves in same, sureties in 50 <i>l.</i> each.	- same.
John Moore	Mourne	-- Right Hon. Francis Earl Kilmorey.	-- Samuel Reid, jun. and John White.	-- Himself in 100 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 50 <i>l.</i> each.	- same.
Duncan Campbell Getty	Moir	Sir Robert Bateson, bart.	-- Sir Robert Bateson, bart. and Mark Berry	- - same - - -	31 March 1828
John Henry	Hamilton Hill	-- Right Hon. Robert Earl of Roden.	-- John Dugan and Thomas Newell.	- - same - - -	7 April 1828
William Samuel Hill	Tollymore	- same - - -	-- William Henry Rainey & Sidney Hamilton Rowan.	- - same - - -	20 April 1829
John Donnan	Ardkeen	Mathew Forde, esq.	-- James Johnston and Hugh Wallace.	-- Himself in 50 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 25 <i>l.</i> each.	8 July 1830
Samuel Gray	Kilmore	-- William Thompson and James Thompson.	-- James Martin and Robert Martin.	-- Himself in 100 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 50 <i>l.</i> each.	11 Jan. 1831
Mathew Hunter	New Comber	-- The Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Lord Viscount Bangor.	David Orr and James Stewart	- - same - - -	28 Dec. 1831
William Stevenson	Kinnclarty	David Ker, esq.	-- Hugh Wallace and Alexander Montgomery.	- - same - - -	29 Dec. 1834
William Stevenson	Cloughmagheric	- same - - -	- same - - -	-- Himself in 50 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 25 <i>l.</i> each.	- same.
Thomas Parry	Hillsborough	-- The Most Hon. Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumble, Marquis of Downshire.	-- William Edmond Reilly and George Crickard.	- - same - - -	15 Jan. 1835
John Jennings	Killough	-- Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Viscount Bangor.	-- Thomas Jennings and Joseph Carson.	-- Himself in 100 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 50 <i>l.</i> each.	30 March 1835
Andrew Cowan	Newtown	-- Most Noble Charles William Vane, Marquis of Londonderry.	-- William Cowan and Thomas Stott M'Cullough.	-- Himself in 50 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 25 <i>l.</i> each.	30 Dec. 1837
Andrew Cowan	- Mount Alexander, otherwise Comber.	- same - - -	- same - - -	- - same - - -	- same.
William Waugh	Donaghadee	Daniel De Lacherois, esq.	-- David Catherwood and James Tedford.	- - same - - -	27 Dec. 1838
Andrew Cowan	Hollywood	-- Right Hon. Arthur Hill, Viscount Dungannon.	-- John Neill and William Cowan.	- - same - - -	- same.
John Boyd	Newry	-- The Hon. and Rev. Henry Cockayne Cust, The Hon. John Henry Knox, & George Powell Higginson, esq., trustees under the will of the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Kilmorey, deceased.	-- Hugh Boyd and Samuel Glenny.	- - same - - -	8 April 1839
Robert Gordon	Tenonnett	-- Andrew Nugent, trustee under the will of Matthew Forde, esq., deceased.	-- Rowland Craig and John Warnock.	- - same - - -	18 June 1839
Hugh Wallace	Downpatrick	David Ker, esq.	- same - - -	-- Himself in 200 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 100 <i>l.</i> each.	27 Dec. 1839
Thomas Adams	Strangford	-- Right Hon. William Fitzgerald, Baron de Ros.	-- William Russell and Patrick Breen.	-- Himself in 50 <i>l.</i> , sureties in 25 <i>l.</i> each.	30 Dec. 1839
Robert Stewart	Dromore	-- James Lord Bishop of Dromore.	-- Robert Harrison and John Scott.	- - same - - -	3 Jan. 1840

I certify that there is no record in the office of the Clerk of the Peace of the date of appointment of Seneschals of Manors. All which I certify and return this 31st day of May 1841.

Rowland Craig, Clerk of the Peace.

### COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Name of each Seneschal or Steward of Manor.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Seneschals' Sureties.	Amount.	Date of Recognizance.
Manor of Malahide: William Henry George Collis	- - -	- - -	{ Thomas Grove Grady Henry Grove Grady }	£. s. d. 100 - -	15 Oct. 1835
Grange Gorman: Henry Cole	- - -	- - -	-	-	-
Kilmainham: John Finlay	- - -	- - -	-	-	-

G. A. Pollock, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

## CITY OF DUBLIN.

WE have no documents whatever in our office relating to the subject of Seneschals or Stewards of Manors ; and, consequently, are unable to make the return required.

2 June 1841.

*Archer & Dickinson.*

## COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA.

THERE is not any Manor Court within the county of the town of Drogheda. There is a Court of Conscience under the charter by which the still existing corporation was established, in which court the mayor for the time being presides, and adjudicates upon claims to the extent of 23 s. of the late currency.

20 May 1841.

*Jos. Holmes, Clerk of the Peace.*

## COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Name of Seneschal or Steward.	Name of Manor.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Names of Securities.	Amount.	Date when lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
Thomas Creighton	Legin and Carrow-shee.	21 July 1788	- - James, Lord Bal-four.	no security lodged.	£. s. d.	
Charles Archdall -	Archdall - -	- no appoint-ment lodged.	- - General Mervyn Archdall.	John Collum - John Maguire -	50 - - 50 - -	19 Oct. 1816
John Forster -	Rathmore, otherwise Armagh.	22 Feb. 1820	James Haire, esq. -	no security lodged.		
Richard Jackson -	Slatmulronev -	- no appoint-ment lodged.	- - no appointment lodged.	George Welsh - John Clarke -	50 - - 50 - -	9 Jan. 1826
John Armstrong -	Newport - -	ditto - -	And. Crawford, esq.	Wm. Anderson - Samuel Hurst -	50 - - 50 - -	19 Oct. 1826
James Moffatt -	Castle Coole and Claboy.	9 Jan. 1821	Earl of Belmore -	John Kelso - Edward Cooke -	50 - - 50 - -	19 Oct. 1826
John Kelso -	Inchlogesh - -	- no appoint-ment lodged.	Const. Maguire, esq.	Edward Cooke - James Moffatt -	50 - - 50 - -	19 Oct. 1826
John Beatty -	Dunbar - -	11 Sept. 1825	- - John Killigrue Dunbar, esq.	Robert Rodgers - James Magee -	50 - - 50 - -	19 Oct. 1826
John Edw. Taylor	Brookeborough -	- no appoint-ment lodged.	- - Sir Hen. Brooke, bart.	E. Montgom. Taylor	50 - -	25 Oct. 1826
Richard Surplus -	Leggin and Dris-ternan.	ditto - -	Earl of Erne -	James Taylor - Wm. Patterson -	50 - - 50 - -	13 Nov. 1826
Edward Scott -	Castletown - -	ditto - -	John Brien, esq. -	George Patterson - Thomas Fallis -	50 - - 50 - -	18 Jan. 1827
John S. Mayne -	Mountsedborough -	6th Feb. 1837	William Mayne, esq.	William Fallis - Thomas Johnston -	50 - - 50 - -	6 Apr. 1837
John Clarke -	Shannock - -	- no appoint-ment lodged.	- - Charles Eccles & John Eccles, esqrs.	Samuel Mayne - John Clarke -	50 - - 50 - -	16 Jan. 1838
William Betty -	Lowther - -	ditto - -	- - Gorges Marques D'Arcy Irvine, esq.	Samuel M'Donald - Stewart Betty -	50 - - 50 - -	19 Oct. 1838
Alex. Trotter -	Dunbar, Drumra, Castleton, and Lesgould.	ditto - -	Colonel W. Archdall	Rev. Mark Whittaker Robert Porteus - William Fallis -	50 - - 50 - - 50 - -	10 Jan. 1840

There are many other patents lodged in my office, but I do not find that there have been any courts held under them for many years ; nor are there any other securities lodged in my office except those above stated.

*Adam Nixon, Clerk of the Peace.*

## COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Names of Seneschals or Stewards.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Names of their Sureties.	Amount of Security.
Edm. Silk - -	25 May 1821	Marquis of Clanricarde	- - Thos. Shadwell, M. D., and the Rev. Richard B. Eyre.	- - self in 100 l. and sureties in 50 l. each.
Robert Eyre - -	6 Jan. 1827	John Eyre, esq. -	- - Rev. B. Eyre, and John Eyre, esq.	- - self in 100 l. and sureties in 50 l. each.
William Kilgannon -	4 Apr. 1834	Sir M. D. Bellew -	- - Anth. Donnellan and John O'Grady.	- - self in 100 l. and sureties in 50 l. each.
J. J. Bricknell - -	3 Jan. 1837	Marquis of Clanricarde	- - Arthur Gore Daly and Josh. H. Cowan.	- - self in 500 l. and sureties in 250 l. each.
Redmond Lee - -	6 Jan. 1841	T. B. Martin, esq. M.P.	- - Michael M'Namara and James Dillon.	- - self in 500 l. and sureties in 250 l. each.

25 May 1841.

*James Kelly, Clerk of the Peace.*

## COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

THERE is no Seneschal or Steward of a Manor in the county of the town of Galway.

20 May 1841.

John M. O'Hara, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF KERRY.

Name of each Seneschal or Steward, with the Date of his Appointment, and the Person by whom he was Appointed.	The Names of the Parties returned by said Seneschals or Stewards as their Securities.	The Amount of such Security.	The Date when same was lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
Richard Fitzgerald - - -	Robert John Palmer and Thomas Studdart -	£. 200 each	not stated when lodged.
Timothy Moriarty - - -	Richard Newton and Robert Fitzgerald -	200 -	- - ditto.
John Morphy - - -	Christopher Gallway and Denis M'Cartie -	200 -	12 January 1831.
Patrick M'Kenna - - -	Martin M'Kenna and John M'Kenna -	100 -	not stated when lodged.
George Rice - - -	Thomas Poyntz and Patrick H. Leahy -	100 -	24 October 1836.
Daniel Sullivan - - -	James Hickson and William Irvin -	500 -	18 October 1826.
Thomas Sommers - - -	Maurice Healy and Edward Sommers -	100 -	20 April 1838.

Note.—There are no documents to state the date of the appointment of each or any Seneschal, or the person by whom they were appointed.

Thomas Benner, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF KILDARE.

I AM unable to afford the required information relative to the appointment of Seneschals or Stewards of Manors, or their sureties, as no documents connected therewith have been returned to my department.

3 June 1841.

George Medlicott, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

MANOR OF	Name of Seneschal.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	SURETY.	When lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
Castlecomer - -	John Hewetson -	3 May 1827	Anne, Countess of Ormonde.	John Hewetson, 200 <i>l.</i> - James R. Larive, 100 <i>l.</i>	15 Oct. 1827
Ditto - -	- ditto -	17 Apr. 1837	The Hon. Chas. H. Butler Clarke, S. Wandersford.	Richard Eaton, 100 <i>l.</i> - John Hewetson, 300 <i>l.</i> - Richard Eaton, 300 <i>l.</i>	21 June 1837
Ballyraggitt - -	William Phelan -	21 Dec. 1827	Thomas Kavanagh, esq.	Henry Hewetson, 300 <i>l.</i> - William Phelan, 200 <i>l.</i> - Cornelius Hogan, 200 <i>l.</i>	14 Jan. 1828
Glashare - -	Pierce Scully -	6 June 1831	The Most Noble the Marquis of Ormonde.	John Kelly, 200 <i>l.</i> - Pierce Scully -	30 June 1831
Foulscourt - -				Wm. Fitzpatrick } 500 <i>l.</i> Jeremiah Scully }	
Urlingford - -	- ditto -	20 Jan. 1826	Hon. Somerset Butler -	Same security, 200 <i>l.</i> -	20 July 1826
Balleen - -					
Kilkenny - -	Humphrey Semple -	5 Aug. 1835	The Most Noble the Marquis of Ormonde.	Humph. Semple } Thomas Brady } 600 <i>l.</i> Abr. Denroche - }	31 Oct. 1835
Dunmore - -					
Danesfort - -					
Kells - -					
Knocktopher - -					
Gowran - -	David Burtchaell -	2 Sept. 1813	Lord Viscount Clifden -	David Burtchaell, 200 <i>l.</i> - Edw. D. Barrett, 100 <i>l.</i> - Sydenham Davis, 100 <i>l.</i>	23 Oct. 1826
Graig - -					

John Frood, Clerk of the Peace.

## CITY OF KILKENNY.

THERE is no Seneschal or Steward of a Manor in the city of Kilkenny, or within the district over which my office extends.

22 May 1841.

Patrick Walters, Clerk of the Peace.

## KING'S COUNTY.

## MANOR OF PARSONSTOWN.

1	Seneschal - - - - -	Adam Mitchell, Parsonstown.
2	Appointed by - - - - -	The Earl of Rosse.
3	Date of Appointment - - - - -	8th May 1840.
4	Sureties - - - - -	Thomas Mitchell, George Mitchell.
5	Amount of Security - - - - -	100 l. each.
6	Date of Lodgment with Clerk of the Peace - - - - -	4th July 1840.

L. Parsons, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

No.	COUNTY.	NAMES of each MANOR.	REMARKS.
1	Leitrim - - -	Hamilton - -	No appointment lodged, or the names of any securities lodged with me, as Clerk of the Peace of said County, for either of said Manors.
2	Same - - -	Wardhouse - -	
21 May 1841.			Alex. Jarvis, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

No Seneschal or Steward of a Manor in the County of Limerick has lodged with me any record of the date of his appointment, or the person by whom he was appointed, nor of the names of his sureties, or the amount of such security.

20 May 1841.

M. H. D'Courcy, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

## CITY OF LIMERICK.

I CERTIFY that I have not in any case been furnished with the name of a Seneschal or Steward of a Manor in Ireland, or with the names of their Sureties.

22 May 1841.

William Roche, Clerk of the Peace.

## CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

NAMES of SENESCHALS.	Date of Appointment.	PERSONS BY WHOM APPOINTED.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	AMOUNT.	WHEN LODGED.
John and Robt. Miller, Bishop of Derry's Manors.	6th October 1794.	Lord Bishop of Derry.	No Sureties were required when this appointment made.		
Samuel D. Crawford, Man of Castle-Dawson.	April 1832	Right Honorable G. R. Dawson.	Hugh Crawford and James Johnston of Castle Dawson.	200 l. each.	2 April 1832
Andrew Spotswood, Man of Vintners.	19th March 1839.	Marquis of Lothian, Lady Clancarty, Lord Strafford, and Sir R. Bateson.	Samuel T. Cassidey, of Glenbrook, and John Duncan of Magherafelt.	200 l. each.	28 June 1839
John R. Miller, Man of Drapers.	1840 - -	Worshipful Company of Drapers.	Pitt Shepton of Derry, and Andrew Spotswood of Millbrook, Esqrs.	200 l. each.	30 July 1840

21 May 1841.

James Gregg, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

— None. —

21 May 1841.

John V. Crawford, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Name of Manor.	Name of Seneschal or Steward.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Names of Parties returned as Sureties, with Amount of Security.	Date when Recognizance lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
Tallanstown, alias Louth Hall.	Wm. M'Mahon -	- - Not stated in any document lodged with clerk of the peace.	Lord Baron Louth	- - Edward M'Ardle and Thomas Regan, together with said Wm. M'Mahon, jointly and severally in the sum of 200 l.	9 April 1839

20 May 1841.

Thomas Bourne, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF MAYO.

MANORS.	NAME of SENESCHAL	DATE of APPOINTMENT.	By whom Appointed.	Name of Sureties.	Amount of Security.	When lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
Burrishoole -	William Lundy -	None returned	Sir Rich. O'Donel, bart.	John Fitzgerald & William Gelaspy.	£. 50 each	31 Oct. 1836
Castlemore -	Rev. Joseph Seymour -	ditto -	Lord Viscount Dillon.	Chas. Seymour & Joseph Sandford.	50 each	- - 1826
Castlebar & Cloonigashill.	St. Clair O'Malley -	ditto -	Earl of Lucan -	Chas. O'Malley & James Gildea.	50 each	22 - 1827
Doyne and Ballinnoch.	George Clendining -	ditto -	Marquis of Sligo	Alex. Clendining & Joseph Bourke.	50 each	20 - 1826
Killalla - -	James Cooper - -	ditto -	Late Bishop of Killalla.	- - No recognizance returned.		
Ballylahan - -	Edw. P. M'Donnell -	ditto -	Lord Viscount Dillon.	No recognizance	- - Court held only for the last year.	
Castlegore - -	— Perkins (do not know his Christian name).	ditto -	Earl of Arran -	ditto - -	- - Returns of proceedings only latterly sent to the office of the clerk of the peace without the name of the Seneschal.	

Ballinrobe, 24 May 1841.

Thos. Gildea, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF MEATH.

THERE is not any registry in the peace office of the appointment of any Seneschal or Steward of a Manor in the county Meath, nor am I aware there is any Manor Court in Meath.

Trim, 3 June 1841.

Rob. Chambers, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Names of Manors.	Name of Seneschal or Steward.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Names of Sureties.	Amount of Security.	Date when lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
Castle Leslie -	Robert Murdock, esq.	17 Mar. 1802	C. P. Leslie, esq. -	Wm. Smith and David Horner.	£. s. d. 200 - -	—
Clones - -	Nicholas Ellis, esq. -	19 Nov. 1817	Sir Thos. B. Leonard, bart.	Wm. Cockrane and Geo. Shegog.	200 - -	—
Castleshane -	Andrew Swanzy -	- - 1830	Edw. Lucas, esq. M. P.	Henry and Hugh Swanzy.	400 - -	5 Dec. 1830.
Derry - -	John Fleming - -	29 Dec. -	Under patent granted in 1 James 2.			
Inniskeen -	Lord Abp. of Armagh	3 July -	Like ditto, 18 James 1.			
Mucknoe -	Allen O. B. Bellingham, esq.	8 Jan. 1821	Lord Blayney - -	Edw. Hunter and James Trim.	200 - -	—

Robt. Smith, Clerk of the Peace.

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Name of Seneschal.	Name of Manor.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Name of Sureties, and Amount.	Date when Security lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
William Drew - - -	Brittas - -	- - no record thereof.	- - no record thereof.	Francis Drew - - 200 John Dunne - - 200	17 October 1826.
William Francis Mara, barrister-at-law.	Portarlington	like - -	like - -	- - - none.	
John Dallas Edge, barrister-at-law.	Shrewl - -	24 Jan. 1832	like - -	Wm. H. Talbot - - 200 John Edge - - 200	12 April 1832

William Caldbeck, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Name of Manor.	Name of Seneschal or Steward.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Names of Security.	Amount of Security.	When lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
Boyle - -	Thos. Bruen -	26 October 1833	The Rt. Hon. Visc. Lorton	- Jos. M'Dermott & John Bromell	25 l. each -	26 October 1833.
Frenchpark	Fred. Carey -	- - no appointment lodged with the clerk of the peace.		- Thos. Morton & Chas. Morton	25 l. each -	30 March 1832

John Murray, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Name of Manor.	Name of Seneschal.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Name of Sureties.	Amount of Security.	Date when lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.
Markrea -	Farrell Collis -	- no appointment lodged.	- - -	no recognizance lodged.	£. s. d.	
Sligo -	Follis Clarke -	- - ditto -	Owen Wynne, esq.	J. Archbold, W. Wilson	100 - -	25 Oct. 1826
Achonry -	Not known.	- - ditto -	Chas. O'Hara, esq.	T. Mostyn, Jas. Beatty	50 - -	25 - -
Coolany -	Geo. Whittaker	26 October 1833	Lord Visc. Lorton	no recognizance lodged.		
Boyle -	Thos. Bruen -	24 January 1813	Sir Rob. G. Booth	- - - ditto..	-	
Ballintogher	Not known.					
Artarmon -	James Foley -					

R. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

NAMES.	MANOR.	By whom Appointed, and when Bonds were lodged.*	Amount of Bond.	NAMES OF SURETIES.
James Barry - -	Caher - -	Earl Glengall, October 1826 -	£. s. d. 200 - -	John Mills and Robert Barry.
H. O'Brien - -	Clogheen -	Viscount Lismore, July 1828 -	50 - -	John Butler and Daniel O'Brien.
Pierce Scully - -	Kilenaule -	Marquis Ormond, August 1831 -	500 - -	Wm. Fitzpatrick & Jer. Scully.
John Smith - -	Roscrea -	ditto - bond not in peace-office.		
J. W. Sherlock -	Newcastle -	Earl Glengall, June 1838 -	100 - -	Mich. O'Brien and B. C. Barton.

\* The date of the appointment of these gentlemen is not known in the peace-office, but the date of their securities being lodged proves them to have been appointed on or about that time.

Clonmel, 21 May 1841.

T. Sadleir, Clerk of the Peace.



## COUNTY OF TYRONE.

NAME of MANOR.	Seneschal's Name.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Name of Securities.	Amount.	Date when lodged with Clerk of the Peace.
Forward -	James M'Niell -	26 Feb. 1836	Earl of Castle Stuart	John Henry and James M'Intire.	£. 50	29 June 1836
Dungannon -	Henry Poll -	- - -	- - -	Courtney Newton & Arthur Fullin.	50	29 June 1836
Benburb -	George D. Crandfield -	- - -	- - -	Courtney Newton & Hen. Kenedy.	50	11 Oct. 1836
Annsly -	James M'Niell -	26 Feb. 1836	Earl of Castle Stuart	James M'Entire and John Henry.	50	29 June 1836
Roe -	- Nil.					
Donaghmore -	James M'Niell -	- „ -	Primate of all Ireland	Robert Evans and Henry Brown.	50	18 Jan. 1838
Aghloske -	- Nil.					
Ardsragh -	- Nil.					
Tutchett -	Richard Stack -	- „ -	General Archdail -	Alex. Auchinleck & Wm. M'Creery.	50	12 Nov. 1839
Arleston -	Richard Stack -	- „ -	General Archdail -	Alex. Auchinleck & Wm. M'Creery.	50	12 Nov. 1839
Hastings -	Charles Johnston -	- „ -	- - -	- Nil -	No security lodged.	
Artrea -	Robert Evans -	- „ -	Primate of all Ireland	John Wade and Sam. Davidson.	50	8 Jan. 1838
Saunderson -	Andrew Wilson -	- „ -	- - -	Courtney Newton & Alex. Lindsay.	50	30 Oct. 1840
Ridgeway -	Francis Little -	- „ -	Robt. Montgry Moore	James Fiddes and Hugh Simpson.	50	10 April 1837
I do not find any constat of any patent in my office for the following Manors; but as the Seneschals have returned the proceedings in their courts to me, I make this Return; viz.						
Finagh -	George Monteith -	- - -	- - -	- Nil -	-	- Nil.
Castle Stuart -	William M'Gill -	- - -	- - -	- Nil -	-	- Nil.
Augher -	John Caldwell -	- - -	- - -	- Nil -	-	- Nil.
Killyfaddy -	John Carson -	- - -	- - -	- Nil -	-	- Nil.
Moyner -	Dean Man -	- - -	- - -	- Nil -	-	- Nil.
Stoy -	Andrew Crawford -	- - -	- - -	- Nil -	-	- Nil.
Cecil -	Edward Beatty -	- - -	- - -	John Hanna and James Trimble.	50	26 Mar. 1840
Lindsay -	John White -	- - -	John Lindsay, esq. -	James Jones and Sam. Jones.	50	9 July 1838

Omagh, 2 June 1841.

Dan. Auchinleck, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Manor of Dungarvan -	John Hudson -	Seneschal.
Manor of Lismore -	Henry Witham -	Seneschal.

The foregoing are the names of the only Manor Courts and Seneschals of which there are any records in my office. I have no record of the appointment of the said Seneschals, or of the date of their appointment, or by whom appointed, nor have there been any securities lodged by such Seneschals in my office.

20 May 1841.

But Delandre, Clerk of the Peace.

## CITY OF WATERFORD.

THERE is no Seneschal or Steward for the city of Waterford.

20 May 1841.

*Richard Cooke*, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

NAMES of SENESCHALS.	Name of Manor.	Date of Appointment.	Person by whom Appointed.	Names of Parties returned by Seneschals as their Sureties.	Amount of Security.	Date when Security lodged with Clerk of the Peace.
Thomas Wyly -	- - Newtown and Killivally.	not stated -	Rev. C. Vignoles	none returned -	nil -	- nil.
Same - -	Twyford - -	not stated -	not stated -	none returned -	nil -	- nil.

20 May 1841.

*G. FetherstonH*, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

THERE has not been lodged with me any attested copy or abstract of any letter patent or charter erecting any Manor Court within the county of Wexford.

There has not been returned to me by any such Seneschals or Stewards the name of any party as their sureties.

22 May 1841.

*Anthony Hawkins*, Clerk of the Peace.

## COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

NAME of Seneschal or Steward.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Sureties.	Amount of Security.	Date when lodged with Clerk of the Peace.
William Manifold, gent.	about 1815	—		£. s. d.	
William Wainwright, gent.	about 1788	- - The Right hon. William Earl Fitzwilliam.			
Robert Chaloner, esq.	27 Feb. 1827	- - The Right hon. William Wentworth Earl Fitzwilliam.	- - Thomas De Renzy and John Mathews.	500 - -	8 March 1827

28 May 1841.

*S. Fenton*, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

**MANOR COURTS, IRELAND.**

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RETURNS of the NAMES of each SENESCHAL  
or STEWARD of MANORS in *Ireland*; Date of  
Appointment; Names of Sureties, and Amount;  
and Date when Security lodged with Clerks of  
the Peace.

(*Mr. Redington.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
18 February 1842.*

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## OUTRAGES (IRELAND).

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 14 March 1842 ;—*for*,

COPIES of the MEMORIAL of the Reverend *Patrick Morgan*, Parish Priest of *Drumgooland*, near *Castlewellan*, County of *Down*, to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, dated on or about the 7th day of January 1842, on the subject of Outrages committed in the above Locality ;—Of the Answer thereto of *Edward Lucas*, Esq., Under Secretary, dated on or about the 10th day of January 1842 ; —Of the Letter or Memorial of the same Rev. *Patrick Morgan* to the Lord Lieutenant, on or about the 23d day of February 1842, on the subject of his former Memorial, and enclosing a Copy of a Letter from him to a Magistrate of the District ;—Of the Answer to the Rev. Mr. *Morgan's* Letter from *Edward Lucas*, Esq., on or about the 24th day of February ; together with all further and other Communications of the above nature, between the Rev. Mr. *Morgan* and the Magistrates, or the Irish Government.

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(True Copies.)

Dublin Castle, 12 April 1842.

E. LUCAS.

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(*Mr. O'Connell.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*19 April 1842.*

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MEMORIAL OF THE REV. P. MORGAN.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS EARL DE GREY, LORD LIEUTENANT  
GENERAL, AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

The MEMORIAL of *Patrick Morgan*, P. P., of Lower Drumgooland, near Castle-  
wellan, in the county of Down,

Showeth,

THAT memorialist considereth it a duty which he owes to the Roman-catholic inhabitants of this parish to lay before your Excellency the danger to which they are frequently exposed, from the unlawful conduct and behaviour of many persons in this parish and the adjoining one, who carry guns and fire-arms about and through this neighbourhood; that these persons have frequently, without any provocation given them in word or action, discharged guns at the house of memorialist, and at the Roman-catholic chapel of Decomet, in which he officiates as Roman-catholic clergyman.

That memorialist hath hitherto borne these attacks upon his own house and on his chapel without applying to the law to punish the perpetrators, from the persuasion that if he, a Roman-catholic clergyman, would appear to prosecute those who carried fire-arms through the parish, or who fired at his own house frequently, and at the Catholic chapel, that it would be attributed to party motives in him, and so would tend to disturb rather than quiet the parish. That memorialist is convinced that it is to the indulgence extended to these persons that the late murder of Hugh M'Cardle can be justly traced, and that if those in this place to whom the preservation of Her Majesty's peace is entrusted, had exerted themselves vigilantly, or showed an unequivocal desire to punish these persons, that Hugh M'Cardle would not have been murdered.

Moreover, that a great number of these persons who carried fire-arms in the townland of Decomet and parish of Drumgooland, on last Christmas-day, are known, and can be identified, and also those who fired at the chapel on that day; and that Francis Charles Beers, J. P., has been informed of these persons.

That memorialist begs that your Excellency will take such steps as you think fit, to prevent these persons from carrying fire-arms through the parish for the future, and thereby your Excellency may prevent many more murders; as memorialist is convinced that if some means do not be used, that the murder of Hugh M'Cardle is only the beginning, and that many more will be committed by these persons who are not prevented from carrying fire-arms through the parish.

And memorialist will ever pray.

7 January 1842.

(signed) *P. Morgan*, P. P.,  
Lower Drumgooland.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 10 January 1842.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge your memorial, complaining of persons being allowed to carry arms in the neighbourhood of Castlewellan, and to inform you that it has been referred to Mr. Rowan, stipendiary magistrate at Banbridge, but that unless parties who shall be aware of illegal acts, and competent to give evidence regarding them, like you, will tender information to the magistrates in the neighbourhood, it does not appear to his Excellency how illegal acts can be prevented or punished; if such information is given, no efforts on the part of Her Majesty's Government shall be wanting to bring the offending parties to justice.

I am, &c.

Rev. Patrick Morgan, P. P.  
Lower Drumgooland, Castlewellan.

(signed) *E. Lucas*.

To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

May it please your Excellency,

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting to your Excellency a copy of a letter which I sent by two persons to Mr. Beers, J. P. in this district.

“ To *Francis Charles Beers*, Esq., Ballyward.

“ Sir,

“ I consider it a duty which I owe to the property and lives of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood and district, to lay before you, as the nearest magistrate, the following facts. The bearer, Patrick Kearney, was informed by a young man, Joe Spiers, of Drumadonald, on Wednesday the 16th of this month, that a number of persons of his neighbourhood bought a considerable quantity of powder in Rathfriland on the 9th of this month, and that he, Joe Spiers, saw them receiving the powder, and that it was the avowed intention of the aforesaid purchasers of powder to go to meet the prisoners who are confined in Downpatrick gaol on their returning home after their trial for the death of Hugh M'Cardle; and moreover, that it was the avowed intention of the aforesaid purchasers of powder, in case that any Catholic would annoy them as they proceeded on the Queen's highway under arms, to wreck the houses of the Catholics from Castlewellan to Banbridge.

“ The bearer is ready, if required by you, to prove on oath the substance of the above statement, and thereby enable you to take such steps as you may think right for the preservation of the property and lives of Her Majesty's subjects.

“ I have, &c.

(signed) “ *P. Morgan*, P. P.

“ Lower Drumgooland.”

“ 21 February 1842.”

Your Excellency will find, should it be worthy of consideration, that powder can be easily procured in this district, and the memorial which I forwarded to your Excellency on the 7th of the last month, showed the practice that prevailed in this neighbourhood of carrying guns, and the assaults offered to my own house and the catholic chapel. I thought that the moral, peaceable, and loyal conduct of the Roman-catholics of this place would have procured for us the compassionate interference of your Excellency, and that our persons, our private houses, and our house of worship would not have been treated in the manner which I related to your Excellency, without an investigation to find out the cause of these daring attacks and outrageous insults; and that we would not have been left entirely to the protection of the local magistrates, in the majority of whom (I am confident I speak the sentiments of thousands of Catholics in this parish, and of tens of thousands in the surrounding ones) I can say we have not confidence. Mr. Rowan, the stipendiary magistrate, never moved, as far as I can know, concerning the subject of my memorial, although I was informed by your Excellency's commands that it was referred to him. I would have preferred some other magistrate more removed from the suspicion of political leaning to any side, had my memorial been considered worthy of notice. I beg that your Excellency will excuse my troubling you, I trust, for the last time. I would not have written to you at first had I not confidence in your protection. I hope your reliance on the local authorities may be realized; I fear my anticipations will prove true.

With most profound respect, &c.

(signed) *Patrick Morgan*, P. P.

Lower Drumgooland, Castlewellan.

23 February 1842.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 24 February 1842.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, referring to a previous memorial of the 7th January, and I am directed by his Excellency to inform you, that no means shall be neglected that may tend to preserve the peace in the district referred to by you, and to allay the apprehensions as well as protect the property of its well-disposed inhabitants. No information has yet been received from Mr. Rowan that could furnish an answer to your former memorial, but he has again been written to, and his Excellency trusts to have in a few days satisfactory intelligence to communicate.

I am, &c.

(signed) *E. Lucas*.

The Rev. Patrick Morgan, P. P.,  
Lower Drumgooland, Castlewellan.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Banbridge, 10 March 1842.

I HAVE deferred making a report on the matters referred to by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, P. P. in his memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 9th of last January, respecting an attack alleged to have been made on the chapel of Decomet, and also on his own residence on the 25th of December last; as also respecting that gentlemen's annexed letter of the 23d ultimo, in which he represents to the Government that gunpowder had been bought in Rathfriland by certain parties for illegal purposes. Until enabled to do so fully, which being now the case, I beg to state for his Excellency's information, that Mr. Morgan, availing himself, as it would seem, of Mr. Lucas's suggestion in Minute No. 2 on the same, had a number of persons summoned to attend the petty sessions of Castlewella, on the 8th instant, to answer a charge on that behalf. With reference to that charge, it may be only necessary to state, that the case being called on in its regular course, there was no appearance of any person whatever to support or prosecute it; and it was (of course) entered in the petty sessions book accordingly. The terms of the Rev. Mr. Morgan's abandonment of the charge will be found in his annexed notices to George Heyland, the clerk of the petty sessions; as also (endorsed on the first of them) my instructions to the sub-inspector of police on his requesting that I would inform him whether, under such circumstances, the case should be called by the clerk of petty sessions. The magistrates assembled on the occasion expressed their regret that a charge of such a serious nature should have been made and abandoned, without an opportunity being afforded for a rigid inquiry into its truth or falsehood. They requested of me to express their sentiments, to that effect, to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, which I have done accordingly, and a copy of my letter to that gentleman is annexed to this Report.

28 February and  
3 March.

As respects Mr. Morgan's second allegation, adverted to above, namely, that a number of persons had, before the late assizes, bought gunpowder at Rathfriland, with the avowed intention of going to meet the persons charged with the death of Hugh M'Ardle, when returning home after the trial, and with the determination to wreck the houses of any Roman-catholic who might annoy them on the Queen's highway, I have to state, that having examined on oath (in conjunction with Mr. Beers) the persons alleged to have made such statement, we learned that it was entirely unfounded. The depositions of the two persons examined, both of the same name, viz. Joseph Spiers, and both sons of pensioners of the same name, and one of whom was alleged to have given the information in question to Mr. Morgan's informant, are also annexed to this Report.

9 March.

It is a striking illustration of the readiness of that gentleman to charge the local magistrates with remissness in fulfilling their duties, that the letter informing Mr. Beers of the powder in question being purchased, bears date the 21st of February, and that to Mr. Lucas, the 23d of the same month,—certainly not thereby allowing (before making his complaint) much time for magisterial interference, and a singular proof of how little such statements are to be regarded,—that I myself, assisted by Mr. Beers, had instituted a rigid inquiry on oath into the truth of the allegation, on the 22d of February, that being the very day after the receipt of Mr. Morgan's complaint, and only the day before he made his representation to the Government.

22 February.

I feel I shall best consult what is due to myself and to the Government, by taking no notice of Mr. Morgan's insinuation respecting my own "political leanings;" I should however add, that we also examined on oath a man named Kearey, who, it appears, was Mr. Morgan's authority for the statement. All he could tell us was, that a boy whom he had never before seen, whom he has not since seen, and whom he thinks he might perhaps know on seeing him again, told him on the highway the story in question. He heard, he said, on subsequent inquiry, that this boy's name was Joe Spiers, the son of a pensioner of Drummadonald, also named Joe Spiers; the two persons whom we examined, and whose depositions are annexed, being the only two individuals in that parish answering such description. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to observe, that Mr. Lucas' Minute No. 1, on Mr. Morgan's memorial, merely directs that the memorial should be "transmitted to Mr. Rowan at Banbridge for his information," but requires no Report.

(signed) Hill W. Rowan, R. M.

E. Lucas, Esq. Under Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.



Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 28 February 1842.

ON account of a communication from Dublin Castle relative to the assault made on Decomet Chapel, on the 25th of December last, I wish to inform you that it is not the intention of the committee of Decomet Chapel, or of him who procured the summonses for the offenders, to take any further steps, as the matter, at present, is under the consideration of the Government, or at least they have given directions to the local authorities concerning it.

To Mr. George Hyland.

Your, &c.  
(signed) *P. Morgan.*

My dear Sir,

Tollymore Park, 4 March 1842.

THE case adverted to in this letter ought certainly to be called on at the next Castlewellaan petty sessions, to which the alleged offenders have been summoned to answer for an assault on the Chapel of Decomet, and the Rev. Mr. Morgan's house, on the 25th December last. It is the proper means by which the magistrates will be enabled to make the offenders amenable to justice, should the charge be proved against them. I am not aware of any communication (as adverted to by the Rev. Mr. Morgan) from Dublin Castle, further than that the Government are anxious to ascertain whether there are grounds for the complaint in question, and most desirous to bring the offenders, if they can be discovered, to justice.

To P. Brennan, Esq., New Castle.

Believe me, &c.  
(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

*N.B.*—The above was addressed by me to the sub-inspector, on Hyland's requesting to be informed whether, under such circumstances, the case should be brought before the magistrates at petty sessions.

Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 3 March 1842.

I LEFT a notice for you a few days since, informing you, that on account of a communication from Dublin Castle, relative to the attack on Decomet Chapel on the 25th December last, I would not take any further steps at present against the persons who carried guns in the mob on that day, as the matter was before the Government.

To Mr. George Hyland.

(signed) *P. Morgan.*

Sir,

Banbridge, 9 March 1842.

I ATTENDED the petty sessions of Castlewellaan yesterday to investigate the charges made by you, and, as it appeared, by the committee of the Chapel of Decomet, against various persons alleged to have unlawfully assembled in arms, and assaulted that chapel on the 25th December last, and for which alleged offence summonses had been issued to summon the attendance of the alleged offenders. It seemed extraordinary (and was very unsatisfactory) to the other magistrates present, as also to myself, that some of those who preferred a complaint of such an outrage did not attend to afford an opportunity of punishing the offenders, had the charge appeared well founded, especially as you viewed it in so serious a light as to consider it necessary to make a representation to the Government on the subject, on the character and nature of which it forms no part of my duty to advert to further at present. Having deferred making a report to the Lord Lieutenant till a public inquiry in the court of petty sessions at Castlewellaan should enable me to state to what extent its allegations were well founded and supported, it will now be my duty to state that the prosecution of the inquiry has been abandoned. I beg further to add, that although the complaint contained in your letter to the Government, of the 23d ultimo, respecting the purchase of gunpowder at Rathfriland for unlawful purposes, has been fully and satisfactorily investigated, I do not consider it my duty to make any observations to you respecting it, as you have now, that I am aware of, brought that complaint before the public, with a view on public inquiry.

The Rev. P. Morgan.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

County of Down, } THE informations of Joseph Spiers, son of Josiah Spiers of  
to wit. } Drummadonald, pensioner, who, being duly sworn and examined, saith, that he was in the town of Rathfriland on last Monday week; he went to see if he could get a chain, but did not get it. He did not go into a shop in Rathfriland that day at all, only into Cronney's office. He thinks he got home again to his said father's house at about nine o'clock in the evening. He went to Rathfriland, and returned from it quite alone; he did not meet with or overtake any one, nor had he any conversation with any person, either going to or returning from Rathfriland. He knows no person of the name of Kearney.

his  
Joseph x Spiers,  
mark.

Sworn before us this 22d day of February 1842.

(signed) *Hill W. Rowan,*  
*Fra. C. Beers.*

County of Down, } THE examination of Joseph Spiers, son to Joseph Spiers of  
to wit. } Drummadonald, pensioner, who being duly sworn and examined, saith:—That he never saw any person buy gunpowder in Rathfriland, nor did he ever tell any person that he had seen any one buying gunpowder in Rathfriland. Saith that he does not know any person of the name of Kearney.

his  
Joseph x Spiers,  
mark.

Sworn before us, this 22d February 1842.

(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 11 March 1842.

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th of this month, in which you state that you attended the petty sessions of Castlewellan on the day before, to investigate the charges made by me against persons alleged to have unlawfully assembled in arms and assaulted Decomet Chapel. You say, also, that it appeared, or seemed extraordinary to you, that none attended of those who preferred the complaint. Now, sir, I beg to state, that it appears to me very extraordinary that you would have come to investigate the subject of my memorial to the Government without having let me know that you intended to do so. How could I have known that you intended to come to Castlewellan petty sessions? If a serious investigation of the charges and complaints contained in my memorial had been contemplated, I think I ought to have received previous information, for at least a short time before, that I might have leisure to bring forward witnesses. You cannot be unacquainted with the reason which I assigned for not advising the witnesses to appear, if the clerk of the petty sessions informed you of the substance of the communication which I sent to him on the subject. The reason assigned was, that I had received lately a communication from the Government relative to the subject of my memorial, and that I did not wish to proceed, so long as the Government had given directions to you concerning the matter, lest I might in any way interfere with any arrangements made by you for the investigation which I expected you would have made. I received the communication from the Government after the summonses had been issued, and which summonses were asked for only after I thought the Government had declined taking any further notice of the subject. I trust these reasons will remove the extraordinary and unsatisfactory sensations which the non-appearance of the witnesses on last Tuesday produced. Regarding the powder said to be purchased at Rathfriland, I have to say, that it was anxiety to preserve the peace of the country that induced me to interfere in the matter; and I believe my interference was of great service in preserving the peace of the country. The very uncourteous manner in which my communication was received by the person to whom I directed it, induced me to believe that he would not pay any attention to it, therefore I sent it to the Government. Words or writing will not restore tranquillity to this very disturbed country,

try, and I inform you now, that the practice of carrying arms prevails still in this neighbourhood. On last Monday there was a shooting-match in this parish; and the habit of beating drums, discharging guns by night, assembling in mobs, and cheering, &c. &c., is very common; and some daring outrages have been committed, which the fear of vengeance from the perpetrators prevents the affrighted sufferers from laying before the authorities. You will perceive, on reflection, that to prevent these things, and to give protection to the people of this district and neighbourhood, something more would be required than an unexpected appearance at Castlewella petty sessions. Men cannot continue firing every night without having powder; and I believe if a searching investigation had been made, there would have been very extraordinary facts established concerning powder. You let me know that you will inform the Government that the prosecution of the inquiry has been abandoned; if you do so, I will consider it my duty to lay before the Government also, the manner in which you proceeded to make inquiry, after a delay of about two months. I wish you to understand, that the summonses issued from Castlewella petty sessions are not to be understood to comprise the charges and complaints contained in my memorial, and which I had expected would have been the subject of the investigation directed to be made by the Government.

I have, &c.

To Hill W. Rowan, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *P. Morgan.*

P. S.—If this close our correspondence, I will consider it justice to myself to publish it with your letter.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 11 March 1842.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire whether you have, at any time since the 25th of December 1841, been furnished by Mr. Morgan, P.P. with the names of any parties who could give information relative to the firing at his house or chapel; and if so, whether you have taken any and what steps thereupon.

I have, &c.

F. C. Beers, Esq.  
Ballyward, Castlewella.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Sir,

Ballyward Lodge, 12 March 1842.

I HAVE to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have not been furnished by Mr. Morgan, P.P. with the names of any parties who could give information relative to the firing at his house or chapel.

I have, &c.

E. Lucas, Esq. Castle, Dublin.

(signed) *Fras. C. Beers.*

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 14 March 1842.

ADVERTING to the statements in your communications of the 7th of January and 23d of February, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that upon reference to Mr. Beers, J.P. it appears that no names have been furnished to that gentleman of any parties who could give information relative to the firing at your house or chapel, and as there is no information in possession of the Government which will enable them to discover the offenders, you are requested to furnish such if in your power, in order that proceedings may be taken thereupon; and I am to express his Excellency's regret that you should have declined to proceed with your complaint on this subject at the petty sessions of Castlewella, on the 8th instant, when parties were summoned, and Mr. Rowan, s.m. in attendance for the purpose of investigating the case.

I am, &c.

The Rev. P. Morgan, P.P.  
Castlewella.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Sir,

Banbridge, 14 March 1842.

I HAD the honour to receive yesterday your letter of the 11th instant. Should the absence of any prosecution of the persons charged with assaulting the Roman-catholic chapel of Decomet on the 25th December last, have arisen from misapprehension on your part, fresh summonses can yet be obtained on a satisfactory explanation to that effect, and I shall be ready to assist the magistrates in their investigation. I beg you may not consider that I intend any disrespect to you, by declining to enter into a discussion of the matters adverted to in the letter with which you have honoured me. Explanation on my part, when any becomes necessary, must be reserved for the Government, whose servant I am.

The Rev. P. Morgan.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 16 March 1842.

I AM thankful to you for the information communicated to me in your letter of the 14th, with which you have honoured me. From it I learn, that upon giving a satisfactory explanation, I will be permitted to force on a prosecution against those who assaulted my chapel. I am also under obligations to you for your promise that you would assist the magistrates in listening to the charges which may be brought forward. I fear your answer to me, when known, will not terrify the aggressors, or give confidence of protection to the injured. I beg that you will not consider that I think myself entitled to any explanation from you concerning any of your acts; such an idea was not intended to be conveyed in the letter with which I troubled you.

To Hill W. Rowan, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *P. Morgan.*

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 16 March 1842.

REFERRING to previous correspondence relative to the firing at the chapel of Decomet, and at your house, I am to inform you that the Lord Lieutenant having perused a Report of Mr. Rowan, R. M., dated the 15th instant, and a letter of yours to him, dated the 11th instant, has directed Mr. Rowan to attend at the first convenient petty sessions of Castlewellan, for the purpose of inquiring into the charges preferred by you as to firing at Decomet chapel, and at your residence, on the 25th of December; and has further directed Mr. Rowan to communicate with you, in order that all persons may be summoned thither who can throw light upon the transaction.

The Rev. P. Morgan, P. P.  
Castlewellan.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Sir,

Banbridge, 17 March 1842.

REFERRING to my letter of the 14th instant, as also to a communication since received by me from Mr. Lucas on the same subject, I request to be informed whether it is now your wish to have the parties, who are alleged to have assaulted the chapel of Decomet, on the 25th of December last, again summoned to the petty sessions of Castlewellan, as I informed you in my last communication was still at your option. Should this be your desire, the clerk of the petty sessions will, on the names being supplied to him, prepare fresh summonses, which any of the neighbouring magistrates, or myself, will sign accordingly. In order that no misapprehension on your part, as alluded to in your former letter, shall prevent substantial justice from being effected, the next petty sessions court-day, viz. the 22d instant, will probably be too early for the convenience of any of the parties, but I presume there is no reason why summonses shall not be issued, should you desire it, for the next forthcoming court-day, viz., the 5th of April next.

The Rev. P. Morgan,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

Sir,

Banbridge, 17 March 1842.

I OMITTED to state in my letter of this date, which however was implied, that I should attend at any inquiry to be instituted at Castlewella, in order to assist the magistrates on that occasion.

Rev. P. Morgan,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 16 March 1842.

IN reply to the communication from the Lord Lieutenant to me through you, I request that you will lay before his Excellency the following correspondence between Mr. Rowan, stipendiary magistrate, and myself; it will enable his Excellency to judge of the treatment which I have experienced in applying to him for redress, and the protection which has been afforded to the outraged in this very disturbed neighbourhood:

“ Sir,

“ Banbridge, 9 March 1842.

“ I attended the petty sessions of Castlewella yesterday to investigate the charges made by you, and, as it appeared, by the committee of the chapel of Decomet, against various persons alleged to have unlawfully assembled in arms, and assaulted that chapel on the 25th December last, and for which alleged offence summonses had been issued to summon the attendance of the alleged offenders. It seemed extraordinary (and was very unsatisfactory) to the other magistrates present, as also to myself, that some of those who preferred a complaint of such an outrage did not attend to afford an opportunity of punishing the offenders, had the charge appeared well founded, especially as you viewed it in so serious a light as to consider it necessary to make a representation to the Government on the subject, on the character and nature of which it forms no part of my duty to advert to further at present. Having deferred making a report to the Lord Lieutenant, till a public inquiry in the court of petty sessions at Castlewella should enable me to state to what extent its allegations were well founded and supported, it will now be my duty to state, that the prosecution of the inquiry has been abandoned. I beg further to add, that although the complaint contained in your letter to the Government of the 23d ultimo, respecting the purchase of gunpowder at Rathfriland for unlawful purposes, has been fully and satisfactorily investigated, I do not consider it my duty to make any observations to you respecting it, as you have now, that I am aware of, brought that complaint before the public, with a view on public inquiry.

“ The Rev. P. Morgan.”

“ I have, &c.  
(signed) “ *Hill W. Rowan.*”

## ANSWER.

“ Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 11 March 1842.

“ I have received your letter of the 9th of this month, in which you state that you attended the petty sessions of Castlewella on the day before, to investigate the charges made by me against persons alleged to have unlawfully assembled in arms and assaulted Decomet chapel. You say also, that it seemed extraordinary and unsatisfactory to you that none attended of those who preferred the complaint. Now, sir, I beg to state, that it appears to me very extraordinary that you would come to investigate the subject of my memorial to the Government without having let me know that you intended to do so. How could I have known that you intended to come to Castlewella petty sessions? If a serious investigation of the charges and complaints contained in my memorial had been contemplated, I think I ought to have received previous information for at least a short time before, that I might have leisure to bring forward witnesses. You cannot be unacquainted with the reason which I assigned for not advising the witnesses to appear, if the clerk of the petty sessions informed you of the substance of the communication which I sent to him on the subject. The reason assigned was, that I had received lately a communication from the Government relative to the subject of my memorial, and that I did not wish to proceed so long as the Government had

had given directions to you concerning the matter, least I might in any way interfere with any arrangements made by you for the investigation which I expected you would have made.

"I received the communication from the Government after the summonses had been issued, and which summonses were asked for only after I thought that the Government had declined taking any further notice of the subject. I trust that these reasons will remove the extraordinary and unsatisfactory sensations which the non-appearance of the witnesses on last Tuesday produced. Regarding the powder said to be purchased in Rathfriland, I have to say that it was an anxiety to preserve the peace of the country that induced me to interfere in the matter, and I believe my interference was of great service in preserving the peace of the country. The very uncourteous manner in which my communication was received by the person to whom I directed it, induced me to believe that he would not pay any attention to it, therefore I sent it to the Government. Words or writing will not restore tranquillity to this very disturbed country; and I inform you now, that the practice of carrying arms prevails still in this neighbourhood. On last Monday there was a shooting match in this parish; and the habit of discharging arms by night, beating drums, assembling in mobs, and cheering, &c. &c., is very common; and some daring outrages have been committed, which the fear of vengeance from the perpetrators prevents the affrighted sufferers from laying before the authorities. You will perceive, on reflection, that to prevent these things, and to give protection to the people of this district and neighbourhood, something more would be required than an unexpected appearance at Castletwellan petty sessions. Men cannot continue firing, almost every night, without having powder; and I believe if a searching investigation had been made, there would have been very extraordinary facts concerning powder. You let me know, that you will inform the Government that the prosecution of the inquiry has been abandoned. If you do so, I will consider it my duty to lay before the Government also the manner in which you proceeded to make inquiry after a delay of almost two months. I wish you to understand that the summonses issued for Castletwellan petty sessions are not to be understood to comprise the charges or complaints contained in my memorial, and which I had expected would have been the subject of the investigation directed to be made by the Government.

"I have, &c.

"To Hill W. Rowan, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c."

(signed) "P. Morgan."

With regard to the statement of Mr. Beers to his Excellency, I have to say that I sent a man, named John Mageen, to lay the case of the armed mob and the assault on the chapel before him, and that John Mageen went and informed Mr. Beers of it on the 28th of December last; and Mr. Beers, on hearing of it, turned away rapidly, saying, at the same time, "That is a summoning case." The charge was also mentioned in the presence of Mr. Beers on the 26th of the same month, in Ballyrone, where he was at the inquest on the body of Hugh M'Cardle; and Mr. Beers ordered John Mageen to remain for some time in the place till he would have leisure to hear the particulars from him, as he was witness of the assault, and the armed mob; but, however, Mr. Beers declined inquiring any further after the affair. He himself has acknowledged since to a very respectable person in this parish, that information was offered to him on the subject. I am prepared to bring forward witnesses to prove these statements. I deferred laying the case before his Excellency from the 28th of December till the 7th of January following, that I might afford Mr. Beers leisure to look after the outrage of which he had been informed; and if he had even manifested his disapprobation of it to the offenders, I would not have troubled the Government with the case. With regard to the request that I would furnish information to the Government that would enable them to punish the offenders, I say with the utmost sincerity that I thank his Excellency for his wish to protect us; and I request that he will bear with me for a little whilst I lay my case, and that of the distressed people of this place, before him.

As far as I am concerned, I wish not to take any part in a criminal prosecution; I think it more becoming my sacred office to relieve the suffering than to call for punishment on the guilty. I wish rather to prevent crime, than to punish it when committed. Therefore, I prayed his Excellency, in my memorial to him, to take

steps to prevent crime : I never prayed for punishment. And I am convinced that if the parties who assaulted Decomet chapel were even punished, that the country would be more disturbed by it than pacified. One of the persons summoned at the direction of the committee of Decomet chapel, for having been in the armed mob, some of whom assaulted the chapel, had the boldness to come into my own house, and tell me that if the offenders were prosecuted (and he admitted to myself that he was armed in the mob) the country would become disturbed by it, and threatened me that it might be necessary for myself to leave the country. A letter has been dropped in the neighbourhood containing threats of assassination, and some persons in the midst of day utter imprecations against me, and I have been insulted by them whilst visiting one of my flock, and for all these things the reason assigned is, that I have dared to complain of the assault offered to my chapel. The boldness of these persons has of late become so extreme (for they say, as can be proved, that they will not be punished if they kill a Catholic) that they have committed many outrages. A loaded gun was discharged into a man's house whilst his family were in bed ; men have been abused, and their lives endangered, and no application has been made for redress to the authorities, whether on account of the insulting manner in which their complaints are sometimes listened to, or the obstacles thrown in their way when they seek redress, or the fear of vengeance from the perpetrators, or the wide-spread despair of justice produced by late events in this county, may not be known in every case ; but certain is it, that these reasons together have produced disastrous effects. As I have stated to Mr. Rowan, guns are discharged almost every night, drums beat, threats held out, &c. This is our state. I think his Excellency would not call on me to come forward to prosecute a number of armed men, or even to furnish their names for prosecution, who declare that they will have vengeance if I do so, and thereby expose me and the people here to the vengeance of an armed country. What I beg of his Excellency, and what I request, is protection. This I am convinced can be given by sending a station of police to be located in the western part of the parish, for we are removed for a considerable distance from any police station. If his Excellency would afford this protection for us, he would receive our grateful thanks, he would pacify the country, he would awe down the offender, he would give confidence to the injured, he would have our enduring gratitude, and the writer, after a prayer for lasting happiness to his Excellency, would thank God that, in peace and retirement, he could instruct his flock, unconnected with strifes and the public arguments and statements produced by, or which may arise from, the unhappy state of things in this neighbourhood.

Should his Excellency not condescend to hear this humble prayer, which I am instructed by the most respectable portion of my flock to make to him, I am prepared to prove every statement contained in my memorial of the 7th January, and also the statements in my former communication as well as this. I can produce witnesses to establish the facts ; but my sense of duty as a clergyman, and my persuasion of the evil consequences, compel me to request not to be required to produce testimony against any one individual to be prosecuted, although I have abundance of evidence in my power : that is, whilst I by no means shrink from proving the truth of my memorial, but will do so if required, I wish no man to suffer, but all to return to peace and harmony.

To E. Lucas, Esq.,  
Under Secretary, Dublin Castle.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *P. Morgan.*

P. S.—As I was preparing to send the above to the post-office, six miles distant from me, I have been honoured by another letter from you of the 16th, in which his Excellency's commands are communicated to me concerning the subject of my memorial. I beg still to submit the above statement, and humbly request that his Excellency will consider the situation in which I would be placed, by prosecuting or being the means of prosecuting men, one of whom came into my bed-room and threatened me as related above. I request protection. I never called for punishment on any one from his Excellency. I may mention, that I did not state that my place was fired at on the 25th of December last.

To E. Lucas, Esq. &c.,  
17 March 1842.

Yours, &c.  
(signed) *P. Morgan.*

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Banbridge, 20 March 1842.

THE two annexed papers were, by some oversight, omitted to be annexed to my Report of the 10th instant, in the Rev. Mr. Morgan's case. I request they may be added to the other papers appended to the same: they will serve to show the mind of that gentleman as respected me, and the misrepresentations made to him (as in the case of the purchase of gunpowder), all of which it appears he received as facts, and acted on them accordingly. I trust it is needless for me to state, that I never used any expressions in the slightest degree resembling what Mr. Morgan alleges, and very improperly tampered with the petty sessions clerk to certify.

E. Lucas, Esq. &c. &c.

(signed) *Hill W. Rowan, R.M.*

10 and 12 March.

Sir,

New Castle, 12 March 1842.

I TAKE the liberty of enclosing the communication received this morning from Mr. Morgan, and as your name is particularly mentioned in the same, I defer giving any answer until I receive instructions from you on the subject, as I know perfectly well that no such expressions were made use of, but that you appeared there to punish where it was justly due.

(signed)

*Geo. Hyland, C.P.S.*  
Castlewellan.

To H. W. Rowan, Esq. R.M.  
Banbridge.

This person is clerk of petty sessions at Castlewellan.

(signed) *H. W. R.*

Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 10 March 1842.

I WOULD feel obliged to you if you would be so kind as to let me know if you received a communication from me by Serjeant Scott, in which I stated my reasons for declining to take any further steps on last Tuesday, regarding the attack made on my chapel, &c. on Christmas-day last; and if you let the magistrates presiding know that I sent a letter to you. I have been informed that Mr. Rowan stated in open court, "that it appeared that my complaint to the Government was without foundation." I cannot believe that he would have given utterance to any such sentiment, particularly as he to whom the subject was referred by the Government, never thought it necessary to apprise the parties complaining of his coming to Castlewellan petty sessions. If you would not think that it would in any way be an unreasonable request, I would thank you if you would let me know if such words as the above were uttered concerning me.

Your, &c.

To Mr. George Hyland,  
New Castle.

(signed) *P. Morgan.*

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 21 March 1842.

I AM commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that his Excellency has directed a police station to be established in the parish of Drumgooland, in such position as may appear best calculated to prevent any breach of the peace, and to allay any apprehensions that may be entertained of such by the well disposed inhabitants. His Excellency has also directed that the intended removal of Mr. French, R. M., from Portadown, be deferred for the present, in order that if a breach of the peace should unhappily take place in the county of Down, there may be no want of magistrates to take such steps as may appear necessary.

His Excellency, without desiring to urge a gentleman of your sacred profession, and charged with the important duties which belong to it, to put yourself forward in the public prosecution of offenders, yet feels it necessary for the sake of public tranquillity, and for the maintenance of the respect that ought to attach to those concerned in the administration of the law, to call upon you to put the Government in possession of the means of investigating the grave charges preferred by

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you



you in your memorials and letters as to the state of your neighbourhood; the attacks made upon your house and chapel of Decomet by shots fired thereat; and the alleged neglect and disregard of your representations by the local and stipendiary magistrates. And in order to a full investigation of the facts affecting the public peace, and of your personal safety, his Excellency again requests that you will furnish Mr. Rowan, R. M., with the names and residences of all persons whom you consider capable of giving information as to the circumstances you complain of, for the purpose of their being summoned to a petty sessions which his Excellency will direct to be held at Castlewella on Tuesday the 29th instant, and at which either Captain Roberts or Mr. French will be instructed to give their attendance and aid.

I am, &c.

The Rev. P. Morgan, P. P.  
Drumgooland, Castlewella.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 22 March 1842.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request that you will state, for his Excellency's information, whether John Mageen or any other person laid before you the fact of an armed mob assaulting the chapel of Decomet, as is declared to have been the case in a recent communication from the Reverend Mr. Morgan, and whether any and what steps were taken by you in consequence of such information.

I am, &c.

Francis Charles Beers, Esq.  
Ballyward, Castlewella.

(signed) *E. Lucas.*

Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 22 March 1842.

IN compliance with the directions of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which I have just now received, I send you the following list of persons whom I think will be required to give testimony concerning certain statements contained in a memorial forwarded, and other communications made by me to the Government. These persons are to be summoned to attend at a petty sessions to be held at Castlewella on Tuesday, the 29th of this month.

Patrick Malone, sen., Ballymageraghy.	John Mageen, Derryneal.
Hugh Henan, of Gargory.	Peter M'Cartan, Derryneal.
Jacky Doyle, Cloughskelt.	John King, Derryneal.
James Doyle, jun., Cloughskelt.	John Keenan, Cloughskelt.
John Murray, Cloughskelt.	John Fullerton, Decomet.
John Morgan, Drumadonald.	John Owens, Cloughskelt.
Thomas M'Alindon, Drumadonald.	John Smyth, Ballyward.
Hugh M'Ardle, Ballyrone.	John Cunningham, Gargory.
Hugh Gilmor, Decomet.	Nicholas Doyle, Cloughskelt.
Edward Burns, Decomet.	Nicholas Doyle, Decomet.
Charles Doran, Ballymacareny.	John M'Evay, jun., Derryneal.
Peter O'Hare, Ballymacareny.	Patrick Kearney, Gargory.
Nicholas Burns, Drumadonald.	John Gorman, Derryneal.

In addition to the above list, which I now forward to you, there are some more of whose Christian names I am not certain, but whose names, with their places of abode, I will transmit to you to-morrow. I beg that you will not think that it was any want of courtesy towards you that caused me not to answer your letter of the 17th before now. I was awaiting the communication which I received from the Government this day, that I might be enabled to give a satisfactory answer to the letter with which you honoured me.

To Hill W. Rowan, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *P. Morgan.*

(Immediate.)

Sir,

Banbridge, 23 March 1842.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, transmitting to me a list of persons whom you think will be required to give testimony concerning certain statements contained in a memorial forwarded, and other communications made to Government; these persons to be summoned to attend at a petty sessions to be held at Castlewella on the 29th of this month.

It appears that the persons alluded to, 26 in number, are to be examined as witnesses only, but your letter does not supply any names or residences of persons charged with the perpetration of the offences in question. I have to suggest, therefore, that you will be so good as to send to me, as speedily as possible, a further list, containing the names and residences, or as many as are known, of those persons who are charged with the offences in question, in order that they also may be summoned, as it is not the practice, where offenders are known, as is assumed to be the case in the present instance, so many witnesses being prepared to give evidence of the facts, without the alleged offenders being present to learn the offences with which they are charged, and the accusations made against them. I farther request that you will please to state in whose name, as complainants, the summonses are to issue, with offences alleged to have been committed, but which appears by your letter of yesterday's date, not one only, but of various descriptions, in order that they also may be inserted in the summonses in the usual manner. As much time will be lost in your reply containing the necessary essentials coming in the first instance to me to Banbridge, I beg to suggest that the clerk of the petty sessions at Castlewella (with whom I will communicate), on your transmitting to him the information adverted to herein, will prepare the summonses, and place them in the hands of the sub-inspector of police of the district, who will act on them accordingly. I suggest this arrangement for your convenience, not my own, there being but four clear days before the holding of the sessions.

I have, &c.

Rev. P. Morgan,  
Lower Drumgooland.

(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

Sir,

Ballyward Lodge, 23 March 1842.

IN reply to yours of the 22d instant, I have to inform you, for his Excellency's information, as follows: On Sunday, the 26th of December last, a person of the name of John Mageean came to the house of Peter Ward, at the time I was engaged in holding the inquest on the body of the late Hugh M'Ardle, and told me he could inform me of some persons who fired shots over the Decomet chapel the night before. I immediately brought him into Ward's house, telling him at the time I was so engaged I could not attend to him, but put him into the room where we had the prisoners whom we had taken for the murder, saying he was not to stir out until I could attend to him. After he had remained for some time in the house I was passing through the room he was in, when he came up to me and asked my leave to go out, and from that time until the present I have never seen or heard from him or any other person on the subject.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Fras. C. Beers.*

This statement which I now make had altogether escaped my recollection until the name of Mageean was mentioned in your letter of this morning.

E. Lucas, Esq.  
Castle, Dublin.

*F. C. B.*

Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 23 March 1842.

ACCORDING to my promise in yesterday's letter to you, I forward the following list of persons, together with their places of residence, whose attendance I think required to prove certain statements referred to in the aforesaid letter to you:

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Hugh

Hugh Conalty, of Berown.  
 William Conalty, Decomet.  
 John Laveny, Decomet.  
 Peter Rooney, Moneysland.  
 Bernard Rooney, Moneysland.  
 James Boyle, Cloughskelt.  
 James Smyth, Decomet.  
 Hugh Burns, Decomet.

James Gallagher, Decomet.  
 Ann Burns, Cloughskelt.  
 Charles O'Hare, Drumadonald.  
 Arthur M'Ardle, Ballyroney.  
 Peter Ward, Ballyroney.  
 John Conalty, Drumadonald.  
 Denis Kearney, Drumadonald.

I have, &c.

To Hill W. Rowan, Esq. &c.  
 Banbridge.

(signed) *P. Morgan.*

Sir,

Lower Drumgooland, 24 March 1842.

I HAVE received your letter of yesterday, in which you request me to furnish you with the names of offenders; to this I beg to reply, that I have strictly fulfilled the directions communicated to me by his Excellency in Mr. Lucas's letter of the 20th of this month. I will be prepared to show this on the 29th, before the authorities appointed by his Excellency to attend at Castlewellaan petty sessions on that day.

I have, &c.

Hill W. Rowan, Esq. Banbridge.

(signed) *P. Morgan.*

*P. S.*—I may mention respectfully to you, that the Lord Lieutenant does not desire any offenders to be summoned; an investigation, not a prosecution, is directed to be made.

#### COUNTY OF DOWN.

(Immediate.)

Banbridge, 24 March 1842.

Having been absent on Tuesday, as I intimated was my intention, at Castlewellaan, and yesterday engaged with the county inspector in selecting a fit place for a police station, I did not receive Mr. Lucas's letter of the 21st instant, with its enclosure (a copy of the letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Morgan), till too late to acknowledge it by yesterday's post. I received a letter yesterday from the Rev. Mr. Morgan, and another this day, with a list of witnesses, forty in number, whom he desires to have examined as such, on Tuesday next, at Castlewellaan petty sessions. I have forwarded that list to the clerk of sessions, with a desire that he will prepare summonses for these persons forthwith, and place them in the hands of the sub-inspector of police, with directions that they shall be served by the police without any loss of time; and I have addressed a letter to the sub-inspector to the same effect.

I have also written to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, to call his attention to the fact, that he has not named one single individual whom he wishes to have summoned as charged with the alleged attack (or for any other offence) on his house or chapel, as formerly stated, begging of him to supply that important, if not essential omission, either to me or to the clerk of petty sessions, which latter course I have suggested will save much time and delay; as also to request that he will state the name of the person at whose complaint he desires the charges to be preferred, and a concise statement of the nature of these charges, as by law required, as Mr. Lucas is aware such matters must be entered regularly in the petty sessions' books as records, as directed by Act of Parliament. It is quite impossible that the alleged offenders, or some of them, cannot be named by some of the forty witnesses whose names have been supplied to me; and I respectfully submit whether, under all the circumstances, it will be right, or just, or expedient, to permit informations to be sworn and warrants to issue on statements entirely *ex parte*, as it is evident Mr. Morgan contemplates, by his adopting the extraordinary procedure of summoning such a list of witnesses to be examined against alleged offenders, not one individual of whom has yet been named, or can be present, to defend himself from the imputation.

(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

E. Lucas, Esq. &c.

Gentlemen,

Dublin Castle, 26 March 1842.

THE Rev. Patrick Morgan, P. P. of Drumgooland parish, having by two memorials and a letter herewith enclosed, and bearing date the 7th January, 23d February, and 16th, 17th March respectively, made certain complaints to the Lord Lieutenant, which appear to call for magisterial interference, and his Excellency having, by letter of the 21st instant, directed the magistrates sitting in petty sessions at Castlewellan on the 22d, to adjourn to the 29th, for the purpose of hearing such complaints, if any should be preferred, I am commanded to transmit to you herewith copies of a letter written by his Excellency's orders to Mr. Morgan, on the 21st instant, relative thereto, and of three letters of 21st, 25th, and 26th instant, respectively, to H. W. Rowan, Esq., R. M., which letters to Mr. Rowan will, together with this communication, instruct you in the object for which petty sessions have been directed to be held by you on the 29th instant.

In case the proceedings should not then terminate, you will please to adjourn your sessions to such day as you may judge most convenient for all the parties concerned.

If you should feel yourselves under legal or other difficulties, his Excellency will, on your representation to that effect, direct that you shall have all the assistance that the occasion appears to require.

If charges shall be made of neglect of duty on the part of the local or stipendiary magistrates, that is a subject of which the bench will feel that they are not competent to take cognizance. His Excellency will, if it shall appear necessary, direct proper inquiry to be made, but not by the bench of magistrates; their duty will be, simply to deal with offences against the peace, not rejecting any evidence strictly relating thereto, because it may happen to involve the conduct of a magistrate, nor receiving evidence as to the conduct of a magistrate, unless it shall strictly relate to and be connected with the offence against the peace then under inquiry.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *E. Lucas.*

To the Magistrates sitting in Petty Sessions,  
Castlewellan.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 26 March 1842.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday, and to your report of the same date, this day received, requesting instructions as to the petty sessions to be held at Castlewellan on the 29th instant, the following is the course which I am directed to instruct you to pursue.

You will, in the first instance, call the parties summoned, and hear any evidence they may be prepared to tender, as to outrage or threats against the person or property of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, or against the chapel of which he is the officiating minister.

When satisfied that there exists any foundation for these charges, you will require a statement of the names of the persons accused, and will thereupon adjourn the hearing to some certain day, directing summonses to issue to enforce the attendance of the persons who shall appear to be implicated.

If any persons accused shall be then present and prepared to meet the charge against them, the investigation as to them should proceed.

You will report fully what shall take place.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *E. Lucas.*

H. W. Rowan, R. M.,  
Banbridge.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

(Immediate.)

Banbridge, 26 March 1842.

IN respectfully acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Lucas's letter of the 25th instant, in connexion with my reports of the 24th and 25th instant, with reference to the issuing of summonses in the matter of the Rev. Mr. Morgan's complaints, I beg leave to state that the opinions held by me on the points in question are (as

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I am

I am much gratified to find) precisely those which Mr. Lucas's letter confirm. But having received instructions to direct the issue of summonses, on a list of names being furnished to me by Mr. Morgan, I did so accordingly; and by a letter received by me this morning from the clerk of petty sessions at Castlewellan, I learn that the summonses have been issued to the sub-inspector.

E. Lucas, Esq. &c. &c.

(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Downpatrick, 29 March 1842.

IN compliance with the directions of His Excellency, a petty sessions was this day held at Castlewellan, for the purpose of enabling the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Drumgooland, to substantiate, if practicable, the allegations contained in his memorial, and other statements to the Lord Lieutenant, respecting the various offences therein adverted to.

A full minute of the proceedings is transmitted along with this report, and to which, being hardly legible, in consequence of being taken under circumstances of much inconvenience, a copy is annexed. According to the desire of Mr. Morgan, there were 42 witnesses summoned by the police, as stated by me in my former report. It is understood, but I cannot vouch for this of my own knowledge, that many of those persons, if not all, were actually in attendance at one period of the day; but that on an intimation to them to that effect from Mr. Morgan, they declined to appear when called on, it having been his expectation (and intention) to have proceeded on *ex-parte* examination of them, for the purpose of proving his allegations, but without giving the names of any of the alleged offenders, or affording thereby an opportunity of testing the veracity of his witnesses. The consequence of such an extraordinary course of proceeding (I need not suggest) would have been, under all the circumstances, not only without precedent, but also most prejudicial in its effects.

Mr. Morgan brought along with him an attorney, and a reporter connected with the Belfast Vindicator newspaper. The magistrates being desirous that there should be no concealment of any part of their proceedings, did not avail themselves of their right, in a ministerial inquiry, to exclude professional men and newspaper reporters, but permitted both to remain in court, nor did they exclude any persons desiring to be present; but they informed the reporter that they would not permit any publication of their proceedings till the whole had terminated, least that the public interests and private characters should be thereby prejudiced; and intimated to him, that they expected he would leave his notes with them each day pending the inquiry. The extraordinary termination of it rendered it unnecessary that that rule should be enforced. It also became unnecessary to make any rule as respected the professional gentleman, a Mr. Lennon, in consequence of the prosecution being abandoned. There was no excitement whatever, and apparently not more persons in attendance (with the exception of the witnesses) than on ordinary occasions. There appeared to be no difference of opinion whatever among the magistrates on any subject of the inquiry, one of these gentlemen being a Roman Catholic. The persons assembled on the occasion retired quietly, and without any appearance of the least excitement.

E. Lucas, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Hill W. Rowan.*

At a special petty sessions court held this day at Castlewellan, for the purpose of inquiring into certain charges preferred to the Lord Lieutenant by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, P. P., of Lower Drumgooland, and at which there were present the following magistrates, viz., Messrs. Rowan, Hill, Beers, Roberts, Wm. Beers, Lees, and M'Mullen, the Rev. Mr. Morgan himself being in attendance, that gentleman was informed of the nature of the inquiry directed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and of his Excellency's instructions as to the mode of conducting it. Mr. Morgan, after many observations expressive of his great dislike to have any concern with an inquiry the result of which would be to implicate any individuals whomsoever by name, or that could have the effect of any persons being brought up before any court for trial or punishment, stated, that if the magistrates

magistrates would permit him to select from some of the witnesses summoned, or to produce others for the same purpose, he could proceed through such course to prove that the various outrages complained of by him had from time to time occurred, but that he would not wish to proceed in any other manner. The magistrates having taken a note in writing, from his dictation, retired for the purpose of consulting on the matter, and decided that it would neither be right as respected the efficient and constitutional discharge of their duties as such, nor in compliance with the directions of the Government, to permit such a course to be taken, and they communicated to Mr. Morgan that they would call the witnesses summoned at his desire to appear before the bench, or any others he might tender for their examination, and examine them in the strictest manner, in order to procure from them, if practicable, any facts which might enable them to punish the alleged offender, if any such there were. On this opinion being intimated to Mr. Morgan, he declared that he would proceed no further with the case, as nothing should induce him to bring any parties forward to be prosecuted or punished. He was then requested to state in writing the grounds upon which he adopted such a decision, which he did accordingly; and a copy of which is herewith annexed, in which, as will be observed, he expressed his fullest approbation of the conduct of the magistrates, and his reasons for carrying the matter no farther. He then retired from the court. The magistrates then proceeded to call the parties for whom summonses had been issued. There were but two of the 41 persons summoned who appeared; one of whom, Patrick Malone, on being sworn, stated, that he knew nothing of any of the offences alleged by Mr. Morgan, nor of any others, with the exception of having got from a person named Biddy Branegan, about the latter end of last December, (this woman on being called, did not appear,) a threatening letter, which is annexed to this report. The other witness who appeared, viz., one Jackey Doyle, stated that he knew nothing of the matter, and did not wish to be sworn as he had nothing to say. The court was then adjourned, the magistrates in attendance having signed the books. Mr. Morgan further stated, as in proof that he desired no person to be punished, that had such been his object, he would have taken another course, and would have brought the matter forward in the shape of a complaint to the Government, but would have brought the accused parties before the sessions in the regular way.

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I attended on Tuesday, the 29th of March, 1842, at Castlewellan petty sessions, and was prepared to establish by evidence the facts mentioned in my memorial, and other communications to the Government.

But I was informed by the magistrates present, that the names of the perpetrators of the outrages and other offences complained of by me to the Government, would be inquired after by them, and that if any person was sworn against, that he would be prosecuted. I declined proceeding under these circumstances, entirely from a persuasion that such a course would be injurious to the peace of the country, and unbecoming me as a clergyman. And I am persuaded that the magistrates present acted according to the instructions given them from the Government, and afforded, according to their instructions, the fullest opportunity of investigating the case.

Castlewellan Court House,  
29 March 1842.

(signed) *P. Morgan.*

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Mr. Patrick Malone, I rite these lines to you to let you know you are making yourself too busy about that boy was shot on Christmas night; if you dont say less and hold your tong, you will get the next visit; and we can fetch thirty thousand to your door; tell priest Morgan to get his keckling, or we will give him a visit; and hell get Morgans death, and we shall found you kind to us when we come the way of your house, only that your soul was wandering before; now take care of yourself, for I am pleading for you night; and I dout it will beat me to save you an the priest for his talk; our core is fear not.

To Patrick Malone.

Date of Examination.	Complainant's Name.	Name of the alleged Offence.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Offence.	Depositions of Witnesses, and Magistrates' Decision.
March 29, 1842.	Patrick Malone -	- - -	Threatening letter	- - End of December 1841.	- - States the anonymous letter in question was given to him about the latter end of December 1841, by Biddy Branigan, of Ballymaginchy; knows nothing more of the matter. Biddy Branigan called, but did not appear. No decision.
	Jacky Doyle -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - States he can give no evidence of any outrage, and that he does not wish to be sworn. No decision.

(signed)

Hill W. Rowan.

Fras. C. Beers.

J. Crammer Roberts.

Wm. G. Hill.

Alex. M'Mullin.

John Lees.

Wm. Beers.

Petty Sessions Court at Castlewellan,

29 March 1842.

N. B.—This arrangement of the Minute of proceedings was as found, it being expected that much evidence would have been gone into, and it was therefore necessary to take such course as should condense the matter into the smallest compass.

OUTRAGES (IRELAND).

COPY of the MEMORIAL of the Reverend Patrick Morgan, Parish Priest of Dromgoold, near Castlewellan, County of Down, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated on or about the 7th day of January 1842.

(Mr. O'Connell.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

19 April 1842.

190.

Under 3 oz.

# JACOB OWEN.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 11 March 1842;—for,

A RETURN, showing, in Columns, the SALARY of *Jacob Owen*, Esq. as ARCHITECT of the BOARD OF WORKS in *Ireland*, with all his other Fees and Emoluments connected with the said Office; also, a Return of the Salary and all other Emoluments of the said *Jacob Owen*, Esq. as SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER, or by what other Name the Office may be known, of *Howth* Harbour, *Kingstown* Harbour, and the Improvement of the Navigation of the River *Shannon*; as well as all other Appointments, Salaries, Fees, or other Emoluments which Mr. *Owen* holds and receives under the Crown, with the Sum Total of these.

## — No. 1. —

A RETURN, showing the Salary of *Jacob Owen*, Esq. as ARCHITECT of the BOARD OF WORKS in *Ireland*, with all his other Fees and Emoluments connected with the said Office.

OFFICE.	SALARY.	Other Fees and Emoluments; viz. an Allowance in lieu of Car Hire within Ten Miles of Dublin, 15s. per Week.	TOTAL.
Chief Engineer of Public Works and Architect of Public Buildings }	800 <i>l.</i> per annum	39 <i>l.</i> per annum -	£. 839

Office of Public Works, Dublin, }  
26 March 1842.

*Jos. C. Walker,*  
Accountant.

## — No. 2. —

A RETURN of the SALARY and all other EMOLUMENTS of *Jacob Owen*, Esq. as SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER, or by what other Name the Office may be known, of *Howth* Harbour, *Kingstown* Harbour, and the Improvement of the Navigation of the River *Shannon*.

OFFICE.	SERVICE.	SALARY.	ALL OTHER EMOLUMENTS.
Superintendent or Chief Engineer of Public Works - - - }	Howth Harbour - - -	Nil. - - -	Nil.
	Kingstown Harbour - - -	Nil. - - -	Nil.
	Shannon Improvement - - -	Nil. - - -	Nil.

*Note.*—The duties performed by Mr. Owen on these (and other) Services, except the Shannon, are part of his official obligations as Chief Engineer and Architect to the Commissioners of Public Works, under 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, }  
26 March 1842.

*Jos. C. Walker,*  
Accountant.



— No. 3. —

A RETURN of all APPOINTMENTS, SALARIES, FEES, or other EMOLUMENTS held or received by *Jacob Owen*, Esq. under the Crown, with the Sum Total, and which are not included in his Emoluments under the Board of Works.

APPOINTMENTS.	SALARIES.	FEES OR OTHER EMOLUMENTS.	TOTAL.
			£. s. d.
Architect to the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.	- Nil. -	5 per cent. commission on expenditure - - -	38 15 9
Architect to the Commissioners of Education.	- Nil. -	5 per cent. commission on expenditure - - -	16 9 -
Auditor of the Claims of Tithe Commissioners.	- Nil. -	Fees on the number of claims audited amounts to - -	17 10 -
A Special Superintendence for the Commissioners of Excise.	- Nil. -	5 per cent. commission on expenditure extending over two years, 42 <i>l.</i> , the half of which is - - -	21 - -
A Special Superintendence for the Commissioners of Stamps.	- Nil. -	5 per cent. commission on tradesmen's bills for repairs and alterations to office in Custom House - - -	5 - -
		TOTAL - - £.	98 14 9

*Note.*—This Return is made on the receipts of the last year, and from present appearances is expected rather to exceed the proceeds of future years.

Office of Public Works, }  
24 March 1842. }

(signed)      *Jacob Owen.*

JACOB OWEN.

A RETURN, showing, in Columns, the SALARY of *Jacob Owen*, Esq. as ARCHITECT of the BOARD of WORKS in *Ireland*, with all his other Fees and Emoluments connected with the said Office, &c.

(*Mr. Wallace.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
8 April 1842.

153.

Under 102.

## JACOB OWEN, ESQ.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 5 May 1842;—for,

A RETURN from each PUBLIC DEPARTMENT in *Ireland*, of the Sums paid to *Jacob Owen*, Esquire, Architect to the Board of Works, for Plans, Inspection of Works, Survey of Buildings, or Commission on Expenditure, for each Year since his Appointment up to April 1842.

Similar RETURN from the TREASURER of each County in *Ireland*.

Also, A RETURN of the Amount of FEES or GRATUITIES received by the said *Jacob Owen*, Esquire, for the Examination of Candidates for the Office of County Surveyor in *Ireland*; with a Copy of the MINUTE or CONTRACT for his Appointment as ARCHITECT to the Board of Works; and a Statement showing whether his whole Services are required by that Department, or if he is allowed to engage in Private Practice.

### SCHEDULE.

#### PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Chief Secretary's Office - - - - -	2	Foundling Hospital - - - - -	2
Privy Council Office - - - - -	2	House of Industry - - - - -	2
Privy Seal Office - - - - -	2	Female Orphan House - - - - -	2
Board of Education - - - - -	2	Westmoreland Lock Hospital - - - - -	2
Board of Charitable Bequests - - - - -	2	Lying-In Hospital - - - - -	2
Lieutenant-General Commanding - - - - -	2	Dr. Steevens' Hospital - - - - -	2
Deputy Adjutant-General - - - - -	2	Fever Hospital - - - - -	3
Deputy Quartermaster-General - - - - -	2	Hospital for Incurables - - - - -	3
Provost Marshal-General - - - - -	2	Maynooth College - - - - -	3
Deputy Judge-Advocate - - - - -	2	Royal Irish Academy - - - - -	3
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham - - - - -	2	Royal Hibernian Academy - - - - -	3
Army Medical Office - - - - -	2	Royal Dublin Society - - - - -	3

#### TREASURERS OF COUNTIES.

Antrim County - - - - -	3	King's County - - - - -	4
Armagh ditto - - - - -	3	Leitrim - ditto - - - - -	4
Carlow ditto - - - - -	3	Limerick, ditto - - - - -	4
Carrickfergus County Town - - - - -	3	Limerick City - - - - -	4
Cavan County - - - - -	3	Londonderry City and County - - - - -	4
Clare - ditto - - - - -	3	Longford - County - - - - -	4
Cork - ditto - - - - -	3	Louth - - ditto - - - - -	4
Cork City - - - - -	3	Mayo - - ditto - - - - -	4
Donegal County - - - - -	3	Meath - - ditto - - - - -	4
Down - ditto - - - - -	3	Monaghan, ditto - - - - -	4
Dublin - ditto - - - - -	3	Queen's - ditto - - - - -	4
Dublin City - - - - -	3	Roscommon, ditto - - - - -	4
Drogheda County Town - - - - -	3	Sligo - - ditto - - - - -	4
Fermanagh County - - - - -	3	Tipperary ditto - - - - -	4
Galway County - - - - -	3	Tyrone - - ditto - - - - -	4
Galway County Town - - - - -	3	Waterford ditto - - - - -	4
Kerry - County - - - - -	4	Waterford City - - - - -	4
Kildare - ditto - - - - -	4	Westmeath County - - - - -	4
Kilkenny - ditto - - - - -	4	Wexford - ditto - - - - -	5
Kilkenny City - - - - -	4	Wicklow - ditto - - - - -	5

RETURN of GRATUITIES, &c. received by Jacob Owen - - - - -	5
MINUTE of the APPOINTMENT of Jacob Owen - - - - -	5

(*Mr. Wallace.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
13 June 1842.

## PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

## CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

— Nil. —

Dublin Castle, 23 May 1842. *C. Lucas.*

## PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

— Nil. —

*M. W. Savage,*  
Dublin Castle, 13 May 1842. Clerk.

## PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

— Nil. —

*Fra<sup>s</sup> Bessonnet,*  
Dublin Castle, 31 May 1842. Deputy.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

		£.	s.	d.
1832-3	- - - - -	Nil.		
1833-4	- - - - -	25	4	-
1834-5	- - - - -	62	10	-
1835-6	The services for which this commission is paid, commenced in 1833	200	-	-
1836-7		500	-	-
1837-8		70	-	-
1838-9	- - - - -	380	8	6
1839-40	- - - - -	189	8	6
1840-41	- - - - -	112	17	-
1841-42	- - - - -	Nil.		
		£. 1,540	8	-

*Note.*—The above is chiefly for commission on the sums expended, and includes the cost of superintendence by persons employed by Mr. Owen for the purpose.

*Jas. Claridge,* Accountant.  
*Maurice Cross,* } Secretaries.  
*James Kelly,* }

27 May 1842.

## BOARD OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

— Nil. —

*William Z. Matthews,*  
Dublin Castle, 25 May 1842. Secretary.LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMAND-  
ING IN IRELAND.

— Nil. —

Dublin, 14 May 1842. *E. Blakeney.*

## DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

— None. —

Dublin, 11 May 1842. *T. Wade.*DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER  
GENERAL.

— Nil. —

*H. Bace,* Capt. D. A. Q. M. G.  
in the absence of the D. Q. M. G.  
Dublin Castle, 12 May 1842.

## PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL.

— None. —

Dublin, 16 May 1842. *Robert Speedy.*DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE-  
GENERAL OF IRELAND.

— Nil. —

Dublin, 11 May 1842. *David Walker.*

## ROYAL HOSPITAL, KILMAINHAM.

Year 1838 to 1840 :

For professional services—

Superintending repairs of Weir at	£.	s.	d.
Island Bridge, from May 1838			
to May 1840, for the mill-owners	29	5	-
1841 - ditto - ditto -	62	4	-
<hr/>			
	£.	91	9 -

One-fifth of this expense paid  
by the Royal Hospital, that  
institution being supplied  
with water from those works

1842: For inspection of water-  
works, to prove their efficiency,  
in conjunction with the engineer  
of the Royal Hospital

*Charles Banks,*  
12 May 1842. Sec. & Reg.

## ARMY MEDICAL OFFICE.

— Nil. —

*G. Renny,*  
Dublin, 11 May 1842. Dir. Gen.

## FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

— Nil. —

12 May 1842. *J. Aikin,* Clerk, Secretary.

## HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, DUBLIN.

— Nil. —

12 May 1842. *Geo. Alley,* Governor.

## FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE.

— None. —

*A. Malins,*  
12 May 1842. Reg. & Acc.

## WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL.

— None. —

*H. W. Burnside,*  
Dublin, 14 May 1842. Acc. & Reg.

## LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

— Nil. —

*W. M. Benson,*  
Dublin, 12 May 1842. Sec. & Reg.

## DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL.

— Nil. —

*Ben. D. Johnson,*  
Dublin, 12 May 1842. R. & R.

<b>FEVER HOSPITAL.</b> — Nil. — <i>James Montgomery,</i> Dublin, 12 May 1842. Register.	<b>ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.</b> — Nil. — 16 May 1842. <i>J. MacCullagh,</i> Secretary.
<b>HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.</b> — Nil. — Dublin, 14 May 1842. <i>A. Richey,</i> Reg.	<b>ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.</b> — Nil. — 31 May 1842. <i>George Petrie,</i> Secretary.
<b>MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.</b> — Nil. — 14 May 1842. <i>M. Flanagan,</i> Sec.	<b>ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.</b> — Nil. — 12 May 1842. <i>Ed. Hardman,</i> Assist. Secretary.

## TREASURERS OF COUNTIES.

<b>ANTRIM COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Alex. Millar,</i> Ballycastle, 12 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>CORK CITY.</b> — Nil. — 12 May 1842. <i>L. J. Westropp,</i> Treasurer.
<b>ARMAGH COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — 14 May 1842. <i>A. S. George,</i> Treasurer.	<b>DONEGAL COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — 18 May 1842. <i>Fran. Mansfield,</i> Treasurer.
<b>CARLOW COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — 11 May 1842. <i>Thomas Whelan,</i> Treasurer.	<b>DOWN COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>A. H. Montgomery,</i> Treasurer.
<b>CARRICKFERGUS COUNTY OF TOWN.</b> — Nil. — 11 May 1842. <i>Geo. Spear,</i> Treasurer.	<b>DUBLIN COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — 11 May 1842. <i>Arthur Baker,</i> Treasurer.
<b>CAVAN COUNTY.</b> — None. — 16 May 1842. <i>Samuel Moore,</i> Treasurer.	<b>DUBLIN CITY.</b> — Nil. — 31 May 1842. <i>Henry J. Darley,</i> Treasurer.
<b>CLARE COUNTY.</b> — None. — May 1842. <i>Charles Mahon,</i> Treasurer.	<b>DROGHEDA COUNTY OF TOWN.</b> — None. — <i>W. Fairtlough,</i> Treasurer.
<b>CORK COUNTY.</b> THERE is no record in my office from which I can give information; the only presentment having reference to Mr. Owen is one to the following effect:— “Spring Assizes, 1838. “£.94. 10. To the Commissioners for Building the new Court Houses, to defray the expenses of Messrs. Owen & Morrison, architects, inspecting and reporting on the state of the new Court House, by directions of the Grand Jury, at Spring Assizes, 1837.” I cannot say that any portion of this sum was paid to Mr. Owen, but I communicated with the then secretary to the Court-house commissioners, to ascertain particulars, from whom I have had no reply. <i>James Delacour,</i> Mallow, 17 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>FERMANAGH COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — Enniskillen, 16 May 1842. <i>Wm. Hassard,</i> Treasurer.
	<b>GALWAY COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — 12 May 1842. <i>John O'Hara,</i> Treasurer.
	<b>GALWAY, COUNTY OF TOWN.</b> — Nil. — 12 May 1842. <i>Richard Adams,</i> Treasurer.

<b>KERRY COUNTY.</b> — None. — <i>Peter Thompson,</i> 10 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>MEATH COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>H. O' Reilly,</i> Treasurer.
<b>KILDARE COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Robert Rawson,</i> 12 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>MONAGHAN COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Thomas Montgomery,</i> Treasurer.
<b>KILKENNY COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Geo. Mackey,</i> 12 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>QUEEN'S COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Wm. Kemmis,</i> 14 May 1842. Treasurer.
<b>KILKENNY CITY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Lewis C. Kinchela,</i> 11 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>ROSCOMMON COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Arthur Frend,</i> 13 May 1842. Treasurer.
<b>KING'S COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>J. F. Armstrong,</i> 12 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>SLIGO COUNTY.</b> 1839. Summer Assizes, Summer Query Book, No. 325. To Jacob Owen, for making a plan of the county prison, showing the alterations to be made therein, including a journey from Dublin to Sligo, 81 l. 10 s. <i>Geo. Dodmell,</i> 13 May 1842. Treasurer.
<b>LEITRIM COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Francis Nisbett,</i> 11 May 1842. Treasurer.	
<b>LIMERICK COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Poole Gabbett,</i> Treasurer.	
<b>LIMERICK CITY.</b> No money appears on the Presentment Book for several years. <i>Henry Vereker,</i> 6 June 1842. Treasurer.	
<b>LONDONDERRY, CITY AND COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Hugh Lyle,</i> 14 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>TIPPERARY COUNTY.</b> Spring Assizes, 1840. For plans for building a sessions house in the town of Roscrea, 12 l. 10 s. The foregoing is the only sum paid, through me, to Jacob Owen, Esq. up to April 1842. <i>Ambr Lane,</i> 11 May 1842. Treasurer.
<b>LONGFORD COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>John Robinson,</i> 14 May 1842. Treasurer.	
<b>LOUTH COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>John Straton,</i> 13 May 1842. Treasurer.	<b>TYRONE COUNTY.</b> Since the year 1835 there have been no sums paid to Jacob Owen, Esq. architect to the Board of Works, from this county, for any purpose. Previous to that year, there are no documents left in my office by the former trea- surer, which can give me any information on the subject. <i>A. J. Sturt,</i> 17 May 1842. Treasurer.
<b>MAYO COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>N. B. The present Treasurer was appointed          after summer assizes 1836, and he has not had          documents in his possession to enable him to          carry his search further back than Spring 1837.          A. C. Lambert, Treasurer.</i>	
	<b>WATERFORD COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Edw. Roberts,</i> 12 May 1842. Treasurer.
	<b>WATERFORD CITY.</b> — Nil. — <i>James Alcock,</i> 11 May 1842. Treasurer.
	<b>WESTMEATH COUNTY.</b> — Nil. — <i>Cuthbert Fetherston H.,</i> Treasurer.

## WEXFORD COUNTY.

— Nil. —

13 May 1842. *John Harvey.*  
Treasurer

## WICKLOW COUNTY.

— Nil. —

11 May 1842. *John Revell, Jun.*  
Treasurer.

RETURN of the AMOUNT of FEES or GRATUITIES received by *Jacob Owen, Esq.* for the Examination of Candidates for the Office of County Surveyors in *Ireland*.

— Nil. —

*Note.*—The Act of Will. 4, c. 116, s. 39, provides that the duty of examining candidates for the situation of county surveyors shall be done “without salary or emolument.”

26 May 1842.

*Jacob Owen.*

COPY of the MINUTE of the APPOINTMENT of *Jacob Owen, Esq.* as Architect to the Board of Public Works.

Wednesday, 23 May 1832.

Commissioners of Public Works present :—Colonel Burgoyne, John Radcliff, Esq.

THE Right honourable T. Spring Rice, Treasury Chambers, 19th instant, signifying the approval of their Lordships of the Board's recommendation, as contained in their letter of the 9th instant, on the subject of appointing a successor to the late Mr. Killaly, engineer to this Board; and that the two situations of engineer and architect may be united, by the appointment of Jacob Owen, esq.

Write to Mr. Owen, that the Lords of the Treasury have been pleased to approve of his appointment to the situation of engineer and architect to the Board of Public Works, Dublin, at a salary of 800*l.* per annum, which will commence from the date of his reporting himself at Dublin.

*Henry R. Paine, Sec.*

## STATEMENT.

The understanding of the Board was, that Mr. Owen might undertake private business, provided it did not interfere with a full amount of service to be given to the department. There being no written engagement to that effect, the Board reserved to itself the power of judging how far Mr. Owen gave what should be deemed proper time to his public duties.

By order of the Commissioners,

Office of Public Works, }  
Dublin, 26 May 1842. }

*Henry R. Paine, Sec.*

JACOB OWEN, ESQ.

A RETURN of the Sums paid to *Jacob Owen*, Esq. Architect to the Board of Works, *Ireland*, for Plans, Inspection of Works, Survey of Buildings, or Commission on Expenditure, for each Year since his Appointment, up to April 1842.

(*Mr. Wallace.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
13 June 1842.

323.

*Under 1 oz.*

\_\_\_\_\_

**FURTHER RETURNS** to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 5 May 1842;—*for,*

**A RETURN** from each PUBLIC DEPARTMENT in *Ireland*, of the Sums paid to *Jacob Owen*, Esquire, Architect to the Board of Works, for Plans, Inspection of Works, Survey of Buildings, or Commission on Expenditure, for each Year since his Appointment up to April 1842.

**Similar RETURN** from the **TREASURER** of each County in *Ireland*.

Also, A RETURN of the Amount of FEES or GRATUITIES received by the said *Jacob Owen*, Esquire, for the Examination of Candidates for the Office of County Surveyor in *Ireland*; with a Copy of the MINUTE or CONTRACT for his Appointment as ARCHITECT to the Board of Works; and a Statement showing whether his whole Services are required by that Department, or if he is allowed to engage in Private Practice.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 3 August 1842.*

CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.		DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE AND PUBLIC OFFICES.			
— Nil. —		<i>£. s. d.</i>			
Dublin Castle, 4 July 1842.	<i>W. Millet.</i>	19 July 1838	-	-	100 - -
		31 Dec. —	-	-	102 11 -
		31 Dec. 1839	-	-	153 9 6
		30 June 1841	-	-	323 14 2
<hr/>		<hr/>			
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES OFFICE.		<i>£. 679 14 8</i>			
— Nil. —		<hr/>			
	<i>T. F. Kennedy.</i>	Receiver's Office, }		<i>C. Tod,</i>	
Dublin Castle, 28 June 1842.		29 June 1842. }		Receiver.	

**RETURN** of SUMS received by *Jacob Owen, Esq.* for TRAVELLING CHARGES, &c. since his first Appointment as Engineer and Architect to the Board of Public Works in *Ireland*, being a reimbursement of the Amount actually expended.

	£.	s.	d.
For the year 1832	-	-	-
— 1833	-	-	-
— 1834	-	-	-
— 1835	-	-	-
— 1836	-	-	-
— 1837	-	-	-
— 1838	-	-	-
— 1839	-	-	-
— 1840	-	-	-
— 1841	-	-	-
	£.	1,144	19 9
Deduct from this Total 71 days, charged to individuals, at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> per diem, the amount of which was deducted from my salary	-	-	-
		149	2 -
Amount of Expenses actually received	-	-	-
		995	17 9
A portion of these expenses was provided for, either by persons making applications by Grand Jury presentments, or from funds placed under the control of the Board, amounting to	-	-	-
		613	9 10
Leaving the Amount charged against the Public, for Ten Years	-	£.	
		382	7 11



RETURN showing the AMOUNT received as  
AUDITOR of TITHE COMMISSIONERS' CLAIMS,  
for Valuing and Applotting Six Hundred and  
Sixteen Parishes, including the Cost of Clerks  
and Assistants employed on this Service.

	£.	s.	d.
1832 - - - - -	Nil.		
1833 - - - - -	Nil.		
1834 - - - - -	523	5	-
1835 - - - - -	332	10	-
1836 - - - - -	98	-	-
1837 - - - - -	88	-	6
1838 - - - - -	19	5	-
1839 - - - - -	73	15	-
1840 - - - - -	5	5	-
1841 { This sum is included in the Return dated 24 March 1842 }	17	10	-
	£. 1,167	10	6

RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM :

	£.	s.	d.
1838 and 1839 - - - -	55	15	10

BALLINASLOE LUNATIC ASYLUM :

	£.	s.	d.
1839 and 1840 - - - -	45	-	-

(This includes travelling charges and hotel  
expenses of several journeys).

EXCISE OFFICE :

For a special superintendence in 1840 - - - - -	21	-	-
--	----	---	---

THE STAMP OFFICE :

For a special superintendence in 1841 - - - - -	9	15	-
--	---	----	---

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Chiefly for Commission on the Amount  
expended :

1837 and 1838 - - - -	£. 202	11	-
1839 - - - - -	153	9	6
1840 and 1841 - - - -	323	14	2
	£. 679	14	8

28 July 1842.

Jacob Owen.

JACOB OWEN, ESQ.

FURTHER RETURNS of the Sums paid to  
Jacob Owen, Esq. Architect to the Board of  
Works, Ireland, for Plans, Inspection of Works,  
Survey of Buildings, or Commission on Expen-  
diture, for each Year since his Appointment,  
up to April 1842.

(Mr. Wallace.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
3 August 1842.

527.

Under 4 oz.

# PENSIONS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 28 June 1842;—for,

A RETURN of the NAMES of all PERSONS to whom PENSIONS were granted as Compensation for any Office held in Ireland, at or previous to the Act of Union, with the Amount granted in each case;—And of the NAMES of PERSONS now receiving such PENSIONS, with the Amount now payable to each Person.

PERSONS' NAMES.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Gross Amount of Compensation granted.			AUTHORITY.	Net Amount payable at the Date of this Return.		
		<i>Late Irish Currency.</i>				<i>British Currency.</i>		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
<b>HOUSE OF LORDS:</b>								
The Earl of Clare -	Speaker - - -	3,978	3	4	Act 40 Geo. 3, c. 50 -	-	-	-
The Earl of Mayo -	- - Chairman of Committees.	1,443	6	-	- - ditto - -	1,290	11	8
Lord Glentworth -	- - Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.	379	10	-	- - ditto - -	349	10	-
William Meeke -	- - Clerk of the Parliaments.	2,705	16	-	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Thomas Lindsay -	Usher of the Black Rod	964	9	9	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Edward Westby -	Master in Chancery -	104	4	2	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Thomas Walker -	- - ditto - -	104	4	2	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
William Henn, sen. -	- - ditto - -	104	4	2	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Stewart King -	- - ditto - -	104	4	2	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
John Gayer -	- - Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments.	651	13	4	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Thomas Bouchier -	- - Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	101	2	1	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
John Gregg -	Clerk Assistant -	780	12	4	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Joseph Griffith -	Reading Clerk -	293	3	1	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Henry Minchin -	Serjeant-at-Arms -	314	2	2	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Richard C. Smith, jun. -	Committee Clerk -	231	6	-	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Edmond Fenner -	Journal Clerk -	287	7	6	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Bryan Camer -	Yeoman Usher -	243	16	6	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
William Walker -	Additional Clerk -	70	-	-	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Theobald R. O'Flaherty.	- - Clerk in the Parliament Office -	74	10	8	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Charles J. Jolly -	- Doorkeeper at Great Door.	92	2	8	- - ditto - -	82	-	2
John Polding -	- Doorkeeper to Robe Room.	92	2	8	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Patrick Martin -	- - Doorkeeper to the Clerks' Office.	92	2	8	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
William Corbett -	- - Doorkeeper to the Speaker's Chamber.	105	-	4	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
William Graham -	Side Doorkeeper -	92	2	8	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Paul Thompson -	- - Doorkeeper at the New Entrance.	92	2	8	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
George Paine -	Additional Doorkeeper	92	2	8	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Patrick Long -	Messenger - -	91	13	9	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
James Cavendish -	Messenger - -	91	13	9	- - ditto - -	81	12	1
Michael Quinan -	Messenger - -	91	13	9	- - ditto - -	81	12	1
John Tobin -	Messenger - -	91	13	9	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Albinia Taylor -	- - Keeper of the Parliament House.	877	18	9	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Mary Forster -	Housekeeper - -	472	18	11	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Mary Ann Forster -	Housemaid - -	20	9	6	- - ditto - -	18	-	10
Sir Chichester Fortescue.	Ulster King-at-Arms	290	19	5	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Philip O'Brien -	Gatekeeper - -	42	6	8	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Richard Taylor -	- - Keeper of the Speaker's Chambers.	50	-	-	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Viscount Clifden -	Clerk of the Council -	181	13	4	- - ditto - -	-	-	-
Henry Upton -	- - Deputy Clerk of the Council.	104	8	11	- - ditto - -	-	-	-

(continued)

PERSONS' NAMES.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Gross Amount of Compensation granted.	AUTHORITY.	Net Amount payable at the Date of this Return.	—
		<i>Late Irish Currency. £. s. d.</i>		<i>British Currency. £. s. d.</i>	
<b>HOUSE OF LORDS—continued.</b>					
John Patrickson -	-- Deputy Clerk of the Council; Usher of the Council Cham- ber; Solicitor for Turnpike Bills.	421 9 5	Act 40 Geo. 3, c. 50 -	- - - -	dead.
William M'Kay -	-- Assistant Clerk of the Council.	100 17 2	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
John Ebbs and Eli- zabeth Grant.	-- Doorkeeper and Council Office Keeper.	14 8 2	- - ditto - - -	13 1 8	-- E. Grant, dead. Received by John Ebbs in person.
John Dwyer -	-- Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.	29 2 8	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	dead.
John Berresford -	-- Purse Bearer to the Lord Chancellor.	14 11 4	- - ditto - - -	13 4 7	-- Rec <sup>d</sup> by Nich. Ellis and Thos. Ellis, by power of attorney.
Andrew Bowen -	Water Porter - -	4 11 -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	dead.
<b>HOUSE OF COMMONS:</b>					
Right hon. J. Foster	Speaker - - -	5,038 8 4	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Henry Alexander -	-- Chairman of Com- mittee of Ways and Means.	500 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Sir G. F. Hill, bart.	Clerk of the House -	2,265 13 9½	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Edward Cooke -	-- Clerk of the House in reversion.	500 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
John M'Clintock, W. F. M'Clintock.	Serjeant-at-Arms -	1,200 - -	- - ditto - - -	1,014 11 7	- - Received by Messrs. LaTouch & Co. by power of attorney from John M'Clintock, (Wm. being dead.)
Edward Tresham -	Clerk Assistant -	504 6 10	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	dead.
Geo. F. Winstanley	Committee Clerk -	250 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Jonathan Rogers -	- - ditto - -	250 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
James Rafferty -	Assistant Clerk -	100 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Dawson Ellis -	-- Superannuated En- grossing Clerk.	140 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Charles H. Tandy -	Engrossing Clerk -	398 7 -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Tannley Richardson	Assistant - ditto -	150 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
William Rafferty -	-- Clerk in the Chief Clerk's Office, Clerk of the Fees and Mi- nutes.	470 - -	- - ditto - - -	433 - 9	- - Received by Messrs. La'louche & Co. by power of attorney from the assignee.
Henry Coddington -	-- Deputy Serjeant- at-Arms.	350 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	dead.
James Corry -	-- Clerk of the Jour- nals and Records.	660 - -	- - ditto - - -	608 8 6	- - Received by Francis Low & L. Bickerstaff, by power from the assignee.
John Smith -	Assistant - ditto -	230 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	dead.
Roderick Connor -	-- Attending Clerk, Journals and Records.	60 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Arthur Hume -	Clerk of the Briefs -	100 - -	- - ditto - - -	91 10 2	receives in person.
John Tudd -	-- Assistant Clerk in Chief Clerk's Office.	63 6 8	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	dead.
John L. Foster	Speaker's Secretary -	10 - 5	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
George Donlery -	Messenger - -	68 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Robert Burnside -	Back-door Keeper -	48 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Robert Fleming -	- - ditto - -	48 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Joseph Doherty -	Messenger - -	46 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Dennis Smith -	- ditto - -	46 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Lewis Donlery -	- ditto - -	36 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Richard Grace -	- ditto - -	36 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Robert Garland -	- ditto - -	36 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Edward Barne -	- ditto - -	36 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.
Dennis Brennan -	- ditto - -	36 - -	- - ditto - - -	- - - -	ditto.

PERSONS' NAMES.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Gross Amount of Compensation granted.	AUTHORITY.	Net Amount payable at the Date of this Return.	
		<i>Late Irish Currency.</i> £ s. d.		<i>British Currency.</i> £ s. d.	
<b>HOUSE OF COMMONS—continued.</b>					
Daniel Brennan	Messenger - - -	36 - -	Act 40 Geo. 3, c. 50 - -	- - -	dead.
Hugh Gahan	- ditto - - -	36 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
John Browne	- ditto - - -	36 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Andrew Carson	- ditto - - -	36 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Patrick Ferral	- ditto - - -	36 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Jeremiah Bannen	- ditto - - -	51 18 6	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Joseph Morley	- ditto - - -	36 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
George Shirley	- ditto - - -	36 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Michael Dalton	- ditto - - -	36 - -	- ditto - - -	32 19 8	- - Received by J. Barber, under deed of assignment.
John King	- ditto - - -	36 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	dead.
William Browne	Distributor of Votes -	130 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Hugh Higgins	Assistant ditto - -	30 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Sarah Conner	Housekeeper ditto -	401 13 2	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
John Kennedy	Doorkeeper - - -	168 4 9½	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
John Walsh	- ditto - - -	168 4 9½	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Mary Conner	House Attendant - -	4 11 -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Seavers	Fire Lighter - - -	11 7 -	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Rodney Wathum	- ditto - - -	6 16 6	- ditto - - -	- - -	ditto.
Edmond H. Lord Glentworth.	Clerk of the Hanaper	131 8 6½	- ditto - - -	120 10 2	- - Received by M. Barrington, by power of attorney.
Thomas Bouchier	Deputy ditto - - -	52 5 6	- ditto - - -	- - -	dead.
John Beresford	- Purse Bearer to Lord Chancellor.	33 18 9	- ditto - - -	31 1 7	- - R <sup>d</sup> by N. Ellis, or Thos. Ellis, by power of attorney.
Albinia Taylor	- - Keeper of the Parliament House.	140 - -	- ditto - - -	- - -	dead.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS, Under 40 Geo. 3, c. 34.</b>					
Thomas Pakenham	- Secretary to Master-General of Ordnance.	100 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 5 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 12 Oct. 1801.	90 16 4	- - Received by J. R. Stewart, or J. Kincaid, by power of attorney.
William Pakenham	Clerk to ditto - - -	50 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 5 Oct. 1841; Ld. Lt. War. 10 Oct. 1841.	45 6 -	ditto - ditto.
Hon. T. Pakenham	- - Master-General of the Ordnance.	1,200 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 5 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 12 Oct. 1801.	- - -	dead.
Charles Osborne	- - Junior Counsel to Comms. of Revenue.	682 12 6	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
William Taylor	- - 1st Clerk in Civil Department, Chief Secretary's Office.	80 9 6½	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 13 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Peter Le Bas	- Clerk in ditto - - -	121 14 3	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 13 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Charles Crow	- Clerk in ditto - - -	121 14 3	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 13 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Chas. B. Kippax	- Clerk in ditto - - -	121 14 3	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 13 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Edward Cooke	- - Under Secretary in ditto.	79 4 7½	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 3 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John, Earl of Clare	Lord High Chancellor	161 6 9	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 3 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John Dwyer	- Secretary to ditto -	130 16 3	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 3 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John Berresford	- Purse Bearer to ditto	91 1 3	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 3 Nov. 1801.	- - -	- - R <sup>d</sup> by N. Ellis, or Thos. Ellis, by power of attorney.
Francis Beaujohn	- Trainbearer and Gentleman Usher to ditto.	54 18 -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 3 Nov. 1801.	- - -	dead.
William Pollock	- 1st Clerk in Secretary of State's Office, Home Department, England.	54 3 4	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 3 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Robert Reilly	- - Gentleman Porter to Lord Chancellor.	34 8 6	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Marcus Beresford	- - Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.	600 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 29 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Burgh	- - Treasurer and Paymaster to ditto.	500 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 14 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 12 July 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Burgh	- - Agent to Royal Artillery Regt. of Ireland.	1,112 16 1½	- Comrs. Rep. 5 July 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 12 July 1802.	- - -	ditto.

PERSONS' NAMES.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Gross Amount of Compensation granted.	AUTHORITY.	Net Amount Payable at the Date of this Return.	
		<i>Late Irish Currency.</i> £. s. d.		<i>British Currency.</i> £. s. d.	
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.					
William Smith	- - 3d Clerk in Ordnance Office.	115 10 -	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 11 Jan. 1802.	- - -	dead.
Edward Dalton	- - Assistant Clerk in Secretary's office, Ordnance.	49 8 6½	- Comrs. Rep. 19 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
George F. D'Alton	- - 2d clerk in Surveyor General's Office, Ordnance.	125 12 6	- Comrs. Rep. 15 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	114 9 4	- - Received by H. Bruce, under deed of assignment.
Thomas Dickinson	- - Clerk to Surveyor General of Ordnance.	250 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Dec. 1801.	- - -	dead.
Capt. Richard Legge	- - Chief Fire-master of the Royal Laboratory, Ordnance.	150 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 17 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 22 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Stewart Bruce	- - Gentleman Usher to the Lord Lieutenant.	237 - 3	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Nov. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 10 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
James Galbraith	- - Clerk to Attorney-General of Ireland.	446 12 2	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Feb. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Feb. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
John, Earl of Aldboro'.	- - Agent for all the Forces on the Irish Establishment serving abroad.	981 3 6	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Jan. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Feb. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Solomon Delane	- - Cork Herald-at-Arms	185 16 -	- Comrs. Rep. 2 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
William Boulger	- - 1st Clerk to the Clerk of the Ordnance.	250 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Anthony Cosgrave	- - Principal Messenger to Board of Ordnance.	94 4 4	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Feb. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 27 Feb. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Colonel John Pratt	- - Comptroller Royal Laboratory, Ordnance.	200 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 June 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 31 July 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Abraham B. King	- - King's Stationer	363 2 8	- Comrs. Rep. 27 Feb. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 22 Nov. 1803.	- - -	ditto.
Matthew Franks	- - Deputy Keeper of the Rolls.	725 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 14 Feb. 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 5 Mar. 1803.	667 10 -	- - Receives in person.
William Turner	- - Clerk of the Treasurer of the Ordnance	224 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	dead.
Thomas Lindsay	- - Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	237 - 3	- Comrs. Rep. 31 May 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 8 June 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Samuel Medlicot	- - 2d to Principal Storekeeper, Ordnance.	145 10 -	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
George Charleton	- - Surgeon in attendance on Artificers of Ordnance.	42 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 25 Apr. 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 12 May 1803.	- - -	ditto.
Mary Manser	- - Housekeeper of Board of Ordnance.	181 2 6	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Mar. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 22 Mar. 1802.	165 14 -	- - Receives in person.
William Cadge	- - Clerk of the Deliveries, Ordnance.	195 2 3	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	178 12 -	- R <sup>d</sup> by R. Corbett, by power of att <sup>y</sup> .
James Baynham	- - Assistant Fire-master in Royal Laboratory, Ordnance.	130 1 1	- Comrs. Rep. 14 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	dead.
John Dwyer	- - Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.	500 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 8 Feb. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 22 Nov. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Joseph Atkinson	- - Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.	520 3 6	- Comrs. Rep. 14 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Ponsonby Tottenham	- - Clerk of the Ordnance	487 2 6	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Robert Wynne	- - Clerk of Deliveries in Ordnance.	400 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 11 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
William Mollan	- - 2d Clerk to the Clerk of the Ordnance.	125 10 -	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John Hughes	- - 1st Clerk to Principal Storekeeper, Ordnance.	297 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Kemmis	- - Crown Solicitor	314 14 6	- Comrs. Rep. 3 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Richard Waller	- - Solicitor of the Revenue	716 14 4½	- Comrs. Rep. 30 July 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 15 Aug. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Sir Chichester Fortescue.	- - Ulster King-at-Arms	140 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 6 June 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 16 June 1803.	- - -	ditto.
Ditto	- - Ditto	691 5 1½	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Nov. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 18 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Donat Kinchy	- - Commissary of Camp Equipage and Stores.	182 10 -	- Comrs. Rep. 15 Oct. 1804; Ld. Lt. War. 24 Oct. 1804.	166 19 4	- - Receives in person.

PERSONS' NAMES.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Gross Amount of Compensation granted.	AUTHORITY.	Net Amount payable at the Date of this Return.	
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		<i>Late Irish Currency.</i> £. s. d.		<i>British Currency.</i> £. s. d.	
Elizabeth Litchfield	- - Necessary Woman to Privy Council.	3 13 6	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	dead.
Thomas Cooper	- - Messenger to Privy Council of Gt. Britain.	3 13 6	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
James Harding	- - Chamber Keeper in Privy Council.	7 14 6	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
John D. Wheatly	- - Clerk in ditto, Great Britain.	21 - 4	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
William Van	- - Ditto - ditto	21 - 4	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Henry Coles	- - Clerk to Secretary of Lord Lieutenant, resi- dent in London.	218 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 23 Jan. 1804; Ld. Lt. War. 2 Feb. 1804.	- - -	ditto.
Patrick Madden	- - Messenger to ditto	59 10 3	- Comrs. Rep. 23 Jan. 1804; Ld. Lt. War. 2 Feb. 1804.	- - -	ditto.
William Randall	- - Purse Bearer to Lord Chancellor of England.	15 8 11 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 2 May 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 4 June 1803.	- - -	ditto.
William Buller	- - Wax Chaffre in Chan- cery, Great Britain.	3 13 6 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 2 May 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 4 June 1803.	- - -	ditto.
The Rev. Wm. Lloyd	- - Sealer of the High Court of Chancery.	5 10 4	- Comrs. Rep. 2 May 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 4 June 1803.	- - -	ditto.
Walter Pye	- - Wax Chaffre in Chan- cery, Great Britain.	3 13 6 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 2 May 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 4 June 1803.	- - -	ditto.
Charles Dowse	- - Deputy Sealer in Chancery, England.	3 17 2 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 2 May 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 4 June 1803.	3 8 4	- Rec <sup>d</sup> by Nicholas Keating, by power of attorney. dead.
Thomas Hand	- - One of the Gentle- men to the Chamber of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.	6 6 2 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 2 May 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 4 June 1803.	- - -	dead.
Joseph Vernon	- - Ditto - ditto	1 4 6	- Comrs. Rep. 2 May 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 4 June 1803.	1 - 4	- Rec <sup>d</sup> by Arthur Hume, by power of attorney. dead.
George Lisbon	- - Porter to the Great Seal of Great Britain.	3 13 6 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 2 May 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 4 June 1803.	- - -	dead.
Henry Hughes	- - Clerk in the Crown Office in England.	7 14 5 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	- - -	- Supposed dead; not received by him since 1838. dead.
John Hobson	- - Storekeeper in Ord- nance Office.	616 13 9	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Maurice M'Donnell	- - A Labourer in the Ordnance.	18 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Mar. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 22 Mar. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Richard Lane	- - Ditto - ditto	31 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 5 April 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 17 April 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Fielding Lyster	- - Clerk to Secretary of the Ordnance.	224 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Hon. John Yorke	- - Clerk of the Crown in England.	330 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Aug. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 21 Sept. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Robert Uniacke	- - Surveyor-general of the Ordnance.	1,206 13 -	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 10 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Mrs. Waite and Mrs. Cooke.	- - Joint Housekeepers of Dublin Castle.	37 16 3	- Comrs. Rep. 5 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Dec. 1801.	34 3 8	- Rec <sup>d</sup> by Messrs. Borough & Co. by power of attorney. dead.
John Elliott	- - Labourer in the Ordnance.	49 1 10	- Comrs. Rep. 12 April 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 27 April 1802.	- - -	ditto.
William M'Kay	- - Clerk in Council Office.	40 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 6 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John Patrickson	- - Usher of Council Chamber.	56 5 11	- Comrs. Rep. 6 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John Patrickson	- - Deputy Clerk of the Council.	111 17 1 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 6 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Henry Upton	- - Deputy Clerk of the Council.	115 19 1	- Comrs. Rep. 6 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Lord Viscount Clif- den.	- - A Clerk of the Privy Council.	21 8 10	- Comrs. Rep. 6 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Tighe	- - A Labourer in the Ordnance.	18 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 5 April 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 17 April 1802.	- - -	ditto.
John Ebbs	- - A Clerk in the Coun- cil Office.	60 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 6 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	52 17 4	Receives in person.
William Falkner	- - Clerk of the Council in England.	171 19 2 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 26 Jan. 1802.	- - -	dead.
Sir Stephen Cotrell	- - Clerk in the Privy Council in England.	607 19 2 ½	- Comrs. Rep. 29 Jan. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Feb. 1802.	- - -	ditto.

(continued)

PERSONS' NAMES.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Gross Amount of Compensation granted.	AUTHORITY.	Net Amount payable at the Date of this Return.	
		<i>Late Irish Currency.</i> £. s. d.		<i>British Currency.</i> £. s. d.	
<i>MISCELLANEOUS—continued.</i>					
John Day - -	State Trumpeter -	8 4 7½	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Nov. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Dec. 1801.	7 2 8	- - Rec <sup>d</sup> by Wm. Reigh, by power of attorney. dead.
Christopher Pittner	- Ditto - -	8 4 7½	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Nov. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 7 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John Jenkinson -	- - Secretary in London to Lord Lieutenant.	1,027 11 -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Aug. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 2 Sep. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Wm. Henry Freemantle.	- - Solicitor in England for revenue in Ireland.	1,027 11 -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Aug. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 2 Sept. 1801.	934 5 -	- Rec <sup>d</sup> by Messrs. Borough & Co. by power of attorney. dead.
Timothy Kelly -	State Trumpeter -	8 4 7½	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Nov. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John Day, Senior -	- Ditto - -	8 4 7½	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Nov. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
John Boyce - -	- Ditto - -	8 4 7½	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Nov. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Luke Heron - -	- Ditto - -	8 4 7½	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Nov. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 27 Nov. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Stephen Phillips -	- - Office Keeper in Military Department.	3 19 6	- Comrs. Rep. 3 May 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 18 May 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Robert Pike - -	- - Chamber Keeper in Privy Council, Great Britain.	7 14 6	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Rashleigh -	- - Deputy clerk of the Crown in England.	641 8 -	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Enos Smith - -	- - A Clerk in the Privy Council of Great Britain.	169 12 9	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Vincent Litchfield -	Ditto - ditto -	62 4 4	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Edmund Connor -	- - Publisher of the Army List.	175 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Aug. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 24 Sept. 1802.	160 1 -	- - Rec <sup>d</sup> by John Thomas and Josias J. Hort, under deed of settlement of marriage. dead.
Chas. P. Jones -	- - Keeper of the Signet Office in England.	5 16 5½	- Comrs. Rep. 17 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 5 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Ryland -	- - Master Furbisher in Ordnance.	80 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Earl of Carysfort -	- - Commissioner for Custody of the Rolls.	1,307 6 9½	- Comrs. Rep. 21 June 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 26 June 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Earl of Glandore -	Ditto - ditto.	1,307 6 9	- Comrs. Rep. 21 June 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 26 June 1802.	- - -	ditto.
G. J. Ridsdale -	Athlone Pursuivant -	92 18 -	- Comrs. Rep. 10 Feb. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 19 Feb. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Henry Minchin -	- Second Serjeant-at-Arms.	76 2 6	- Comrs. Rep. 5 April 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 27 April 1802.	- - -	ditto.
James Uniacke -	- Clerk to Lt. General of the Ordnance.	70 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 9 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 29 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Viscount Limerick -	Clerk of the Crown -	405 19 8	- Comrs. Rep. 3 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 10 Oct. 1801.	373 1 4	- - Rec <sup>d</sup> by Mat. Barrington, by power of attorney. dead.
James Ormsby -	- - Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal.	79 10 7	- Comrs. Rep. 3 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Rylands -	- Master Furbisher of Ordnance	80 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Dec. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Bouchier -	- - Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	168 19 5	- Comrs. Rep. 3 Oct. 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 10 Oct. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Richard C. Carr -	- - Solicitor for the Revenue.	716 14 4½	- Comrs. Rep. 30 July 1801; Ld. Lt. War. 15 Aug. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Robert Grant -	- Clerk of the Works, Ordnance.	20 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 13 June 1803; Ld. Lt. War. 12 July 1803.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Poyle -	King's Messenger -	43 17 10½	- Comrs. Rep. 19 July 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 13 Aug. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
William Breton -	- Ditto - -	43 17 10½	- Comrs. Rep. 19 July 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 13 Aug. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Dawes -	- Ditto - -	64 15 6	- Comrs. Rep. 19 July 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 13 Aug. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
James Flannagan -	- - Porter at Chief Secretary's Office.	10 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 2 Aug. 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Aug. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
James Hyde -	King's Messenger -	64 15 6	- Comrs. Rep. 19 July 1802; Ld. Lt. War. 13 Aug. 1802.	- - -	ditto.

PERSONS' NAMES.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Gross Amount of Compensation granted.	AUTHORITY.	Net Amount payable at the Date of this Return.	—
		<i>Late Irish Currency.</i> £. s. d.		<i>British Currency.</i> £. s. d.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—continued.</b>					
Henry Paine -	-- Office Keeper, Chief Secretary's Office.	10 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 2 Aug. 1802 ; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Aug. 1802.	- - -	dead.
John Erck -	-- For loss of fees in Ordnance Office.	15 12 10	- Comrs. Rep. 7 June 1802 ; Ld. Lt. War. 19 June 1802.	- - -	ditto.
John Erck -	-- Publisher of Army List.	175 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Aug. 1802 ; Ld. Lt. War. 24 Sept. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Henry Paine -	-- Office Keeper, Chief Secretary's Office.	67 15 9	- Comrs. Rep. 24 May 1802 ; Ld. Lt. War. 7 June 1802.	- - -	ditto.
John Morton -	-- Medical Supplier to Ordnance.	311 7 1	- Comrs. Rep. 5 Sept. 1802 ; Ld. Lt. War. 30 Sept. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Charles Farran -	-- Draughtsman to Ordnance.	60 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 29 Mar. 1802 ; Ld. Lt. War. 23 April 1802.	- - -	ditto.
John Devereux -	-- Clerk to Comptrol- ler of Royal Labora- tory.	70 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 14 Dec. 1801 ; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Jan. 1802.	- - -	ditto.
John Campbell -	-- A Labourer to the Ordnance.	31 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 5 April 1802 ; Ld. Lt. War. 17 April 1802.	- - -	ditto.
Henry Eustace -	-- Aid-de-Camp to Master General, Ordnance.	332 18 -	- Comrs. Rep. 11 June 1801 ; Ld. Lt. War. 19 June 1801.	305 12 -	-- Rec <sup>d</sup> by Benj. B. Johnson, by power of attorney. dead.
William Turner -	-- Paymaster of late Irish Artillery.	316 10 7	- Comrs. Rep. 9 July 1804 ; Ld. Lt. War. 17 July 1804.	- - -	ditto.
Whitmore Davis -	-- Commissary to Board of Ordnance.	182 10 -	- Comrs. Rep. 15 Oct. 1804 ; Ld. Lt. War. 24 Oct. 1804.	- - -	ditto.
William Smith -	Solicitor-General -	1,379 7 1	- Comrs. Rep. 11 July 1801 ; Ld. Lt. War. 16 July 1801.	- - -	ditto.
William Monks -	-- Assistant Clerk of the Works, Ordnance.	80 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 12 Dec. 1801 ; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Right Honourable John Stewart.	Attorney-General -	2,086 5 9	- Comrs. Rep. 11 July 1801 ; Ld. Lt. War. 16 July 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Thos. M. Wistanley	Dublin Herald -	185 16 -	- Comrs. Rep. 5 Dec. 1801 ; Ld. Lt. War. 23 Dec. 1801.	- - -	ditto.
Richard Griffith -	Forage Master -	547 19 7	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Dec. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 31 Dec. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
Thomas Acris -	-- Storekeeper to the Ordnance.	91 5 -	- Comrs. Rep. 31 Dec. 1835 ; Ld. Lt. War. 7 Jan. 1836.	- - -	ditto.
Robert Grant -	Clerk in the Ordnance	85 3 -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Dec. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 31 Dec. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
John Belson -	-- Commissary of Ordnance.	182 10 -	- Comrs. Rep. 11 Feb. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 15 Feb. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
William Monks -	-- Clerk of the Works in Ordnance.	73 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Dec. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 31 Dec. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
Patrick Hacket -	-- Storekeeper of Ordnance of Belfast.	91 5 -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Dec. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 31 Dec. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
Patrick Maher -	-- Storekeeper of Ordnance of Tarbut.	91 5 -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Dec. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 31 Dec. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
Laurence Owens -	-- Porter to the Lord Lieutenant.	36 9 2½	- Comrs. Rep. 11 Nov. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 30 Nov. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
Richard Wrightoon -	-- Clerk to Storekeeper in Ordnance.	38 10 2	- Comrs. Rep. 11 Nov. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 30 Nov. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
James Reilly -	-- Clerk to Surveyor-General of Ordnance.	38 10 2½	- Comrs. Rep. 11 Nov. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 30 Nov. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
A. B. King -	-- Printer to the late House of Commons.	921 5 3	- Comrs. Rep. 30 Dec. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 7 Jan. 1806.	- - -	ditto.
Moses Barnett -	-- Gatekeeper at the Ordnance Yard.	9 15 -	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Dec. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 31 Dec. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
Ward Ramsay -	-- Messenger to the Ordnance Board.	9 2 -	- Comrs. Rep. 27 Dec. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 31 Dec. 1805.	8 8 -	receives in person.
Charles Croker -	-- Assistant Clerk of Check, Ordnance.	48 10 8	- Comrs. Rep. 11 Nov. 1805 ; Ld. Lt. War. 17 Dec. 1805.	- - -	dead.
H. Maryon -	King's Messenger -	64 15 6	- Comrs. Rep. 21 May 1804 ; Ld. Lt. War. 22 May 1804.	- - -	ditto.

(continued)



PERSONS' NAMES.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Gross Amount of Compensation granted.	AUTHORITY.	Net Amount payable at the Date of this Return.	—
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		Late Irish Currency. £. s. d.		British Currency. £. s. d.	
George Grierson -	King's Printer - -	900 - -	- Comrs. Rep. 21 Dec. 1805; Ld. Lt. War. 22 Mar 1806.	- - -	dead,
Thomas Watson -	- - Master Cutler to Board of Ordnance.	28 1 2	- Comrs. Rep. 16 Dec. 1805; Ld. Lt. War. 31 Dec. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
Robert M'Farland -	- - Gatekeeper Ord- nance Stores.	56 17 6	- Comrs. Rep. 25 Nov. 1805; Ld. Lt. War. 5 Dec. 1805.	- - -	ditto.
Gawin Lane -	- - Crier in Court of Chancery.	144 8 5	- Comrs. Rep. 23 July 1804; Ld. Lt. War. 6 Aug. 1804.	- - -	ditto.
Richard Nash -	- - Clerk in the Rolls Office.	35 9 4	- Comrs. Rep. 7 May 1804; Ld. Lt. War. 15 May 1806.	- - -	ditto.

Paymaster of Civil Services Office, }  
Dublin Castle, 8 August 1842. }

For the Paymaster of Civil Services,  
A. Chalmers.

PENSIONS (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Names of all Persons to whom  
Pensions were granted as Compensation for  
any Office held in Ireland, at or previous to the  
Act of Union.

(Mr. Belton.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
12 August 1842.

578.  
  
Under 1 oz.

## RIVERS (IRELAND).

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 16 March 1842;—for,

RETURN of all APPLICATIONS made to the LORD LIEUTENANT of *Ireland*, by  
Persons desirous of undertaking the Execution of Works provided for by the  
Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 57, and the Number and Names of COMMISSIONS issued  
in conformity therewith by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor of  
*Ireland*.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 12 April 1842.*

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THERE appears to have been but two applications made to the Lord  
Lieutenant under the abovementioned Act; one for the improvement of  
Lough Corrib, and another for the improvement of Lough Neagh. And only one  
Commission has been issued in conformity therewith by the Lords Justices, called  
“ A Commission for the Improvement of Lough Corrib, in the Counties of Galway  
and Mayo, and the County of the Town of Galway, its Rivers and Lands contiguous,  
and for keeping the Water of the said Lake at a Summer Level.”

Dublin Castle, April 1842.

*G. Lucas.*

**RIVERS (IRELAND).**

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RETURN of all Applications made to the LORD  
LIEUTENANT of *Ireland*, by Persons desirous of  
undertaking the Execution of Works provided  
for by the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 57.

(*Mr. Caleb Powell.*)

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*Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
12 April 1842.*

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172.

*Under 1 oz.*

# SHANNON NAVIGATION.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 4 March 1842;—for,

A RETURN of the SUMS of MONEY levied on the different Counties in *Ireland*, for the IMPROVEMENT of the NAVIGATION of the River *Shannon*; specifying the Amount on each County, and its Proportion on the different Baronies.

ESTIMATE of the further SUMS proposed to be levied for the same purpose, its Amount on each County, and the Proportions on the different Baronies.

RETURN of the SUMS of MONEY levied on the different Counties in *Ireland*, for the IMPROVEMENT of the NAVIGATION of the River *Shannon*; specifying the Amount on each County, and its Proportion on the different Baronies.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PROPORTIONS ASSESSED ON THE DIFFERENT BARONIES.		TOTAL AMOUNT Levied on each County.
	BARONIES.	AMOUNT.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Limerick - - -	All the Baronies in the county	2,963 1 8½	2,963 1 8½
Limerick, County of the City.	- - - - -	1,975 7 9½	1,975 7 9½
Clare - - -	Tullagh, Upper and Lower - } Bunratty, Eastern part of - }	2,333 4 10½	6,135 3 8½
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	3,801 18 10	
Tipperary - - -	North Riding: Owney and Arra, Lower Or- mond, Upper Ormond.	5,446 14 - ¾	6,221 12 5½
	Remaining Baronies, and the part of the Barony of Kilnemanagh in the North Riding of the county.	774 18 4½	
	South Riding: All the Baronies, and portions of the Barony of Kilnemanagh, in the South Riding of the county.	2,845 2 8½	2,845 2 8½
Galway - - -	- - Leitrim, Longford, Cloon- macnoon, Killyan, Ballymoe.	8,145 8 2¾	17,873 15 1½
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	9,728 6 10½	
Roscommon - - -	- - Moycarn, Athlone, Ballin- tobber South, Roscommon, Bal- lintobber North, Boyle.	8,170 18 4½	10,894 11 2
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	2,723 12 9¾	
King's County - -	Garrycastle, Firgal or Eglish -	2,407 2 10½	6,680 - 3¾
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	4,272 17 5½	
Westmeath - - -	- - Cloonlonan, Brawney, and Kilkenny, West.	2,551 19 8¾	8,744 15 9½
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	6,192 16 - ½	
Longford - - -	Rathcline, Moydow, Longford	1,041 6 10	1,885 5 - ½
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	843 18 2½	
Leitrim - - -	Mobill, Leitrim, Drumahair -	1,849 18 11	2,466 11 10½
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	616 12 11¾	
Mayo - - -	Costelloe - - - -	5 - - ½	1,649 1 4
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	1,590 14 3½	
Sligo - - -	Coolavin, Corran (part of) - }	280 16 2½	280 16 2½
	Tirrerill (part of) - - - }		
TOTAL Amount - - -		£.	70,615 5 1¾

## SUMS TO BE LEVIED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF

The above apportionment has been made in conformity with the awards of the Commissioners of Inquiry, which are detailed in their Fourth Report, p. 14, and which were made binding and conclusive by the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 61, ss. 1, 23 & 64.

The sums stated in the foregoing Return as having been levied off the counties and baronies, are those which have been certified by the Commissioners to have been advanced by them as loans to the respective counties, and are repayable, with interest thereon at the rate of 4 *l.* per cent. per annum, by 12 half-yearly instalments, in conformity with the 13th section of the above-named Act. The amount of the sums actually repaid by the respective counties to the 31st December 1841, are detailed in the Appendix to the Shannon Commissioners' 3d annual Report, Returns Nos. 4 & 5.

Shannon Commission Office, }  
Dublin, 11 March 1842. }

*E. Hornsby,*  
Secretary.

ESTIMATE of the further Sums proposed to be levied on the different Counties in *Ireland*, for the IMPROVEMENT of the NAVIGATION of the River *Shannon*; specifying the Amount on each County, and its Proportion on the different Baronies.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PROPORTIONS PROPOSED TO BE ASSESSED ON THE DIFFERENT BARONIES.		TOTAL AMOUNT Proposed to be Levied on each County.
	BARONIES.	AMOUNT.	
		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Limerick - - -	All the Baronies in the county -	2,944 8 5½	2,944 8 5½
Limerick, County of the City.	- - - - -	1,962 18 11½	1,962 18 11½
Clare - - -	Tullagh, Upper and Lower-Bunratty, Eastern part of -	3,730 1 7	7,921 4 1½
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	4,191 2 6½	
Tipperary - - -	North Riding :		7,298 12 1½
	Owney and Arra, Lower Ormond, Upper Ormond.	6,409 1 4½	
	Remaining Baronies, and the part of the Barony of Kilnemanagh, in the North Riding of the county.	889 10 9	
	South Riding :		3,381 3 2½
	All the Baronies, and portions of the Barony of Kilnemanagh, in the South Riding of the county.	3,381 3 2½	
Galway - - -	- - Leitrim, Longford, Cloonmacnoon, Killyan, Ballymoe.	10,670 19 3½	21,197 8 1½
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	10,526 8 9½	
Roscommon - -	- - Moycarn, Athlone, Ballintobber South, Roscommon, Ballintobber North, Boyle.	48,803 7 11½	65,071 3 11
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	16,267 15 11½	
Carried forward - - £.			109,776 18 11

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	PROPORTIONS PROPOSED TO BE ASSESSED ON THE DIFFERENT BARONIES.		TOTAL AMOUNT Proposed to be Levied on each County.
	BARONIES.	AMOUNT.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	- - -	109,776 18 11
King's County - -	Garrycastle, Firgal or Eglish -	2,753 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 6,812 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	4,058 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Westmeath - -	- - Cloonlonan, Brawney, and Kilkenny, West.	6,504 2 2	} 16,918 11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	10,414 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Longford - -	Rathcline, Moydow, Longford	7,422 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 18,122 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	10,699 16 2	
Leitrim - -	Mohill, Leitrim, Drumahair -	27,158 16 - $\frac{1}{2}$	} 36,211 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	9,052 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mayo - -	Costelloe - - - -	1,127 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 3,190 14 6
	Remaining Baronies in the county.	2,063 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sligo - -	Coolavin, Corran (part of) - }	4,686 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	} 4,686 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tirrerill (part of) - - - }		
TOTAL Amount - - -		£.	195,719 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$

The above apportionment has been made in conformity with the awards of the Commissioners of Inquiry, which are detailed in their Fourth Report, p. 14, and which were made binding and conclusive by the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 61, ss. 1, 23 & 64.

The sums stated in this Estimate as "Proposed to be levied," are to be advanced from time to time, according as the works proceed; and the amounts so advanced within each half-year will be repayable, with interest thereon at the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, by 12 half-yearly instalments.

Shannon Commission Office, }  
Dublin, 11 March 1842. }

*E. Hornsby,*  
Secretary.

**SHANNON NAVIGATION.**

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RETURN of the Sums of Money levied on the different Counties in *Ireland* for the IMPROVEMENT of the NAVIGATION of the River *Shannon*; and an Estimate of the further Sums proposed to be levied for the same purpose.

(*Mr. French.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
17 March 1842.*

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111.

*Under 1 oz.*

# SHANNON NAVIGATION.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 14 April 1842 ;—for,

RETURNS stating the PARTICULARS of the Sum of £.10,894. 11. 2. already Assessed, and also the Sum of £.65,071. 3. 11. proposed to be Assessed on the County of *Roscommon* for the Improvement of the *Shannon* Navigation; stating the PARTICULARS of the Sum of £.6,680. 0. 3½. already Assessed, and also of the Sum of £.6,812. 7. 3½. proposed to be Assessed upon the *King's County* for the like purpose; stating the PARTICULARS of the Sum of £.2,963. 1. 8½. already Assessed, and also the Sum of £.2,944. 8. 5½. proposed to be Assessed on the County of *Limerick* for the like purpose; and stating the PARTICULARS of the Sum of £.1,975. 7. 9½. already Assessed, and also of £.1,962. 18. 11½. proposed to be Assessed upon the County of the City of *Limerick* for the like purpose.

Names of Counties.	Works for which Counties have been, and are, proposed to be Assessed.	Particulars of Sums already Assessed.			Estimate of Sums proposed to be Assessed.
		Works.	Purchase of Property.	TOTAL.	
ROSCOMMON :		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Meelick to Athlone - - -	594 1 11½	402 1 8½	996 3 8	2,653 18 9
	Athlone to Tarmonbarry - - -	1,206 17 8	4,722 4 7½	5,929 2 3½	24,508 6 3
	Tarmonbarry to the Boyle Water -	50 19 10½	933 13 5½	984 13 3½	14,590 10 9½
	The Boyle Water to Lough Allen -	45 8 9	304 10 9	349 19 6	4,278 14 3
	Tributaries - - - - -	88 5 11	549 14 3½	638 - 2½	18,404 14 5½
	Dredging Vessels, Workshops, Ma- chinery, &c - - - - -	1,996 12 2½	- - -	1,996 12 2½	634 19 4½
	£.	3,982 6 4	6,912 4 10	10,894 11 2	65,071 3 11
KING'S COUNTY :					
	Meelick to Athlone - - -	4,277 11 5	1,997 12 6½	6,275 3 11½	6,413 1 9½
	Tributaries - - - - -	5 9 10	- - -	5 9 10	272 5 8½
	Dredging Vessels, Workshops, Ma- chinery, &c. - - - - -	399 6 6½	- - -	399 6 6½	126 19 9½
	£.	4,682 7 9½	1,997 12 6½	6,680 - 3½	6,812 7 3½
LIMERICK :					
	Limerick to Killaloe - - -	462 3 10½	1,644 1 10	2,106 5 8½	2,192 13 1½
	Meelick and Banagher - - -	489 8 -	247 12 -½	737 - -½	713 13 4
	Dredging Vessels, Workshops, Ma- chinery, &c. - - - - -	119 15 11½	- - -	119 15 11½	38 1 11½
	£.	1,071 7 10	1,891 13 10½	2,963 1 8½	2,944 8 5½
LIMERICK, COUNTY OF THE CITY :					
	Limerick to Killaloe - - -	308 2 6½	1,096 1 3	1,404 3 9½	1,461 15 5
	Meelick and Banagher - - -	326 5 4½	165 1 4	491 6 8½	475 15 7
	Dredging Vessels, Workshops, Ma- chinery, &c. - - - - -	79 17 3½	- - -	79 17 3½	25 7 11½
	£.	714 5 2½	1,261 2 7	1,975 7 9½	1,962 18 11½

*Note.*—The names of the several works referred to in the second column will be found detailed in the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, pages 11 & 12.

Dublin, 28 April 1842.

*E. Hornsby*, Secretary.



RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 April 1842 ;—for,

RETURNS, stating the Particulars of the Sum of £. 280. 16. 2½. already Assessed on the County of *Sligo* ; and also, the Sum of £. 4,686. 9. 7½. proposed to be Assessed on the same County, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the *Shannon* ; and stating the Particulars of the Sum of £. 2,466. 11. 10½. already Assessed on the County of *Leitrim* ; and also the Sum of £. 36,211. 14. 8½. proposed to be Assessed on the same County for the like Purpose.

Names of Counties.	Works for which Counties have been, and are, Proposed to be Assessed.	Particulars of Sums already Assessed.			Estimate of Sums proposed to be Assessed.
		Works.	Purchase of Property.	TOTAL.	
SLIGO -	Tarmonbarry to the Boyle Water - The Boyle Water - - - - -  £.	£. s. d. 8 10 -¾ 6 15 3½  15 5 4	£. s. d. 155 12 - 109 18 10½  265 10 10½	£. s. d. 164 2 -¾ 116 14 1¾  280 16 2½	£. s. d. 2,431 15 3½ 2,254 14 4½  4,686 9 7½
LEITRIM	Athlone to Tarmonbarry - - - - Tarmonbarry to the Boyle Water - Mouth of the Boyle Water to Lough Allen - - - - - Dredging Vessels, Workshops, Machinery, &c. - - - - -  £.	38 - 5¾ 67 19 11½ 68 3 2½ 399 6 6  573 10 1½	191 7 10 1,244 17 10 456 16 1½ - - -  1,893 1 9½	229 8 3¾ 1,312 17 9¼ 524 19 3¾ 399 6 6  2,466 11 10½	10,212 12 6½ 19,454 1 -¾ 6,418 1 3¾ 126 19 9¾  36,211 14 8½

*Note.*—The names of the several works referred to in the second column will be found detailed in the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, pages 11 & 12.

Shannon Commission-Office, Dublin, }  
30 April 1842.

E. Hornsby, Secretary.

SHANNON NAVIGATION.

RETURN stating the Particulars of the Sums Assessed and to be Assessed on the Counties of *Roscommon*, *King's County*, *Limerick*, *Sligo*, and *Leitrim*, for the Improvement of the SHANNON NAVIGATION.

(Mr. Barry Baldwin.)  
(Mr. W. R. Ormsby Gore.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
3 May 1842.

226.  
  
Under 1 oz.

## SHANNON NAVIGATION.

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 10 May 1842 ;—for,

A RETURN of the Proportions of the Sum of £.10,894. 11. 2. Levied on the County of *Roscommon*, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the River *Shannon*, payable by each of the following Baronies, viz. *Athlone*, *Ballymoe*, *Boyle*, *Frenchpark*, *Roscommon*, and *Castlerea*; distinguishing the Amount, per Hundred Acres, in each of the Baronies respectively.

B A R O N I E S.	PROPORTION OF THE SUM LEVIED.	AMOUNT, PER 100 ACRES.
	£.   s.   d.	£.   s.   d.
Athlone -   -   -   -   -	2,859   5   1 ½	5   18   -
Ballymoe   -   -   -   -	545   3   -	6   9   10
Boyle   -   -   -   -   -	1,429   7   3 ½	5   18   -
Frenchpark   -   -   -   -	1,141   -   10 ½	6   9   10
Roscommon   -   -   -   -	1,882   18   10 ½	5   18   -
Castlerea   -   -   -   -	1,321   9   7	5   13   -

*Arthur Frend,*  
Treasurer of the County of Roscommon.

**SHANNON NAVIGATION.**

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**RETURN of the Proportions of the Sum levied on  
the County of Roscommon, payable by certain  
Baronies therein.**

**(*Mr. French.*)**

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**(Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
7 June 1842.)**

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# SPIRITS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 5 May 1842;—for,

A RETURN of the Number of GALLONS of SPIRITS taken out for HOME CONSUMPTION in each COLLECTION in *Ireland*, in each Round, since the 5th day of January last; and, Similar RETURNS for the corresponding Periods of 1840 and 1841.

A RETURN of the Number of DETECTIONS and the Number of PERSONS Prosecuted for OFFENCES in *Ireland* against the Laws for the Suppression of ILLICIT DISTILLATION, since the 5th day of January last; distinguishing those Convicted; and, Similar RETURNS for the corresponding Periods of 1840 and 1841.

A RETURN of the Number of GALLONS of SPIRITS taken out for HOME CONSUMPTION in each COLLECTION in *Ireland*, in each Round, since the 5th day of January last; and, Similar RETURNS for the corresponding Periods of 1840 and 1841.

COLLECTIONS.	Number of Gallons of Spirits taken out for Home Consumption,					
	1840.		1841.		1842.	
	First Round, from 5 January to 19 February.	Second Round, from 19 February to 5 April.	First Round, from 5 January to 19 February.	Second Round, from 19 February to 5 April.	First Round, from 5 January to 19 February.	Second Round, from 19 February to 5 April.
Armagh - - -	54,604	49,646	38,928	25,653	27,354	9,634
Athlone - - -	20,409	22,396	18,996	19,558	14,297	11,893
Clonmel - - -	27,617	27,433	32,206	32,598	30,888	52,607
Coleraine - - -	36,639	26,863	28,702	26,765	29,043	19,735
Cork - - -	90,772	105,719	110,796	92,150	129,277	68,721
Drogheda - - -	59,877	55,057	27,852	42,682	31,221	23,692
Dublin - - -	249,934	218,323	157,699	142,759	192,793	146,804
Dundalk - - -	68,655	59,345	35,585	31,126	47,089	33,909
Foxford - - -	18,782	32,730	7,750	8,285	10,652	7,933
Galway - - -	22,028	15,382	17,252	19,928	21,712	16,331
Kilkenny - - -	27,478	27,463	16,868	13,297	8,749	8,493
Limerick - - -	29,952	37,427	30,388	28,623	28,275	29,329
Lisburne - - -	142,263	136,450	134,661	116,474	141,465	141,054
Londonderry - - -	66,767	68,607	51,026	39,965	48,982	34,637
Mallow - - -	46,108	47,990	51,778	37,865	71,528	30,274
Maryborough - - -	39,057	22,358	28,646	25,510	25,227	20,439
Naas - - -	11,938	19,130	11,524	9,304	10,773	10,725
Sligo - - -	55,668	54,688	21,461	26,067	21,513	15,376
Tralee - - -	6,454	4,571	—	—	—	—
Waterford - - -	17,684	29,693	22,872	19,805	27,500	32,498
Wexford - - -	25,092	33,416	18,944	19,564	36,713	13,413
	1,117,778	1,094,687	863,934	777,978	955,051	727,497

Excise Office, London, }  
1 June 1842.

G. A. Cottrell, Acc' Gen'.

A RETURN of the Number of DETECTIONS and the Number of PERSONS Prosecuted for OFFENCES in *Ireland* against the Laws for the Suppression of ILLICIT DISTILLATION, since the 5th day of January last; distinguishing those Convicted; and, Similar RETURNS for the corresponding Periods of 1840 and 1841.

	QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL		
	1840.	1841.	1842.
Number of Detentions - - - - -	422	289	350
Number of Persons Prosecuted - - - - -	114	113	127
Number Convicted - - - - -	76	79	96
Number Acquitted - - - - -	24	20	14
Remaining undecided on 5th April in each Year - - - - -	14	14	17

Excise Office, London, }  
1 June 1842.

G. A. Cottrell, Acc' Gen'.

SPIRITS (IRELAND).

RETURN of SPIRITS taken out for HOME  
CONSUMPTION in *Ireland* since 5th January  
last, and corresponding Periods of 1840 and  
1841; and Number of DETECTIONS and PROSEC-  
UTIONS for ILLEGAL DISTILLATION in *Ireland*  
during the Quarters ended 5th April 1840, 1841  
and 1842.

(*Sir Robert Ferguson.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
6 June 1842.*

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## T A X E S, &c.

RETURNS to ORDERS of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 15 February 1842 ;—for,

### 1. TAXES.

RETURN of all TAXES Repealed, Reduced, Expired, and Imposed in *Great Britain and Ireland* respectively, from the Year 1834 inclusive to the Present Time.—(*In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 190, of Session 1834.*)

### 2. NATIONAL DEBT (IRELAND).

RETURN of all Additions to the NATIONAL DEBT of *Ireland* since the Union, and all Redemptions of any Portion of the same ; stating from what Sources the Funds were supplied for such Redemption ; to be made up to the latest Period to which the Return can be prepared.

### 3. REMITTANCE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

ACCOUNT of the Balance arising from the Remittance of PUBLIC MONEY to and from the *Irish and British Exchequers*, from 1833.—(*In continuation of the Return, No. 1, in Parliamentary Paper, No. 659, of Session 1833.*)

### 4. EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND.

RETURN, showing the Total Present EXPENDITURE of *Ireland*, including Debt, Army, Pensions, Civil List, Miscellaneous Estimates, and all Disbursements payable out of the Public Revenue.—(*See Parliamentary Paper, No. 659, of Session 1833.*)

### 5. TONNAGE (IRELAND).

RETURN of the TONNAGE of the *Irish Ports* in the Year 1841.—(*See Parliamentary Paper, No. 659, of Session 1833.*)

### 6. EXPORTS (IRELAND).

STATEMENT (so far as the same can be made out), of the Nature and Quantity of all Articles of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE Exported to *Ireland* from *Great Britain* since the Union ; distinguishing the Principal Articles, with the Rates and Amounts of Duty paid on each ; and also stating in which of the Countries such Duties were paid.

### 7. PUBLIC WORKS.

RETURN, in detail (so far as the same can be prepared), of all SUMS of MONEY, from whatever Source and under whatever Description, Voted or Applied, either by way of Loan or Grant, in aid of PUBLIC WORKS in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, since 1800, including the Expense of all Commissions and Surveys, and all Sums advanced for Roads, and for Employment of the Poor in Fisheries, or otherwise.

(*Mr. John O'Connell.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
8 June 1842.

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AN ACCOUNT of all TAXES REPEALED, REDUCED, EXPIRED, and IMPOSED, in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, from the Year 1834 inclusive, to the Present Time, (in continuation of  
*Parliamentary Paper, No. 190, of Session 1834.*)

DATE of REPEAL.	NATURE OF THE TAXES REPEALED.	Estimated Amount of Duty Repealed.	NET RECEIPT UPON EACH ARTICLE In the Five Years next preceding the Repeal of the Duty.				
		£.	£. 1829:	£. 1830:	£. 1831:	£. 1832:	£. 1833:
1834: 6 August	-- Duty on coals exported in British ships, or in ships belonging to countries having treaties of reciprocity with Great Britain	55,175	43,043	63,278	52,765	54,331	63,474

DATE of the Reduction of Duty.	NATURE of the TAXES PARTIALLY REPEALED.	Estimated Amount of Duty Repeated	NET RECEIPT UPON EACH ARTICLE In the Five Years next preceding the Reduction of Duty.						SUMS received upon the remaining Portion of each Tax, in the Three Years subsequent to the Reduction of Duty.		
		£.	1829: £.	1830: £.	1831: £.	1832: £.	1833: £.	1834: £.	1835: £.	1836: £.	1837: £.
1834: 6 August -	Currants -	154,654	251,842	250,656	328,131	314,325	309,207	213,400	193,575	193,075	
- 6 -	Raisins -	43,595	139,914	153,771	168,385	144,343	144,585	117,561	115,030	111,968	
- 6 -	Figs -	5,203	20,836	20,413	21,496	22,402	17,207	14,977	9,841	13,788	
- 15 -	- - Olive oil, not the produce of or im- ported from the dominions of the king of the Two Sicilies -	11,103	14,061	26,956	28,190	15,768	22,255	8,464	15,987	15,428	
- 15 -	Palm oil -	18,522	21,924	23,427	21,933	27,542	27,043	15,328	14,678	13,299	
- 15 -	Prunes -	7,960	8,241	7,067	10,327	6,075	10,677	4,216	2,565	3,171	
1835: 9 Sept. -	- - Coffee of the British Possessions, within the limits of the East India Com- pany's Charter & imported from thence, and coffee, the produce of and imported from Sierra Leone -	31,121	1830: -	1831: -	1832: -	1833: -	1834: -	1836: -	1837: -	1838: -	
			- - not ascertainable	-	-	-	-	-	52,175	148,796	173,031
1836: 5 July -	Sugar, East India -	39,453	180,342	126,725	156,799	193,189	157,813	367,333	498,592	567,457	
13 August -	Rosewood -	5,640	8,484	8,376	10,329	11,575	14,100	7,793	10,768	8,728	
13 -	Spices, cloves -	6,678	8,004	7,581	5,942	7,868	8,901	2,024	2,585	2,478	
13 -	- - pepper -	53,673	93,372	100,072	100,883	112,919	107,321	59,964	61,162	60,821	
1841: 15 October -	- - Rice in the husk from the United States of America -	21,832	1836: -	1837: -	1838: -	1839: -	1840: -	1842: -	1843: -	1844: -	
10 Dec. -	- - Olive oil, the produce of the do- minions of the king of the Two Sicilies	5,279	22,923	18,889	17,624	21,927	13,052	-	-	-	
			30,120	18,950	22,427	14,602	11,165	-	-	-	

## 1.—CUSTOMS, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES EXPIRED.

— NIL. —

## 1.—CUSTOMS, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES IMPOSED.

DATE of the Imposition of the Duties.	NATURE OF THE TAXES IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount of Duty Imposed.	—
1834: 15 August	- - - Increase of revenue accruing from the re-establishment of the export duty of 10s. per cent. upon woollens exported to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and the consequent revival of the same duty, in the case of woollens exported to the United States of America, to Mexico, Columbia, and the States of Rio de la Plata, and to Sweden and Norway; such exports having been previously exempt from the said duty, by virtue of the special treaties, which provide that those countries shall, in their commercial intercourse with Great Britain, be placed upon the footing of the most favoured States	£. 17,376	
1840: 15 May	- - - Additional duties on goods imported and exported by Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17 & 19	959,401	

## 1.—CUSTOMS, IRELAND:—TAXES WHOLLY REPEALED.

DATE of REPEAL.	NATURE OF THE TAXES REPEALED.	Estimated Amount of Duty Repealed.	NET RECEIPT UPON EACH ARTICLE In the Five Years next preceding the Repeal of the Duty.					—
1834: 6 August	- Duty on coals exported in British ships, or in ships belonging to countries having treaties of reciprocity with Great Britain	£. 84	£. 1829: 170	£. 1830: 168	£. 1831: 80	£. 1832: 89	£. 1833: 84	

## 1.—CUSTOMS, IRELAND:—TAXES PARTIALLY REPEALED.

DATE of the Reduction of Duty.	NATURE of the TAXES PARTIALLY REPEALED.	Estimated Amount of Duty Repealed.	NET RECEIPT UPON EACH ARTICLE In the Five Years next preceding the Reduction of Duty.					SUMS received upon the remaining Portion of each Tax in the Three Years subsequent to the Reduction of Duty.		
1834: 6 August	Currants	£. 883	1829: £. 1,508	1831: £. 2,809	1832: £. 2,372	1833: £. 1,766	1835: £. 1,137	1836: £. 1,246	1837: £. 818	
6 -	Raisins	2,707	3,838	4,715	4,104	4,610	2,959	2,065	2,127	
6 -	Figs	149	370	649	736	494	434	86	248	
6 -	Olive oil, not the produce of, or imported from, the dominions of the king of the Two Sicilies	155	48	853	975	332	45	43	86	
15 -	Palm oil	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
15 -	Prunes	312	345	740	147	419	19	10	7	

(continued)



## 1.—CUSTOMS, IRELAND:—TAXES PARTIALLY REPEALED—continued.

DATE of the Reduction of Duty.	NATURE of the TAXES PARTIALLY REPEALED.	Estimated Amount of Duty Repealed.	NET RECEIPT UPON EACH ARTICLE In the Five Years next preceding the Reduction of Duty.					SUMS received upon the remaining Portion of each Tax in the Three Years subsequent to the Reduction of Duty.		
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1835: 9 Sept. -	Coffee of the British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and imported from thence, and coffee the produce of and imported from Sierra Leone	756	1830: - - - not ascertainable	1831: - - - -	1832: - - - -	1833: - - - -	1834: - - - -	1836: - 1,779	1837: - 4,195	1838: - 3,296
1836: 5 July - 13 August 13 - 13 -	Sugar, East India - Rosewood - Spices, cloves - - - - pepper	17 25 315 5,337	1831: 1,293 - - - 390 9,267	1832: 618 16 588 11,166	1833: 317 145 437 10,291	1834: 305 70 703 9,933	1835: 67 63 420 10,674	1837: 1,147 85 129 6,657	1838: 3,912 27 112 4,608	1839: 4,279 26 80 5,195
1841: 15 Oct. - 10 Dec. -	Rice in the husk, from the United States of America - Olive oil, the produce of the dominions of the king of the Two Sicilies	- 52	1836: - 364	1837: - 522	1838: - 334	1839: - 31	1840: - 103	1842: - -	1843: - -	1844: - -

## 1.—CUSTOMS, IRELAND:—TAXES EXPIRED.

— NIL. —

## 1.—CUSTOMS, IRELAND:—TAXES IMPOSED.

DATE of the Imposition of the Duties.	NATURE OF THE TAXES IMPOSED.	Estimated Amount of Duty Imposed.
1834: 15 August -	- - Increase of revenue accruing from the re-establishment of the export duty of 10s. per cent. upon woollens exported to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, and the consequent revival of the same duty in the case of woollens exported to the United States of America, to Mexico, Columbia, and the States of Rio de la Plata, and to Sweden and Norway; such exports having been previously exempt from the said duty, by virtue of the special treaties, which provide that those countries shall, in their commercial intercourse with Great Britain, be placed upon the footing of the most favoured States	£. 18
1840: 15 May -	Additional duties on goods imported and exported by Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 17 & 19	100,825

Agreeably to the rule adopted in the Account, of which the present Return is a continuation, the foregoing statement exhibits every instance of a removal or imposition of duties by which the collective revenue of Great Britain and Ireland was affected to the extent of 5,000*l.* or upwards.

Inspector-General's Office,  
Custom House, London, 13 April 1842.

William Irving,  
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

## 2.—EXCISE, GREAT BRITAIN :—TAXES REPEALED.

NATURE OF TAX REPEALED.	DATE of REPEAL	YEARS.	AMOUNT received for each of the Five Years next preceding the Repeal.
			£. s. d.
Stone bottles - - - - -	14 August 1834 -	1829	4,166 18 3
		1830	3,188 11 4
		1831	3,549 - 8
		1832	4,007 10 4
		1833	4,203 3 6
Starch (duty and licences) - - - - -	10 October 1834 -	1829	85,850 12 3
		1830	103,262 18 7
		1831	100,494 1 3
		1832	112,506 2 8
		1833	117,665 3 9
Sweets or made wines (duty and licences to makers) - - -	10 October 1834 -	1829	2,526 6 2
		1830	2,563 14 3
		1831	2,329 18 3
		1832	3,912 3 10
		1833	2,648 6 3
Scaleboard made from wood (duty and licences) - - -	10 October 1834 -	- - The duty on scaleboard having been included with that on other descriptions of paper chargeable with the same rate of duty, the amount received for that ar- ticle cannot be distinguished.	
Paper, printed, painted, or stained (duty and licences) - - -	5 July 1836 -	1831	50,478 16 4
		1832	50,336 3 10
		1833	54,709 19 -
		1834	59,718 12 8
		1835	56,501 9 -

Excise Office, London, }  
24 March 1842. }G. A. Cottrell,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

## 2.--EXCISE, GREAT BRITAIN :--TAXES REDUCED.

NATURE OF TAX REDUCED.	DATE of REDUCTION.	YEARS.	Amount received for each of the						
			Five Years next preceding the Reduction.			Three Years subsequent to the Reduction.			
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Licences for retailing spirits reduced 50 per cent. to persons not receiving or consuming more than 50 gallons -	10 Oct. 1835 -	1831	279,596	7	9	-	-	-	- - It is to be observed, that the additional duty of 50 per cent. on these licences did not attach to the four first-mentioned years, it having been imposed only from 10 October 1834.
		1832	284,009	15	9	-	-	-	
		1833	284,253	6	6	-	-	-	
		1834	285,791	12	6	-	-	-	
		1835	423,488	17	-	-	-	-	
		1836	-	-	-	398,419	7	5	
The remaining portion of the additional duty of 50 per cent. on spirit licences repealed -	10 Oct. 1836 -	1837	-	-	-	294,210	10	6	
		1838	-	-	-	300,360	12	9	
		1839	-	-	-	305,209	5	-	
Flint glass reduced 4 d. per lb. - Viz. from 6 d. to 2 d. per lb.	10 Oct. 1835 -	1831	196,253	8	4				
		1832	198,085	5	6				
		1833	196,989	2	2				
		1834	215,130	3	5				
		1835	213,386	6	6				
		1836	-	-	-	85,073	16	9	
		1837	-	-	-	85,824	8	7	
		1838	-	-	-	83,423	14	0	

## RETURN OF ALL TAXES REMITTED OR REPEALED

## 2.—EXCISE, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES REDUCED—continued.

NATURE OF TAX REDUCED.	DATE of REDUCTION.	YEARS.	Amount received for each of the					
			Five Years next preceding the Reduction.			Three Years subsequent to the Reduction.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paper reduced to 1½ d. per lb. Viz. 1st class paper, paste- board, &c., from 3 d. - Millboard, glazed paper, &c., from 2½ d. - } to 1½ d. per lb.	10 Oct. 1836	1832	732,111	13	7			
		1833	778,841	2	-			
		1834	793,179	5	5			
		1835	823,383	3	7			
		1836	788,235	1	10			
		1837	-	-	-	582,551	3	8
		1838	-	-	-	551,583	7	7
		1839	-	-	-	597,999	4	9
		1835	5,362	2	6			
		1836	5,904	18	4			
Large polished, &c., bricks re- duced to 10 s. per 1,000 Viz. Polished, from 12 s. 10 d. per 1,000 - Large polished from 2 s. 5 d. - } to 10 s. per 100 - } per 1,000 Extra large polished from 4 s. 10 d. per 100 - }	22 August 1839	1837	5,618	8	6			
		1838	5,205	3	7			
		1839	5,608	14	9			
		1840	-	-	-	3,305	6	-
		1841	-	-	-	2,350	6	10

Excise Office, London,  
24 March 1842.

G. A. Cottrell,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

## 2.—EXCISE, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES EXPIRED.

— NIL. —

Excise Office, London,  
24 March 1842.

G. A. Cottrell,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

## 2.—EXCISE, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES IMPOSED.

NATURE OF TAX IMPOSED.	DATE when Imposed.	YEAR.	AMOUNT received for each of the Five Years subsequent to the Tax being Imposed.			
			£.	s.	d.	
Licences for retailing spirits (an addi- tional duty of 50 per cent. imposed) - }	10 Oct. 1834	1835	-	-	139,989	13 6
		1836	-	-	111,071	5 6
Countervailing duties imposed on medi- cated spirits, and sweets or made wines, removed from Scotland or Ire- land to England, or from Ireland to Great Britain - }	1 Sept. 1836	1837	-	-	876	6 6
		1838	-	-	2,236	15 11
		1839	-	-	1,809	18 11
		1840	-	-	1,870	15 8
		1841	-	-	1,910	15 10
Sugar made from beet-root, 1 l. 4 s. per cwt. imposed	15 July 1837	1838	-	-	103	16 10
		1839	-	-	9	13 3
Extended to sugar made from any material	7 August 1840	1840	-	-	73	3 9
		1841	-	-	2,700	3 2
Five per cent. additional imposed on all duties (excepting post-horses and spirits)	15 May 1840	From 15 May 1840, to 5 Jan. 1841 - }			162,948	4 10
		Year 1841			464,996	11 1
		From 15 May 1840 to 5 Jan. 1841 - }			140,517	14 6
Spirits, an additional duty of 4 d. per gallon imposed	15 May 1840	Year 1841			235,948	3 4
Spread or broad glass, duty increased 2 l. 3 s. 6 d. per cwt. Viz. from 1 l. 10 s. 10 d. 13 s. 6 d. per cwt.	15 Aug. 1840	-	-	-	-	-

Excise Office, London,  
24 March 1842.

G. A. Cottrell,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

## 2.—EXCISE, IRELAND:—TAXES REPEALED.

NATURE OF TAX REPEALED.	DATE of Repeal.	YEARS.	AMOUNT received for each of the Five Years next preceding the Repeal.		
			£.	s.	d.
Starch-makers' licences - - - - -	10 Oct. 1834 -	1829	155	-	-
		1830	188	15	-
		1831	142	10	-
		1832	142	10	-
		1833	157	10	-
Sweets, or made wines (duty and licences to makers) - - -	10 Oct. 1834 -	1829	210	8	6
		1830	230	10	-
		1831	84	1	9
		1832	137	17	6
		1833	111	6	3
Scaleboard (duty and licences) - - - - -	10 Oct. 1834 -	The duty on scaleboard having been included with that on other descriptions of paper chargeable with the same rate of duty, the amount received on that article cannot be distinguished.			
		1831	2,513	11	10
		1832	2,329	16	9
		1833	4,050	3	8
		1834	4,698	4	1
Paper, printed, painted, or stained (duty and licences - - -	5 July 1836 -	1835	4,272	14	2

Excise Office, London, }  
24 March 1842.

G. A. Cottrell,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

## 2.—EXCISE, IRELAND:—TAXES REDUCED.

NATURE OF TAX REDUCED.	DATE of Reduction.	YEARS.	Amount received for each of the					
			Five Years next preceding the Reduction.			Three Years subsequent to the Reduction.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Spirits reduced 1 s. per gallon - Viz. from 3 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 4 d. per gallon.	1 Sept. 1834 -	1830	1,359,748	13	-			
		1831	1,398,760	18	3			
		1832	1,467,173	18	6			
		1833	1,410,528	13	4			
		1834	1,420,509	16	8			
		1835	-	-	-	1,301,466	5	4
		1836	-	-	-	1,388,374	15	-
		1837	-	-	-	1,336,065	-	8
Licences for retailing spirits reduced 50 per cent. to persons not receiving or consuming more than 50 gallons - - -	10 Oct. 1835 -	1831	60,001	19	9			
		1832	59,288	9	9			
		1833	58,639	14	3			
		1834	59,645	15	6			
		1835	90,533	12	5			
		1836	-	-	-	86,549	9	4
The remaining portion of the additional duty of 50 per cent. on spirit licences repealed - - -	10 Oct. 1836 -	1837	-	-	-	62,506	4	9
		1838	-	-	-	63,201	6	9
		1839	-	-	-	61,704	-	9

-- The additional duty of 50 per cent. on these licences did not attach to the four first-mentioned years, it having been imposed from 10 Oct. 1834.

## 2.—EXCISE, IRELAND :—TAXES REDUCED—continued.

NATURE OF TAX REDUCED.	DATE of REDUCTION.	YEARS.	Amount received for each of the		
			Five Years next preceding the Reduction.	Three Years subsequent to the Reduction.	
Flint glass reduced 4 d. per lb. Viz. from 6 d. to 2 d. per lb.	10 Oct. 1835	1831	£. s. d. 14,942 10 6	£. s. d.	
		1832	18,908 3 9		
		1833	15,604 - 9		
		1834	14,788 3 6		
		1835	12,717 3 7		
		1836	- - -	7,039 12 11	
		1837	- - -	6,761 7 8	
		1838	- - -	7,070 16 5	
Paper reduced to 1 ½ d. per lb. Viz. 1st. class paper, paste- board, &c., from 3 d. - to 1 ½ d. Millboard, glazed paper, &c., per lb. from 2 ½ d. - - - -	10 Oct. 1836	1832	24,074 18 9		
		1833	27,585 12 4		
		1834	25,968 2 2		
		1835	29,709 19 9		
		1836	29,906 7 4		
		1837	- - -	21,203 1 8	
		1838	- - -	22,206 11 10	
		1839	- - -	21,918 11 3	

Excise Office, London,  
24 March 1842.G. A. Cottrell,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

## 2.—EXCISE, IRELAND :—TAXES EXPIRED.

— NIL. —

Excise Office, London,  
24 March 1842.G. A. Cottrell,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

## 2.—EXCISE, IRELAND :—TAXES IMPOSED.

NATURE OF THE TAX IMPOSED.	DATE when Imposed.	YEARS.	AMOUNT received for each of the Five Years subsequent to the Tax being Imposed.		
			£. s. d.		
Licences for retailing spirits (an additional duty of 50 per cent. imposed)	10 Oct. 1834	1835 - - 1836 - -	29,165 17 - 25,124 18 6	- 6	- - This additional duty was partially repealed in 1835 and wholly repealed in 1836 (see accompanying Account of Taxes Reduced).
Sugar made from beet-root (a duty of 1 l. 4 s. per cwt. imposed)	15 July 1837	1838 - - 1839 - -	- - - - - -	- -	
Extended to sugar made from any material	7 August 1840	1840 - - 1841 - -	- - - - - -	- -	
Five per cent. additional imposed on all duties (excepting spirits)	15 May 1840	From 15 May 1840 to 5 Jan. 1841 - Year 1841 -	12,151 12 9 14,766 17 -	9 -	
Spirits, an additional duty of 4 d. gallon	15 May 1840	From 15 May 1840 to 5 Jan. 1841 - Year 1841 -	75,976 4 4 108,090 14 4	4 4	
Spread or broad glass duty increased 2 l. 3 s. 6 d. per cwt.) Viz. from 1 l. 10 s. to 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. per cwt.	15 August 1840	1841 - -	- - -	- -	

Excise Office, London,  
24 March 1842.G. A. Cottrell,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

## 3.—STAMPS, GREAT BRITAIN:—STAMP DUTIES REMITTED OR REPEALED.

	Great Britain.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.
1834: Duty on Almanacs - - - - -	28,100	28,100
Produce, five years preceding repeal {		
1829 - - - £. 30,848		
1830 - - - 27,779		
1831 - - - 29,806		
1832 - - - 28,114		
1833 - - - 26,532		
TOTAL Stamp Duties repealed in 1834 - - -	- - £.	28,100
1835: Duty on letters of attorney for voting on the election of a director of the East India Company; cannot be estimated - - - - -	—	—
Duty on the admission of a person to be a member of any of the inns of court, who has been previously admitted a member of another inn; cannot be estimated	—	—
TOTAL Stamp Duties repealed in 1835 - - -	- - £.	—
1836: Duty on race horses - - - - -	1,230	1,230
Produce, five years preceding repeal {		
1831 - - - £. 1,386		
1832 - - - 1,480		
1833 - - - 1,050		
1834 - - - 1,318		
1835 - - - 1,234		
TOTAL Stamp Duties repealed in 1836 - - -	- - £.	1,230
1838: Duty of 1 <i>l</i> . on freemen's admissions; cannot be estimated - - - - -	—	—
TOTAL Stamp Duties repealed in 1838 - - -	- - £.	—
1841: Duty on affidavits to be filed, read or used in any of the courts of law or equity, or before any judge, &c.; cannot be estimated - - - - -	—	—
TOTAL Stamp Duties repealed in 1841 - - -	- - £.	—

Acc<sup>t</sup> & Compt<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>'s Office, Stamps and Taxes,  
24 May 1842.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Lightfoot, A. & C. G.

**3.—STAMPS, GREAT BRITAIN:—STAMP DUTIES PARTIALLY REMITTED  
OR REPEALED.**

	Great Britain.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.
1835: Duty on life policies of insurance, for sums not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i> , reduced from 20 <i>s.</i> to the sums following: Where the sum insured does not exceed 50 <i>l.</i> , 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Where it exceeds 50 <i>l.</i> , and does not exceed 100 <i>l.</i> , 5 <i>s.</i> Cannot be estimated - - - - -	—	—
Duty on transfers of the Territorial Debt of the East India Company (when transferred from the books in England), to be subject only to a 30 <i>s.</i> duty. Cannot be estimated - - - - -	—	—
TOTAL Stamp Duties partially repealed in 1835 -	- - £.	—
1836: Duty on newspapers, viz. 4 <i>d.</i> , and the duty of 2 <i>d.</i> on supplements to newspapers and papers containing only and principally advertisements and not news, reduced to the following duties: Where the superficies (exclusive of the margin) of the letter-press does not exceed 1,530 inches, 1 <i>d.</i> Where it exceeds 1,530 inches, and does not exceed 2,295 inches, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> - - - - - Where it exceeds 2,295 inches, 2 <i>d.</i> - - - - - Supplement, where the superficies (exclusive of the margin) does not exceed 765 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> - - -	391,430	391,430
Produce, five years preceding partial remission - - - - -	£. 1831 - - 554,788 1832 - - 541,917 1833 - - 509,557 1834 - - 507,373 1835 - - 521,909	
Produce, three years subsequent to partial remission - - - - -	1837 - - 201,669 1838 - - 204,616 1839 - - 220,452	
TOTAL Stamp Duties partially remitted in 1836 -	- - £.	391,430
1839: Mileage duties on stage-carriages reduced - - - - -	56,308	56,308
Produce, five years preceding partial remission - - - - -	1834 - - 487,823 1835 - - 498,545 1836 - - 514,627 1837 - - 498,950 1838 - - 494,356	
Produce, two years subsequent to partial remission - - - - -	1840 - - 438,047 1841 - - 460,733	
TOTAL Stamp Duties partially remitted in 1839 -	- - £.	56,308

Acc<sup>t</sup> & Compt<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>'s Office, Stamps & Taxes, }  
24 May 1842.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Lightfoot, A. & C. G.

## 3.—STAMPS, IRELAND:—STAMP DUTIES PARTIALLY REMITTED OR REPEALED.

YEARS.	DUTIES Partially Remitted or Repealed.	NET PRODUCE OF EACH DUTY, FOR FIVE YEARS PRECEDING ITS PARTIAL REMISSION OR REPEAL.						NET PRODUCE OF EACH DUTY, FOR THREE YEARS SUBSEQUENT TO ITS PARTIAL REMISSION OR REPEAL.					
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1835 - -	Policies of life insurance, and assignment thereof, of all sums under £.100, reduced from 10s. to 2s. 6d. and 5s. - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1836 - -	Newspapers, reduced from 1½d. to 1d., with an al- lowance of 25 per cent. to purchasers of £. 10 and upwards - -	31,495	14	-	31,302	11	9	29,517	12	8	31,016	8	2
1840 - -	Admission of any person to act as an attorney in any court in Ireland, £. 20.—By the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 79, attorneys and solicitors who paid duty on their admission into any one court, are exempted from it on being admitted into any other - -	3,600	-	-	6,200	-	-	6,600	-	-	4,810	-	-
								2,180	-	-	16,420	5	2
											16,573	15	1½
											17,947	2	3½

Stamp Office, Dublin, }  
14 May 1842.

J. S. Cooper,  
Compt' & Acc' Gen'



## 3.—STAMPS, IRELAND:—STAMP DUTIES REMITTED OR REPEALED.

YEARS.	DUTIES REMITTED OR REPEALED.	PRODUCE OF EACH FOR FIVE YEARS PRECEDING ITS REMISSION OR REPEAL.														
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1834	On almanacs, 9 <i>d.</i> and 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; directories, 6 <i>d.</i> - - - - - On affidavits to qualify as voters, 2 <i>s.</i> - - - - - On writs of covenant for levying a fine, 2 <i>l.</i> ; writ of entry for suffering a recovery, 2 <i>l.</i> ; exemplification of any record, 15 <i>s.</i> ; indenture or chirograph of a fine, 10 <i>s.</i> ; copy attested of any fine, 4 <i>d.</i> ; deed to be enrolled in Court of Common Pleas, 3 <i>l.</i> ; fine, 3 <i>l.</i> ; search for fines, 3 <i>s.</i> and 6 <i>s.</i> ; recovery, 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; search for recovery, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> (estimated amount.) <i>Note.</i> —In consequence of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 92, abolishing fines and recoveries in Ireland, these law fund duties have ceased On all agreements with the crew of a ship in the merchant service, and on indentures of parish and voluntary apprentices to the sea service, and all counter-parts and assignments of such indentures, 2 <i>s.</i> - - - - - On appointment of sub-sheriffs, and duplicates thereof, 1 <i>l.</i> - - - - - On the duties payable in respect of certain proceedings in the equity side of the Exchequer, a reduction to the amount of about 3,000 <i>l.</i> per annum has taken place, caused by the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 55, appointing a new officer, called "a second remembrancer," directing the payment of fees on all instruments used in proceedings before him, in lieu of the duties charged by the Stamp Act, on proceeding before the chief remembrancer, (estimated amount.) It is to be observed, that in case the chief remembrancer should perform any of the acts described (which very rarely happens) the duties would still be payable - On all deeds, bonds and other instruments, for the purpose of submitting matters in dispute to arbitration, and all awards thereon, 1 <i>l.</i> - - - - - On all conveyances, mortgages, and other assurances, relating to a bankrupt's estate, and which after the execution of such deeds shall either at law or in equity be or remain the estate of such bankrupt or of his assignee; also all powers of attorney, and all other instruments relating to such estate, or to any proceedings under any commission, and all advertisements in the Dublin Gazette relating solely to matters of bankruptcy. These deeds were in general subject to a duty of 1 <i>l.</i> each; the powers of attorney to a duty of 10 <i>s.</i> each; and the advertisements to a duty of 1 <i>s.</i> - - - - - On bonds of printers, &c. of newspapers, to pay fines for publishing traitorous or slanderous libels, 1 <i>l.</i> - - - - - On the admission of freemen into a corporation, 3 <i>l.</i> and 1 <i>l.</i> - - - - - On affidavits used or filed in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Pleas side of the Exchequer, 2 <i>s.</i> (law fund) - - - - - On writs before judgment in any of the said courts, 4 <i>s.</i> (law fund) - - - - - The two items of law fund duty ceased upon the death of the late prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.	1,062	7	1	977	5	10	1,035	3	3	991	7	11	1,029	2	7
1835		2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
1836		3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
1840		2,956	18	-	3,010	6	-	3,517	18	-	2,901	4	-	3,010	-	-
		1,888	8	-	1,903	2	-	1,966	-	-	1,891	12	-	1,876	-	-

J. S. Cooper, Compt' &amp; Acc' Genl.

Stamp Office, Dublin, 14 May 1842.

4.—TAX DEPARTMENT, GREAT BRITAIN:—  
TAXES REMITTED OR REPEALED.

	AMOUNT in each of the Five Years preceding Repeal.		AMOUNT of Repeal, and Date of Repeal.	
		£.		£.
Inhabited Houses - - - - -	1829	1,417,205		
	1830	1,435,431		
	1831	1,460,170		
	1832	1,491,472		
	1833	1,198,000	1834	1,198,000
			1835	
			1836	
			1837	
			1838	- nil.
			1839	
			1840	
			1841	

ABSTRACT:

Inhabited Houses - - - - - £. 1,198,000

Acc't & Compt' Gen'l's Office, Stamps & Taxes, }  
24 May 1842.

Thos. Lightfoot, A. & C. o.

5.—TAX DEPARTMENT, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES PARTIALLY REMITTED  
OR REPEALED.

	AMOUNT in each of the Three Years succeeding the Reduction.		AMOUNT reduced, and Date of Reduction.	
		£.		£.
Windows - - - - -	1835	1,204,532	1834	35,124
	1836	1,254,776		
	1837	1,258,280		
Male servants - - - - -	1835	198,469	1834	20,100
	1836	207,403		
	1837	201,119		
Horses for riding and drawing carriages - - -	1835	326,194	1834	17,000
	1836	331,154		
	1837	320,335		
Horses used in husbandry and certain trades -	1835	60,294	1834	3,000
	1836	59,244		
	1837	60,392		
Carriages - - - - -	1837	441,318	1836	18,967
	1838	442,862		
	1839	447,727		

(continued)

5.—TAX DEPARTMENT, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES PARTIALLY REMITTED OR REPEALED—*contd.*

	AMOUNT in each of the Three Years succeeding the Reduction.		AMOUNT reduced, and Date of Reduction.	
		£.		£.
Servants - - - - -	1837 1838 1839	- 201,112 201,067 201,602	1836	2,512
Carriages let to hire - - - - -	1841	- 464,721	1840	13,959

## A B S T R A C T.

	Amount partly Repealed.
WINDOWS - - - - -	£. 35,124
SERVANTS - - - - -	22,612
HORSES - - - - -	20,000
CARRIAGES - - - - -	32,926
TOTAL - - - - -	£. 110,662

Acc<sup>t</sup> & Compt<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>'s Office, Stamps & Taxes, }  
24 May 1842.

*Tho' Lightfoot, A. & C. G.*

## 5.—POST OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AMOUNT.
1835	Rates of postage between Dover and Calais reduced from 1 s. 2 d. to 6 d. per single letter - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Ship-letter rates on India letters to Ireland reduced from 6 d. to 4 d. per letter of 3 oz. weight, and from Ireland to India to 2 d. per letter - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Rates on colonial newspapers by private ships reduced to 1 d. - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Ship-letter rates from Great Britain to China reduced from 1 s. 9 d. to 8 d. per single letter - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Rates of postage on newspapers by private ships to and from foreign parts reduced to 1 d. each - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Half packet rates on ship-letters in Great Britain repealed; and new rates imposed of 8 d. per single letter from the port from whence the ship sails, or 1 s. from any other place - - - - -	—
	Rate of 1 d. on newspapers by Penny-posts, having previously passed through the General-post, repealed - - - - -	£. 7,000.
	The penny rate on newspapers to India by ships, the twopenny rate on newspapers to foreign countries, and rates on newspapers by the post, repealed - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Rates on certain country Penny-post letters reduced from 2 d. to 1 d. each - - - - -	£. 5,500.
	Newspapers to and from the colonies allowed to go by the packets free, and to foreign parts, by packets or private ships, at 2 d. each - - - - -	£. 1,500.
1836	Rates of postage on letters to and from France, and on letters passing through France, and on letters between Dover and Calais, reduced, and a rate of 2 s. 6 d. per letter fixed on registered letters, pursuant to the treaty with the King of the French; viz.	
	Single, and so on in proportion.	
	London and France - - - - - from 1 s. 2 d. to - 10	Cannot be stated.
	— Switzerland - - - - - 1 8 to 1 2	
	— Italy and Turkey - - - - - 1 11 to 1 7	
	— Germany, <i>viâ</i> France - - - - - 1 8 to 1 4	
	— Spain, Portugal, and Gi- braltar, <i>viâ</i> France - } 2 2 to 1 7	
	Dover and Calais - - - - - - 6 to - 3	

## 5.—POST OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN :—TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED—continued.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AMOUNT.
1837	Letters by the British packet between England, Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Alexandria, and India, reduced from the higher rates to which they may have been liable (inland and packet combined) to the uniform charge of 2 s. 6 d. a single letter, 5 s. double, and so on; and the British rate on letters to and from the above places <i>via</i> Marseilles reduced to 10 d. a single letter - - - - -	Cannot be stated
	Gibraltar included in the above reduction - - - - -	- Ditto.
	Rates of general postage for any distance under eight miles reduced from 4 d. to 2 d.—(N. B. The reduction, at first authorized by Mr. Spearman's letter of 20th August 1837, was confined to places within seven miles of each other) -	Cannot be stated.
	The English charge of 2 s. 6 d. for registration of letters sent to France reduced to double the British rate of postage, except in those cases where such double rate would exceed 2 s. 6 d., which is to remain as the maximum charge - -	Cannot be stated.
	Newspapers from Canton to be charged only 2 d. as coming from foreign parts, and prices current 1 d. - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Newspapers passing exclusively by Penny-post in the country to pass free, except those papers posted in a town for any place within the limits of the free delivery of that town -	Cannot be stated.
	Newspapers exclusively conveyed by the London Twopenny or Threepenny post included in the above reduction, excepting only those posted within and not passing beyond the three-mile circle - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Prices current sent to the colonies, charge reduced to 1 d. each - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Prices current sent to foreign parts, charge reduced to 1 d. each - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Prices current from the East Indies, the British Colonies and Possessions, reduced to 1 d. each. The gratuity of 2 d., hitherto paid to the commanders of the private ships bringing such prices current, to be reduced to 1 d. - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Prices current to circulate by post within the United Kingdom for 1 d. each, under special consent in each case of the Treasury and Postmaster-general, and under certain restrictions - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	French commercial lists, corresponding with those privileged in England, to pass through the English post for 1 d. each -	Cannot be stated.
	Scale for reduction of postage authorized upon parcels containing plantation accounts, books, pamphlets, samples, and other enclosures which have not brought them within the description of correspondence; special cases to be particularly considered by the Postmaster-general in conjunction with the Treasury - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Concessions to publications not strictly newspapers - - -	Cannot be stated.
1838	The principle of charging rates of postage according to the travelled distance altered to distance by nearest travelled carriage road - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	The rate of 8 d. per single letter granted by the 1st Vict. c. 34, on letters conveyed by packet-boat between Gibraltar and Malta, the Ionian Islands, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, was repealed by 1st & 2d Vict. c. 97, and a rate of 6 d. per single letter was imposed on letters conveyed by packet-boats between places situate in the Mediterranean and other parts -	Cannot be stated.
	Stamped publications may be forwarded as newspapers to the colonies and parts abroad - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
1839	Stamped supplements to newspapers to be sent free of postage - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Newspapers sent to and received from Peru by packet, to be circulated free - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Letters to and from North America, postage on reduced to 1 s. single, 2 s. double, and so on - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Postage in Guernsey to be collected in currency instead of sterling - - - - -	£. 160.
	Postage on letters for India forwarded through France, when sent in the closed mail, reduced to 2 s. 8 d.; and on letters sent through France in the same way to Malta, the Ionian Islands, and Alexandria, to 1 s. 8 d. - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Newspapers between France and other foreign countries, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, placed on the same footing as British and foreign newspapers sent to and received from such foreign countries - - - - -	Cannot be stated.

## 5.—POST OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED—continued.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AMOUNT.
1839	By Treasury Warrant, dated 22d November 1839, issued under the authority of the 2d & 3d Vict. c. 52, inland, foreign, and colonial letters, &c. were made chargeable with postage by weight (instead of by enclosures), the rate on inland letters being fixed at 4d. the half ounce. All additional rates then payable on letters to or from Ireland, by way of Holyhead, Conway, and Chester, and Milford and Waterford, and the additional rate on letters conveyed in Scotland by a mail carriage with more than two wheels, and all the additional rates on letters sent by the General-post, and delivered by any Twopenny or Penny post, or sent by any such last-mentioned post, and afterwards passing through the General-post, were repealed (except on letters franked or exempted from the General-post rates) - The Twopenny-post rates in London were reduced to 1 d. the half ounce if prepaid - - - - -	Cannot be stated. Cannot be stated.
1840	By Treasury Warrant, dated 27th December 1839, the Warrant of the 22d November 1839 was from and after the 10th January 1840 repealed, and inland, foreign, colonial, and ship letters, &c. were made chargeable at the rates therein mentioned; the rate on inland letters being reduced to 1d. the half ounce if prepaid, and if not prepaid 2d., and the inland rate on foreign letters being reduced to 2d. the half ounce - By Treasury Warrant, dated 31st January 1840, the rates fixed by the Warrant dated 22d November 1839 on printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament, and printed Votes and Proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, were repealed, and reduced to 1 d. for every four ounces - - - - - By Treasury Warrant, dated 24th April 1840, regulations were made for allowing stamped letters and printed Votes and Proceedings of Parliament to be sent by the post free of postage - - - - - By Treasury Minute, dated 6th July 1840, the internal rate of postage on letters between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in North America was reduced to a uniform rate of 2 d. the half ounce - - - - - The commission on money-orders for any sum not exceeding 2l. reduced from 6d. to 3d., and for any sum above 2l. and under 5l. from 1s. 6d. to 6d. - - - - -	£. 1,240,000.    Cannot be stated. Cannot be stated.
1841	By Treasury Warrant, dated 19th March 1841, the rate on letters passing direct between the United Kingdom and Ham- burgh and Lubeck was reduced to 6d. the half ounce - - - By Treasury Warrant, dated 31st August 1841, the rate on letters passing direct between the United Kingdom and Bremen was reduced to 6d. the half ounce - - - - - By the same Warrant, also colonial newspapers were authorized to be conveyed between the colonies, by packet-boats free of postage, and by private ships at a rate of 1 d. each - By Treasury Warrant, dated 31st December 1841, certain of the rates fixed by the Warrant of the 1st September 1840 and the 31st August 1841 were repealed, and rates were established on letters transmitted by packet-boats between the places therein mentioned - - - - - Letters transmitted by packet boats between the colonies in North or South America and the West Indies, instead of being charged as theretofore by enclosures, are directed to be charged by weight, at the rate of 4 d. the half ounce - - - - -	Cannot be stated. Cannot be stated. Cannot be stated. Cannot be stated. Cannot be stated.

## No. 5.—POST OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES IMPOSED.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AMOUNT.
1835	Rates on Irish ship letters increased from 6d. to one uniform rate of 8 d. - - - - - Rates on ship letters from China increased from 1 d. to 8 d. Half packet rates on ship letters in Great Britain repealed, and new rates imposed of 8 d. per single letter from the port from whence the ship sails, or 1s. from any other place -	Cannot be stated. £. 1,500. —

5.—POST OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN :—TAXES IMPOSED—*continued.*

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AMOUNT.
1836	Rate on newspapers to India no longer charged by weight, but taken at 1 d. each - - - - -	£. 80.
	An additional rate of 1 ½ d. per single letter on Irish letters, <i>vid</i> Milford and Waterford - - - - -	£. 450.
1837	A rate of 1 s. per single letter was imposed on letters conveyed by packet-boats between Suez or Bassora, and the East Indies - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
1838	A commission established upon all money orders granted by the Post-office; for any sum under 2 l., 6 d., and for any sum above 2 l. and not exceeding 5 l., 1 s. 6 d. - - - - -	£. 6,690. for the year ended 5th Jan. 1840.
	The franking privilege was abolished by Warrant, dated 27th December 1839, and printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament and printed Votes and Proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures were to be charged by weight, at the rate of 1 d. for every two ounces - - - - -	£. 118,567. 6 s. for the year ended 5th Jan. 1841, from between 40 and 50 public officers and departments who keep accounts with the Post-office. The amount received from other public offices, & from other public officers and Members of both Houses of Parliament, whose correspondence formerly passed free, cannot be stated.
	London District Post Letters above half an ounce in weight unpaid, and above an ounce prepaid, subjected to the General-post rates of postage and scale of weight - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Country Penny-post and local letters above half an ounce in weight, subject to like rates and scale - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Periodical publications posted at Falmouth, to be sent by packet-boat to the colonies, charged with full rates of postage; also deeds and plantation accounts - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Ship letters to and from the East Indies, posted at the port of dispatch, or addressed to port of arrival, subjected to increased rate - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
1840	Soldiers' letters, exceeding half an ounce in weight, and under an ounce, subjected to full letter rates - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Foreign and colonial letters exceeding half an ounce and under an ounce in weight, subjected to two rates of postage - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	By the Treasury Warrant, dated 1st September 1840, the rate of British postage on letters transmitted by the post to and from the countries and places therein mentioned through the United Kingdom, and on letters conveyed by private ships between any of the colonies and a foreign port, not passing through the United Kingdom, and on letters conveyed by packet-boats between foreign parts in South America, or between Madeira and the Canary Islands and South America, were fixed and established; rates were also fixed on printed prices current, and printed commercial lists conveyed by packet-boat or private ship, from the colonies or foreign countries to the United Kingdom, and on printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament, sent from the United Kingdom by private ships to the colonies - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Letters for Great Britain, landed in the ports of Sardinia, and sent through France, rates of postage to be charged on them fixed - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
1841	By Treasury Warrant, dated 31st August 1841, rates were established on letters conveyed by the post between places within the colony of New Zealand, and on letters brought into that or any other of Her Majesty's colonies otherwise than in the regular mail bags, and on letters transmitted by packet-boats between places (other than the British colonies) in the West Indies, and North or South America, and between any port in the United Kingdom and the Isthmus of Panama, in South America, and between any ports on the southern or western coast of Panama, or on the western coast of South America; rates were also fixed on British colonial or foreign newspapers conveyed by the post between places in New Zealand, or between places in any other of the colonies (except colonies having Houses of Assembly or Colonial Legislatures), and on foreign newspapers conveyed by packet-boat or private ship between any of Her Majesty's colonies, or between any such colonies and a foreign country, without passing through the United Kingdom - - - - -	Cannot be stated.

5.—POST OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN:—TAXES IMPOSED—continued.

YEAR.	DESCRIPTION OF TAX.	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AMOUNT.
1841	A rate of 2 <i>d.</i> is also fixed on British, colonial, and foreign newspapers conveyed by packet-boats between places other than the British colonies and the West Indies, North or South America, or between the island of Madeira and the Canary Islands, or between Madeira and the Canary Islands and South America - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	By Treasury Warrant, dated 30th September 1841, the rates of postage mentioned in the schedules contained in the Warrants of the 19th March 1841 and 31st August 1841, and thereby charged on letters conveyed between Hamburgh, Lubeck, or Bremen, and any of the countries or places mentioned in such schedules through the United Kingdom, were repealed, and such letters were declared to be chargeable for the conveyance between Hamburgh, Lubeck, or Bremen, and the United Kingdom, with a rate of 6 <i>d.</i> the half ounce, and such further rates for the conveyance of such letters between the United Kingdom and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same should be forwarded, as should from time to time be payable for British postage on letters posted or delivered at the port of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and such colony or foreign country - - - - -	Cannot be stated.
	Charge of 1 <i>s.</i> each for registration of letters established throughout the United Kingdom - - - - -	Cannot be stated.

The various alterations which have taken place in the rates of postage in Ireland are so much blended with those which have been made in Great Britain, that it is not possible to give separate returns for the two countries.

General Post Office,  
May 1842.

W. L. Maberly,  
Secretary.

2. NATIONAL DEBT (IRELAND).

A RETURN of all Additions to the NATIONAL DEBT of *Ireland* since the UNION, and all Redemptions of any Portion of the same; stating from what Sources the Funds were supplied for such Redemption; to be made up to the latest Period to which the Return can be prepared.

IN THE YEARS ENDING	DEBT IN IRELAND.		Sources from whence the Funds were supplied for such Redemption.
	Debt Created. (British Currency.)	Debt Redeemed. (British Currency.)	
	£.    s.    d.	£.    s.    d.	
1 January 1801 - -	2,307,784 12 4	130,590 6 7	Redeemed by issues from the Consolidated Fund on account of the Sinking Fund, and by the interest of stock redeemed by the said fund.
5 January 1802 - -	39,587 1 2	181,596 15 3	
— 1803 - -	1,634,061 2 -	186,520 18 1	
— 1804 - -	10,523 1 7	214,866 15 7	
— 1805 - -	1,296,490 7 9	239,090 2 11	
— 1806 - -	- - -	255,351 13 1	
— 1807 - -	2,566,153 17 -	357,032 13 10	
— 1808 - -	42,923 1 7	389,837 16 9	
— 1809 - -	2,088,461 10 10	407,187 8 2	
— 1810 - -	1,384,615 7 9	463,794 14 11	
— 1811 - -	5,721 4 8	495,147 2 8	

ADDITIONS to the NATIONAL DEBT of Ireland since the UNION—continued.

IN THE YEARS ENDING	DEBT IN IRELAND.		Sources from whence the Funds were supplied for such Redemption.
	Debt Created. (British Currency.)	Debt Redeemed. (British Currency.)	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
5 January 1812 - -	2,770,153 16 11	590,699 17 3	Redeemed by issues from the Consolidated Fund on account of the Sinking Fund, and by the interest of stock redeemed by the said fund.
— 1813 - -	1,673,538 9 3	676,494 9 2	
— 1814 - -	2,215,384 12 4	763,711 19 9	
— 1815 - -	3,344,953 16 11	766,447 12 4	
— 1816 - -	7,384 12 4	821,356 1 2	
— *1817 - -	6,092 6 2	849,352 6 10	
— 1818 - -	3,193 9 1	766,313 13 11	
— 1819 - -	3,692 6 2	684,006 3 4	
— 1820 - -	923 1 7	813,452 13 10	
— 1821 - -	- - - -	851,335 14 1	
— 1822 - -	1,057,653 17 -	1,196,697 8 5	
— 1823 - -	- - - -	362,323 13 10	
— 1824 - -	- - - -	257,693 5 4	
— 1825 - -	- - - -	530,665 - 7	
— 1826 - -	- - - -	181,394 14 10	
— 1827 - -	- - - -	198,304 19 2	
— 1828 - -	- - - -	225,933 1 -	
— 1829 - -	- - - -	165,399 5 3	
From 5 Jan. 1829 to 5 Jan. 1842 - - }	- - Nil. - -	- - Nil. - -	The Sinking Fund ceased to be applied in Ireland from and after 5th Jan. 1829.

\* The debt created and redeemed in each year up to 5th January 1817 inclusive, is taken from a Return from the Paymaster of Civil Services Office, Dublin Castle, dated 2d May 1842, no account of the debt created in Ireland or of its redemption, having been kept at the National Debt Office in Great Britain previous to 5th January 1817, when the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt were appointed, per Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 98, Commissioners of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom.

IN THE YEARS ENDING	Debt of Ireland Funded in Great Britain.		Sources from whence the Funds were supplied for such Redemption.
	Debt Created.	Debt Redeemed.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 February 1801 - -	3,140,000 - -	233,360 - -	Redeemed by issues from the Consolidated Fund on account of the Sinking Fund, and by the interest of stock redeemed by the said fund.
— 1802 - -	4,393,750 - -	310,928 - -	
— 1803 - -	2,639,250 - -	337,008 - -	
— 1804 - -	3,200,000 - -	472,256 - -	
— 1805 - -	8,190,000 - -	579,428 - -	
— 1806 - -	4,660,000 - -	738,849 - -	
— 1807 - -	3,320,000 - -	807,393 - -	
— 1808 - -	5,421,625 - -	907,585 - -	
— 1809 - -	2,954,375 - -	951,463 - -	

(continued)



ADDITIONS to the NATIONAL DEBT of *Ireland* since the UNION—*continued*.

IN THE YEARS ENDING	Debt of Ireland Funded in Great Britain.		Sources from whence the Funds were supplied for such Redemption.
	Debt Created.	Debt Redeamed.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 February 1810 - -	3,600,000 - -	1,013,577 - -	Redeemed by issues from the Consolidated Fund on account of the Sinking Fund, and by the interest of stock redeemed by the said fund.
— 1811 - -	7,580,250 - -	1,135,716 - -	
— *1812 - -	- - - -	1,356,276 - -	
— 1813 - -	7,656,000 - -	1,567,541 - -	
— 1814 - -	10,200,000 - -	1,798,434 - -	
— 1815 - -	7,342,500 - -	1,812,122 - -	
— 1816 - -	16,560,000 - -	2,316,690 - -	
— 1817 - -	- - - -	2,507,101 - -	

The debt of Ireland funded in Great Britain was consolidated with the debt of Great Britain on and from 5th January 1817, per 56 Geo. 3. c. 98.

\* In the year ended 1st February 1812, 4,500,000 *l.*, part of the loan of 12,000,000 *l.*, raised per 51 Geo. 3. c. 49 (the whole of which loan was made chargeable on Great Britain), was authorized by the 19th sect. of the said Act to be applied to the services for Ireland.

AN ACCOUNT of the CAPITAL STOCK and LONG ANNUITIES transferred to and from *Ireland*,  
per 57 Geo. 3. c. 79, and subsequent Acts.

IN THE YEARS ENDING	CAPITAL STOCK TRANSFERRED.		LONG ANNUITIES TRANSFERRED.	
	From Ireland. (British Currency.)	To Ireland. (British Currency.)	From Ireland. (British Currency.)	To Ireland. (British Currency.)
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From 21 Nov. 1817 to 5 Jan. 1818 - - -	- - - -	62,800 - -	- - -	- - -
5 January 1819 - -	- - - -	2,729,827 17 4	- - -	- - -
— 1820 - -	- - - -	2,570,022 3 -	- - -	- - -
— 1821 - -	- - - -	286,730 17 -	- - -	- - -
— 1822 - -	9,692 6 2	141,849 5 -	- - -	- - -
— 1823 - -	18,876 18 6	1,516,743 1 -	- - -	- - -
— 1824 - -	- - - -	809,030 7 -	- - -	- - -
— 1825 - -	27,652 3 4	2,172,961 - 6	20 - -	20 - -
— 1826 - -	254,323 5 4	3,536,888 15 -	- - -	- - -
— 1827 - -	839,276 7 1	1,672,643 1 8	- - -	- - -
— 1828 - -	1,199,234 19 9	524,186 4 7	- - -	- - -
— 1829 - -	750,452 13 2	1,364,030 13 11	- - -	- - -
— 1830 - -	758,122 2 9	1,151,808 9 8	- - -	- - -
— 1831 - -	1,373,032 18 -	2,065,219 3 5	- - -	- - -
— 1832 - -	515,646 9 8	1,311,650 10 5	- - -	67 18 1
— 1833 - -	511,176 4 11	811,595 9 11	- - -	6 1 2
— 1834 - -	1,060,942 15 10	607,391 2 2	- - -	- - -
— 1835 - -	1,400,951 17 2	561,691 7 -	- - -	- - -
— 1836 - -	618,277 6 4	1,333,600 11 8	- - -	- - -
— 1837 - -	644,840 5 6	1,457,825 2 10	73 19 3	- - -
— 1838 - -	788,403 9 8	742,346 12 9	- - -	- - -
— 1839 - -	514,348 14 -	357,628 7 4	- - -	191 12 3
— 1840 - -	297,540 19 6	934,964 16 10	81 12 3	4 10 -
— 1841 - -	592,182 9 10	603,459 5 9	47 5 7	264 18 5
— 1842 - -	462,083 4 8	652,036 4 1	- - -	157 16 -
£.	12,643,057 11 2	29,978,930 9 10	222 17 1	712 15 11
Deduct Stock transferred from Ireland - -	- -	12,643,057 11 2		
Actual addition to the Debt of Ireland by } Stock transferred from England - - } £.		17,335,872 18 8		

*Note*.—Although the above sum of 17,335,872 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* falls under the denomination of an addition to the debt, yet it is to be observed that it is an addition created by the voluntary acts of the stockholders, and is totally distinct from additions created by loans raised for the public service.

National Debt Office, 1 June 1842.

S. Higham, Compt<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

3. REMITTANCE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

ACCOUNT of the Balance arising from the REMITTANCE of PUBLIC MONEY to and from the *Irish* and *British* Exchequers, from 1833 (in continuation of the Return No. 1, in Parliamentary Paper, No. 659, of Session 1833).

	REMITTED FROM THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER TO THE IRISH.			REMITTED FROM THE IRISH EXCHEQUER TO THE BRITISH.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Remitted up to 5th January 1833 (as per Parliamentary Paper above referred to) - - -	8,251,274	8	4 ½	19,640,453	8	3
In the year ended 5th January 1834 - - -	-	-	-	400,000	-	-
— - - 1835 - - -	-	-	-	550,000	-	-
— - - 1836 - - -	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-
— - - 1837 - - -	-	-	-	1,300,000	-	-
— - - 1838 - - -	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	-
— - - 1839 - - -	-	-	-	375,000	-	-
— - - 1840 - - -	-	-	-	730,000	-	-
— - - 1841 - - -	-	-	-	380,000	-	-
— - - 1842 - - -	80,000	-	-	420,000	-	-
	£. 8,331,274	8	4 ½	25,995,453	8	3
Deduct the Amount of the Remittance from the British Exchequer, exclusive of the Loans raised in Great Britain for Ireland - - -	-	-	-	8,331,274	8	4 ½
Balance of Remittance - - - £.				17,664,178	19	10 ½

4. EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND.

RETURN showing the Total Present EXPENDITURE of *Ireland*, including Debt, Army, Pensions, Civil List, Miscellaneous Estimates, and all Disbursements payable out of the Public Revenue.

The Expenditure for the Year ended 5th January 1842, viz.:

Payment for Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt - - -	£. 1,186,572	3	2	£.	s.	d.
Terminable Annuities - - -	-	411	- 10			
				1,186,983	4	-
Other Permanent Charges on the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances for Public Works - - -	-	-	-	575,981	16	11
Army - - -	-	-	-	946,000	-	-
Ordnance - - -	-	-	-	110,420	-	-
Miscellaneous Services - - -	-	-	-	331,738	14	-
TOTAL Present Expenditure - - - £.				3,151,123	14	11

5. TONNAGE (IRELAND).

A RETURN of the TONNAGE of the *Irish* Ports in the Year 1841.

PORTS OF IRELAND.	TONNAGE OF VESSELS REGISTERED.	PORTS OF IRELAND.	TONNAGE OF VESSELS REGISTERED.
Baltimore - - -	2,729	Londonderry - - -	7,708
Belfast - - -	49,620	Newry - - -	10,755
Coleraine - - -	1,086	Ross - - -	1,883
Cork - - -	33,443	Sligo - - -	4,356
Drogheda - - -	4,850	Waterford - - -	20,559
Dublin - - -	30,305	Westport - - -	60
Dundalk - - -	1,265	Wexford - - -	8,756
Galway - - -	2,632		
Limerick - - -	13,800	TOTAL - - -	193,807

Custom House, London,  
1 March 1842.

John Covey,  
Register-general of Shipping.

## 6. EXPORTS (IRELAND).

A STATEMENT (so far as the same can be made out) of the Nature and Quantity of all Articles of FOREIGN and the Principal Articles, with the Rates and Amount of Duty Paid on

The Statement subjoined exhibits the particulars required by the Honourable House, so far as they could be collected from any existing found to fall considerably short of the limits embraced by the Order. Its deficiencies are ascribable to two causes; first, to the imperfect imported through the medium of Great Britain, a cause the operation of which affects the whole period prior to 1819; and secondly, to the placed on the footing of a coasting traffic.

The Return, thus circumscribed in its range, is respectfully submitted in its present shape as the best that, under such circumstances, origin exported from this country to Ireland; the quantities so exported are shown for the entire period, commencing with 1801 and the same period; and the amount of duty is stated for those years (1819 to 1824) for which alone it is recorded.

In reference to the last clause of the Order, it may be proper here to remark that, until the trade between Great Britain and Ireland was warehouses, or, if exported after the payment of duty, received an equivalent drawback at the port of shipment, and was charged with duty again. This rule was progressively relaxed after the year 1821, but not abrogated until the change of system in 1825.

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE

YEARS.	ASHES, PEARL AND POT.					BARILLA.					COFFEE. - -	
	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY  in  IRELAND.  (In British Currency.)			Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY  in  IRELAND.  (In British Currency.)		Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	
			Wholly drawn back if used in Bleaching.					Wholly drawn back if used in Bleaching.				
			Cwt.	£.				Cwt.	£.			
			Colonial. Per cent. s. d.	Foreign. Per cent. s. d.				Per cent. s. d.				
1801 -	15,788	- -	Free -	Free -	- - -	4,485	- -	Free - - -	- - -	23,297	- -	
1802 -	15,965	- -	"	"	- - -	5,766	- -	" - - -	- - -	13,600	- -	
1803 -	44,037	- -	"	"	- - -	1,538	- -	" - - -	- - -	14,504	- -	
1804 -	14,628	- -	"	"	- - -	2,170	- -	" - - -	- - -	6,387	- -	
1805 -	6,620	- -	"	"	- - -	3,219	- -	" - - -	- - -	15,021	- -	
1806 -	3,899	- -	"	"	- - -	7,052	- -	" - - -	- - -	59,654	- -	
1807 -	16,606	- -	"	"	- - -	4,048	- -	" - - -	- - -	32,048	- -	
1808 -	10,319	- -	"	"	- - -	12,220	- -	" - - -	- - -	169,660	- -	
1809 -	10,628	- -	"	"	- - -	4,211	- -	" - - -	- - -	148,896	- -	
1810 -	9,189	- -	"	"	- - -	2,571	- -	" - - -	- - -	148,518	- -	
1811 -	25,689	- -	"	"	- - -	9,846	- -	" - - -	- - -	525,774	- -	
1812 -	18,816	- -	"	"	- - -	24,756	- -	" - - -	- - -	685,229	- -	
1813 -	17,001	- -	"	"	- - -	12,055	- -	" - - -	- - -	770,056	- -	
1814 -	9,775	- -	1 7	11 1	From 5 July -	9,660	- -	11 4 -	5 July -	631,252	- -	
1815 -	11,799	- -	"	"	- - -	14,357	- -	" - - -	- - -	172,461	- -	
1816 -	9,051	- -	"	"	- - -	15,700	- -	" - - -	- - -	124,529	- -	
1817 -	9,192	- -	"	"	- - -	5,287	- -	" - - -	- - -	425,786	- -	
1818 -	10,980	- -	"	"	- - -	4,964	- -	" - - -	- - -	104,097	- -	
1819 -	15,308	6,299	"	"	- - -	12,845	5,873	" - - -	- - -	244,228	9,587	
1820 -	1,968	793	"	"	- - -	5,757	3,801	" - - -	- - -	64,967	3,690	
1821 -	13,054	1,963	"	"	- - -	5,767	2,044	" - - -	- - -	172,818	7,324	
1822 -	14,828	2,523	"	"	- - -	4,210	1,058	" - - -	- - -	147,081	7,475	
1823 -	21,508	4,900	1 8	11 2	10 October	21,582	6,696	{ 5 3 - 10 October containing 20 per cent. of mineral alkali. }		208,149	5,990	
1824 -	23,854	3,450	"	"	- - -	5,782	936	" - - -	- - -	104,707	6,730	
1825 -	23,862	- -	Free -	6 -	5 July -	3,161	- -	" - - -	- - -	199,469	- -	

## 6. EXPORTS (IRELAND).

COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported to *Ireland from Great Britain*, since the Union; distinguishing each; and also stating in which of the Countries the Duties were Paid.

documents; but although much labour and care have been bestowed on its preparation, the measure of information which it affords will be provision which was heretofore made in Ireland for the separate registration of such quantities of foreign and colonial merchandize as were absolute want of any record of the trade between the two countries since the year 1825, when the cross-Channel intercourse was finally

it was possible to produce. The list of articles included in it comprehends all the more important commodities of foreign or colonial terminating with the discontinuance of the record in 1825; the rates of duty (reduced into British currency throughout) are exhibited for

assimilated to a coasting traffic, foreign merchandize removed from the one country to the other was either shipped from the bonded at the port of discharge; so that in each case the duties fell into the Exchequer of the country in which the articles were eventually consumed.

W. Irving.

and MANUFACTURES Exported to *Ireland from Great Britain*.

COFFER.			CARRANTS.			H B M P.				
RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)			Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)		
British Plantation. Per lb.	East India. Per lb.		Cwt.	£.	Per cwt.	Cwt.	£.	East India. Per cwt.	Foreign. Per cwt.	
s. d.	s. d.				s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	
- 5 7 1/2	- 6 1/2	- - -	386	- -	23 - 1 1/2 - - -	3,984	- -	Free	- Free	-
- 7 1/2	- 7 1/2	From	1,329	- -	24 5 7/8 from 25 Mar.	8,130	- -	"	"	-
- 6 1/2	- 8 1/2	14 July -	468	- -	26 10 1/2 - 14 July	3,483	- -	"	"	-
- 9 1/2	1 1 1/4	25 March	826	- -	28 7 1/4 - 25 Mar.	323	- -	"	"	-
- 10 1/2	1 2 1/2	20 July -	711	- -	31 - - 20 July	4,566	- -	"	"	-
1 4 -	1 8 -	25 March	372	- -	33 11 1/2 - 25 Mar.	3,191	- -	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	198	- -	" - - -	4,422	- -	"	"	-
- 7	1 8	10 Oct. -	288	- -	" - - -	2,532	- -	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	911	- -	" - - -	14,674	- -	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	1,312	- -	37 4 - 25 Mar.	16,780	- -	"	"	From
"	"	- - -	947	- -	" - - -	12,344	- -	6 8	7 8	25 March
"	"	- - -	482	- -	" - - -	6,252	- -	"	"	-
- 8	1 9	17 May -	1,002	- -	44 4 - 17 May	11,925	- -	7 11	9 1	17 May
- 7 1/2	- 7 1/2	5 July -	1,388	- -	44 4 - 5 July	7,927	- -	7 11	9 1	5 July
"	"	- - -	670	- -	" - - -	2,165	- -	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	386	- -	" - - -	2,236	- -	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	1,466	- -	" - - -	4,935	- -	"	"	-
1 -	1 6	5 July -	500	- -	" - - -	7,432	- -	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	237	223	" - - -	7,713	2,516	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	526	1,505	" - - -	4,480	1,087	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	133	259	" - - -	9,467	3,033	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	562	1,262	" - - -	3,576	1,335	"	"	-
"	"	- - -	852	1,226	" - - -	7,350	2,490	8 -	9 2	10 Oct.
- 6	- 9	5 April	1,016	907	" - - -	2,661	628	"	"	-
			920	- -	" - - -	4,913	- -	Free	- 4 8	5 July

YEARS.	INDIGO.						IRON IN BARS.						PEPPER.	
	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)				Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)			Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	
			Of British Possessions.		Foreign.	Per ton.			Per ton.					
			Per lb.	Per lb.										
	Lbs.	£.	s. d.	s. d.		Tons.	£.	£. s. d.		Lbs.	£.			
1801	42,652	-	-	-	-	1,603	-	- 11 8 1/2	-	107,374	-			
1802	125,386	-	-	-	-	2,479	-	-	-	223,234	-			
1803	48,617	-	-	-	-	1,507	-	-	-	141,688	-			
1804	94,282	-	-	- 1 1/2	- 1 1/2	1,502	-	- 11 8 1/2	-	134,692	-			
					From 25 March - 20 July -				From 25 Mar. - 20 July					
1805	102,608	-	-	-	-	2,182	-	-	-	86,145	-			
1806	89,056	-	-	-	-	1,682	-	2 12 8	-	165,678	-			
1807	136,838	-	-	-	-	3,226	-	-	-	176,791	-			
1808	112,841	-	-	-	-	3,072	-	-	-	167,590	-			
1809	127,106	-	-	-	-	3,685	-	-	-	134,652	-			
1810	71,286	-	-	-	-	3,024	-	-	-	150,101	-			
1811	201,230	-	-	-	-	3,386	-	-	-	161,781	-			
1812	219,637	-	-	-	-	4,598	-	-	-	161,522	-			
1813	144,798	-	-	- 2 1/2	- 2 1/2	4,600	-	3 5 10	-	158,344	-			
					Free, if for dyers' use.									
1814	98,063	-	-	- 2 1/2	- 4 1/2	1,465	-	6 9 10	-	137,991	-			
					Free, if for dyers' use.									
1815	146,758	-	-	-	-	926	-	-	-	127,070	-			
1816	109,572	-	-	-	-	462	-	-	-	97,103	-			
1817	111,690	-	-	-	-	1,063	-	-	-	170,872	-			
1818	170,141	-	-	-	-	1,227	-	-	-	143,043	-			
1819	161,306	1,754	-	-	-	758	4,540	-	-	78,631	11,840			
1820	156,184	1,786	-	-	-	475	4,825	-	-	150,491	14,873			
1821	181,870	1,873	-	-	-	787	4,964	-	-	134,790	14,683			
1822	132,466	1,523	-	-	-	550	4,209	-	-	151,156	18,154			
1823	246,789	2,693	- 5	- 5	10 Oct. -	425	2,574	6 10	-	140,049	17,579			
1824	143,204	24	-	-	-	522	2,631	-	-	139,108	13,574			
1825	135,084	-	-	- 3	- 4	1,141	-	1 10	-	110,625	-			
					5 July -									

YEARS.	SILK, RAW AND WASTE.						SILK, THROWN.						SPIRITS: RUM.	
	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)				Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)			Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	
			East India.	Turkey.	Other sorts.	Organ-zine.			Not Organ-zine, Undyed.	Gallons.				
											Per lb.			Per lb.
	Lbs.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Lbs.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	From		£.		
1801	30,144	-	2 3	2 3	2 3	27,164	-	1 11 1/2	3 10 1/2	25 March	777,902	-		
1802	28,577	-	2 3	2 9 1/2	2 10 1/2	36,033	-	2 7 1/2	4 7 1/2	25 March	345,036	-		
1803	17,119	-	2 5 1/2	3 - 1/2	3 1 1/2	19,346	-	2 10 1/2	5 - 1/2	14 July -	79,837	-		
1804	40,503	-	1 - 1/2	3 5 1/2	3 6 1/2	73,959	-	3 4 1/2	5 10 1/2	25 March	96,397	-		
1805	19,311	-	"	"	"	68,935	-	"	"	-	98,623	-		
1806	14,424	-	"	"	"	52,081	-	"	"	-	195,487	-		
1807	21,331	-	"	"	"	58,623	-	"	"	-	210,273	-		
1808	32,602	-	"	"	"	21,805	-	"	"	-	732,080	-		
1809	19,774	-	"	"	"	53,398	-	"	"	-	916,966	-		
1810	22,943	-	1 1 1/2	3 9	3 10 1/2	49,490	-	3 8	6 4	20 June -	131,790	-		
1811	28,708	-	"	"	"	27,286	-	"	"	-	384,508	-		
1812	37,142	-	"	"	"	80,778	-	"	"	-	594,950	-		
1813	24,970	-	"	"	"	69,833	-	4 7	7 11	17 May -	316,111	-		
					East India:									
					Bengal									
1814	22,806	-	2 -	2 8	2 9	58,441	-	7 4	14 8	5 July -	35,755	-		
1815	10,289	-	2 7	3 8	3 8	51,658	-	9 9	19 6	22 March	52,008	-		
1816	31,099	-	-	-	-	46,072	-	-	-	-	20,931	-		
1817	19,337	-	3 2	4 8	4 7	19,704	-	12 2	24 4	5 January	5,939	-		
1818	31,694	-	"	"	"	30,780	-	"	"	-	11,088	-		
1819	31,872	6,138	"	"	"	49,441	30,134	"	"	-	15,424	8,163		
1820	16,052	3,815	3 9	5 7 1/2	5 6	7,184	4,541	14 7 1/2	29 4	5 January	12,196	5,328		
1821	34,859	7,764	"	"	"	21,737	14,792	"	"	-	16,320	5,628		
1822	20,154	4,636	"	"	"	10,275	9,059	"	"	-	13,698	5,669		
					East India:									
					British Posses.									
1823	26,022	4,919	4 -	5 6	5 6	14,541	8,574	Undyed.	Dyed.	10 Oct. -	8,525	6,783		
1824	26,562	322	-	-	-	19,402	1,645	14 8	45 6	-	14,590	3,562		
1825	32,281	-	- 3	- 3	- 3	18,126	-	7 6	7 6	5 July -	18,200	-		

PEPPER.				SEEDS: CLOVER.			SEEDS: FLAX AND LINSEED.		
RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)		Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consump- tion.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)		Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consump- tion.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)	
Per lb.		Cwt.	£.	Per cwt.		Bushels.	£.	Per bushel.	
s. d.				s. d.				s. d.	
7½	- - -	400	- - -	2 7½	- - -	22,140	- - -	- Free.	
"	- - -	341	- - -	"	- - -	21,453	- - -	"	
8½ from 14 July	- - -	352	- - -	2 10½ from 14 July	- - -	11,744	- - -	"	
8½ - 25 March -		80	-	5 8½ - 25 March -		31,078	-	"	
9 - 20 July				6 2 - 20 July				"	
1 6½ - 25 March -		31	- - -	7 2½ - 25 March -		22,838	- - -	"	
" - - - -		164	- - -	" - - - -		20,076	- - -	"	
" - - - -		133	- - -	" - - - -		18,565	- - -	"	
" - - - -		254	- - -	" - - - -		58,172	- - -	"	
" - - - -		206	- - -	" - - - -		72,982	- - -	"	
1 8 - 10 June -		755	- - -	" - - - -		97,867	- - -	"	
" - - - -		224	- - -	" - - - -		42,330	- - -	"	
" - - - -		77	- - -	" - - - -		5,907	- - -	"	
1 11½ - 17 May -		75	- - -	8 11½ - 17 May -		92,900	- - -	"	
1 10½ - 5 July -		74	- - -	9 6 - 5 July -		60,336	- - -	- 4½ from 5 July.	
" - - - -		34	- - -	" - - - -		25,521	- - -	"	
" - - - -		336	- - -	" - - - -		28,997	- - -	"	
" - - - -		52	- - -	" - - - -		44,250	- - -	"	
" - - - -		1,351	- - -	" - - - -		81,682	- - -	"	
2 6 - 5 July -		523	280	" - - - -		87,737	1,362	"	
" - - - -		2,384	1,084	" - - - -		31,045	668	"	
" - - - -		3,294	1,491	" - - - -		63,956	1,276	"	
" - - - -		3,303	1,529	" - - - -		101,986	2,059	"	
" - - - -		1,664	786	20 - - - 10 Oct.		55,292	1,067	- 5 - 10 Oct.	
" - - - -		2,539	Nil.	" - - - -		99,992	Nil.	"	
Of British Poss <sup>ns</sup> .									
1 - 1 6 5 July		1,634	- - -	" - - - -		112,769	- - -	"	

SPIRITS: RUM.				BRANDY.			GENEVA.		
RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)		Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consump- tion.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)		Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consump- tion.	RATES OF DUTY in IRELAND. (In British Currency.)	
Per gallon. (Irish measure.)		Gallons. (Irish measure.)	£.	Per gallon. (Irish measure.)		Gallons. (Irish measure.)	£.	Per gallon. (Irish measure.)	
s. d.				s. d.				s. d.	
5 3½	- - -	21,102	- - -	6 9	- - -	9,809	- - -	6 9	- - -
5 5½ - from 5 July		13	- - -	6 11½ - from 5 July		1,211	- - -	6 10½ - from 5 July.	
6 8½ - 14 July		- - -	- - -	8 4½ - 14 July		429	- - -	8 3½ - 14 July.	
6 8½ - 25 Mar.		- - -	- - -	8 4½ - 25 Mar.		- - -	- - -	8 3½ - 25 March.	
7 3 - 20 July		- - -	- - -	9 1 - 20 July		- - -	- - -	9 - 20 July.	
" - - - -		18,464	- - -	" - - - -		- - -	- - -	"	
" - - - -		35,446	- - -	" - - - -		147	- - -	"	
8 1 - 10 June		31,769	- - -	9 11 - 10 June		67,163	- - -	9 10 - 10 June.	
" - - - -		10,489	- - -	" - - - -		23,883	- - -	"	
" - - - -		13,577	- - -	" - - - -		32,972	- - -	"	
" - - - -		26,273	- - -	" - - - -		2,023	- - -	"	
" - - - -		33,670	- - -	" - - - -		4,252	- - -	"	
10 1½ - 17 May		14,712	- - -	12 4½ - 17 May		1,061	- - -	12 3½ - 17 May.	
10 - - - 5 July		3,864	- - -	13 7 - 5 July		3,350	- - -	13 7 - 5 July.	
" - - - -		1,242	- - -	" - - - -		1,572	- - -	"	
" - - - -		279	- - -	" - - - -		296	- - -	"	
" - - - -		150	- - -	" - - - -		763	- - -	"	
" - - - -		1,997	- - -	" - - - -		1,138	265	"	
" - - - -		1,269	579	" - - - -		679	272	"	
" - - - -		1,992	537	" - - - -		4,022	259	"	
" - - - -		447	309	" - - - -		764	363	"	
" - - - -		1,443	856	" - - - -		- - -	- - -	"	
10 11½ - 10 Oct.		559	566	17 9½ - 10 Oct.		880	745	17 9½ - 10 Oct.	
9 10½ - 7 May		934	518	" - - - -		913	472	"	
" - - - -		683	- - -	" - - - -		214	- - -	"	

YEARS.	SUGAR UNREFINED.						TALLOW.			TEA. - -		
	Quantities Exported  to  Ireland  from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY  in  IRELAND.  (In British Currency.)				Quantities Exported  to  Ireland  from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES of DUTY  in  IRELAND.  (In British Cur- rency.)	Quantities Exported  to  Ireland  from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	
	Cwt.	£.	British Plan- ta- tion.	East India.			Cwt.	£.	Per cwt.	Lbs.	£.	
			Per cwt.	Per cwt. & Ad valorem.								
			s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.				s. d.	From		
1801	117,186	-	18 1½	2 6	& 40 19 3½	From	15,630	-	-	7 ½ 25 March	3,475,902	-
1802	154,925	-	19 11½	4 4½	& 40 19 3½	10 May	7,008	-	-	2 3½ 25 March	3,026,827	-
1803	131,580	-	21 11½	4 9½	& 45 1 2½	14 July	113	-	-	-	3,333,557	-
1804	134,442	-	24 5½	4 9½	& 45 1 2½	10 July	3,887	-	-	2 3½	3,125,622	-
1805	126,253	-	26 6	5 2	& 45 1 2	20 July	4,843	-	-	2 6 20 July	3,494,215	-
1806	104,587	-	30 "	8 "	& 45 1 2	14 June	-	-	-	"	2,872,036	-
1807	168,688	-	"	"	"	"	890	-	-	"	3,415,488	-
1808	164,154	-	30 -	29 8½	from the 10th June, sub- ject to a suspension of 1s., 2s., or 3s. per cwt. according to the average prices of sugar.		600	-	-	"	3,794,786	-
1809	245,003	-	"	"	-	-	974	-	-	"	3,444,764	-
1810	54,877	-	"	"	-	-	9,440	-	-	"	2,824,181	-
1811	265,698	-	"	"	-	-	6,008	-	-	"	3,668,349	-
1812	236,385	-	"	"	-	-	3,249	-	-	"	3,517,812	-
1813	164,092	-	"	"	-	-	8,726	-	-	3 1½ 17 May	3,522,942	-
1814	131,670	-	30 -	40 -	from the 5th July, sub- ject to a suspension of 1s., 2s., or 3s. per cwt. as above.		16,084	-	-	3 2 5 July	3,713,746	-
1815	106,784	-	"	"	-	-	15,767	-	-	"	3,513,326	-
1816	144,347	-	"	"	-	-	8,398	-	-	"	2,868,353	-
1817	116,100	-	"	"	-	-	2,530	-	-	"	3,176,822	-
1818	169,478	-	"	"	-	-	6,622	-	-	"	3,439,742	-
1819	160,221	245,945	"	"	-	-	37,034	5,588	"	-	3,384,334	434,164
1820	104,274	156,750	"	"	-	-	17,373	2,798	"	-	2,885,447	399,017
1821	142,340	187,839	"	"	-	-	35,633	5,454	"	-	3,738,709	461,521
1822	164,542	210,463	"	"	-	-	17,768	3,662	"	-	3,697,796	511,347
1823	132,744	178,285	"	"	-	-	21,461	2,952	"	-	3,493,360	440,150
1824	81,795	131,310	"	"	-	-	96,356	383	"	-	3,411,404	445,296
1825	74,733	-	"	"	-	-	131,912	-	"	-	3,674,095	-

WINE S.											
YEARS.	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY IN IRELAND. (In British Currency).								
			Cape.	French.	Madeira.	Portugal.	Rhenish.	Spanish.	Canary and Sicilian.	Other Sorts.	—
			Per Tun (Irish Measure).	Per Tun (Irish Measure).	Per Tun (Irish Measure).	Per Tun (Irish Measure).	Per Tun (Irish Measure).	Per Tun (Irish Measure).	Per Tun (Irish Measure).	Per Tun (Irish Measure).	Per Tun (Irish Measure).
	Tons (Irish Measure).	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1801	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	27 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 2 -	38 7 - $\frac{1}{2}$	38 7 - $\frac{1}{2}$	27 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 7 - $\frac{1}{2}$	38 7 - $\frac{1}{2}$	27 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
1802	26	-	29 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 5 9	31 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 5 9	40 5 9	29 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	From 5 July.
1803	36	-	32 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 July.
1804	379 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	60 - -	80 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 - -	60 - -	10 July.
1805	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	65 - -	87 - -	59 1 2	58 - -	60 - -	58 - -	65 - -	65 - -	20 July.
1806	295 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	58 - -	87 - -	59 1 2	58 - -	60 - -	58 - -	65 - -	65 - -	25 March.
1807	340 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	58 - -	87 - -	59 1 2	58 - -	60 - -	58 - -	65 - -	65 - -	10 Oct.
1808	574 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29 Sept.
1809	656 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
1810	331 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	70 12 -	105 18 -	71 13 -	70 12 -	78 18 -	70 12 -	70 12 -	70 12 -	20 June.
1811	867 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
1812	1,700 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
1813	946	-	78 18 4	139 11 4	79 19 9	78 18 4	91 13 2	78 18 4	78 18 4	78 18 4	17 May.

T E A.			TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED.			V A L O N I A.		
RATES OF DUTY			Quantities	Amount of	RATES OF DUTY	Quantities	Amount of	RATES OF DUTY
in			Exported	Duty	in	Exported	Duty	in
I R E L A N D.			to	Collected in	I R E L A N D.	to	Collected in	I R E L A N D.
(In British Currency.)			Ireland	Ireland on	(In British Currency.)	Ireland	Ireland on	(In British Currency.)
			from Great	Quantities		from Great	Quantities	
			Britain.	Imported		Britain	Imported	
				from Great			from Great	
				Britain, and			Britain, and	
				Entered for			Entered for	
				Consump-			Consump-	
				tion.			tion.	
Per Centum ad valo-								
rem on Tea.								
Not exceed-	Exceeding		Lbs.	£.	Per lb.	Cwt.	£.	Per cwt.
ing 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.							
per lb.	per lb.							
£. s. d.	£. s. d.				s. d.			s. d.
20 - -	35 - -	From	2,081,350	- - -	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> - - -	52	- - -	Not rated.
23 10 -	38 10 -	5 July -	4,022,418	- - -	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> from 25 March	"	- - -	- 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> from 25 March.
25 17 -	42 7 -	14 July -	1,719,621	- - -	" - - -	"	- - -	- 3 - 14 July.
51 14 -	84 14 -	10 July -	2,549,268	- - -	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> - 5 July -	582	- - -	- 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> - 5 July.
" "	" "	- - -	2,976,840	- - -	- 8 - 20 July -	201	- - -	1 - 20 July.
71 14 -	84 14 -	14 July -	2,923,254	- - -	" - - -	"	- - -	"
" "	" "	- - -	2,653,294	- - -	- 6 - 1 August	301	- - -	"
" "	" "	- - -	2,488,871	- - -	" - - -	90	- - -	"
" "	" "	- - -	3,241,430	- - -	" - - -	308	- - -	"
93 - -	- - -	20 June -	1,917,698	- - -	" - - -	106	- - -	"
" - -	- - -	- - -	3,647,979	- - -	- 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> - 1 June -	180	- - -	"
" - -	- - -	- - -	3,518,431	- - -	" - - -	100	- - -	"
" - -	- - -	- - -	2,400,120	- - -	- 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> - 17 May -	588	- - -	1 3 - 17 May.
96 - -	- - -	5 July -	539,776	- - -	" - - -	200	- - -	2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> - 5 July.
" - -	- - -	- - -	5,400,466	- - -	1 - - 22 March	780	- - -	"
" - -	- - -	- - -	2,065,162	- - -	" - - -	1,310	- - -	"
" - -	- - -	- - -	3,387,808	- - -	" - - -	2,154	- - -	"
" - -	- - -	- - -	2,974,071	- - -	" - - -	5,668	- - -	"
Under 2s.	2s. & upw <sup>ds</sup>							
per lb.	per lb.							
96 - -	100 - -	5 July -	2,124,765	106,003	" - - -	6,679	825	"
" "	" "	- - -	1,909,825	87,657	" - - -	1,266	174	"
" "	" "	- - -	2,257,076	91,472	" - - -	3,516	491	"
" "	" "	- - -	2,674,112	132,631	" - - -	3,139	402	"
" "	" "	- - -	4,863,981	168,331	" - - -	8,378	617	2 6 - 10 Oct.
" "	" "	- - -	3,166,264	173,572	" - - -	6,581	2	"
" "	" "	- - -	3,143,749	- - -	4 - - 5 April -	8,299	- - -	"
" "	" "	- - -		- - -	3 - - 5 July -		- - -	"

W I N E S.											
Y E A R S.		Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY IN IRELAND. (In British Currency).							
				Cape.	French.	Madeira.	Portugal.	Rhenish.	Spanish.	Canary and Sicilian.	Other Sorts.
1814	Tuns (Irish Measure).	525 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
				29 8 -	135 12 -	91 - -	90 6 -	111 6 -	90 6 -	90 6 -	90 6 -
											From 5 July.
1815		441 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-
1816		331 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-
1817		618 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	- - -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-
1818		957	- - -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-
1819		587 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	34,456	"	"	"	90 - 1	"	90 - 1	90 - 1	-
1820		549 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	31,101	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-
1821		920	37,441	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-
1822		846	33,604	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-
1823		674 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	33,029	30 - -	136 - -	90 19 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 - 2	111 15 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 - 2	90 - 2	10 Oct.
1824		781 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36,870	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-
1825		988	- - -	23 14 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 4 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 9 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 March.



WOOD, STAVES.

YEARS.	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain & Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY IN IRELAND. (In British Currency).													—
			EUROPEAN.					PRODUCE OF UNITED STATES.					BRITISH COLONIAL.			
			Not exceeding 36 Inches long.	36 to 50 Inches.	50 to 60 Inches.	60 to 72 Inches.	72 Inches long and upwards.	Not exceeding 36 Inches long.	36 to 50 Inches.	50 to 60 Inches.	60 to 72 Inches.	72 Inches long and upwards.	Not exceeding 50 Inches long.	Exceeding 50 Inches long.		
	Long Hundreds.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	From	
1801	8,039	- -	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	- 1 ½	25 Mar.	
1802	15,263	- -	1 8 ½	3 3 ½	4 6	5 11 ½	5 11 ½	- 9 ½	- 9 ½	1 3 ½	1 7 ½	2 1 ½	{ Same rates as produce of United States		25 Mar.	
1803	19,902	- -	1 10 ½	3 7 ½	4 11 ½	6 6 ½	6 6 ½	- 10 ½	- 10 ½	1 4 ½	1 9 ½	2 3 ½	{ ditto		14 July.	
1804	13,783	- -	- 6 ½	- 6 ½	1 -	1 -	1 -	- 6 ½	- 6 ½	1 -	1 -	1 -	- 6 ½	1 -	5 July.	
		- -	- 7	- 7	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 7	- 7	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 7	1 1	20 July.	
1805	15,814	- -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1806	13,681	- -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1807	28,217	- -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1808	11,279	- -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1809	16,304	- -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1810	9,037	- -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1811	21,533	- -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1812	27,084	- -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1813	14,303	- -	- 8 ½	- 8 ½	1 4 ½	1 4 ½	1 4 ½	- 8 ½	- 8 ½	1 4 ½	1 4 ½	1 4 ½	- 8 ½	1 4 ½	17 May.	

YEARS.	WOOL, COTTON.						WOOL, SHEEP'S.					
	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consump- tion.	RATES OF DUTY  in  IRELAND.  (In British Currency.)						Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consump- tion.	RATES OF DUTY  in  IRELAND.  (In British Currency.)	
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>						<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>Per 112 lbs.</i>	
1801	223,350	- -	Free	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,072	- -	Free.
1802	934,079	- -	<i>s. d.</i> All sorts, 7 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - - - - - From 25 March						16,321	- -	"	
1803	280,224	- -	" 7 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - - - - - 14 July -						6,484	- -	"	
			Of British Possessions.	United States.	Turkey.	Other Sorts.						
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>						
1804	179,225	- - {	8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 July -	} 5,908	- -	"		
			9 1	9 8	8 7	13 9	20 July -					
			<i>s. d.</i>									
			9 1									
1805	570,218	- -			8 7	13 9	25 March	12,328	- -	"		
1806	400,920	- -	"		"	"	- -	5,524	- -	"		
1807	1,905,007	- -	"		"	"	- -	15,121	- -	"		
1808	1,601,422	- -	"		"	"	- -	23,732	- -	"		
1809	1,079,387	- -	"		"	"	- -	1,913	- -	"		
1810	347,458	- -	"		"	"	- -	42,379	- -	"		
1811	1,026,752	- -	"		"	"	- -	29,533	- -	"		
1812	1,427,948	- -	"		"	"	- -	25,357	- -	"		
1813	1,319,020	- -	"		"	"	- -	18,256	- -	"		

Inspector General's Office, Custom-House, London, }  
8 June 1842.

## WOOD, STAVES.

YEARS.	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain & Entered for Consumption.	RATES OF DUTY IN IRELAND. (In British Currency).													From 5 July.
			EUROPEAN.					PRODUCE OF UNITED STATES.					BRITISH COLONIAL.			
			Not exceeding 36 Inches long.	36 to 50 Inches.	50 to 60 Inches.	60 to 72 Inches.	72 Inches long and upwards.	Not exceeding 36 Inches long.	36 to 50 Inches.	50 to 60 Inches.	60 to 72 Inches.	72 Inches long and upwards.	Not exceeding 50 Inches long.	Exceeding 50 Inches long.		
1814	Long Hundreds. 6,190	- - £.	- - s. d. 26 1	- - s. d. 49 1	- - s. d. 64 11	- - s. d. 95 9	Per 120 No. s. d. 108 5	- - s. d. 26 1	- - s. d. 49 1	- - s. d. 64 11	- - s. d. 95 9	- - s. d. 108 5	- - s. d. 1 2	- - s. d. 2 4	5 July.	
1815	15,975	- -	26 1 10 -	- -	- -	- -	Of the United States, not exceeding 1 1/2 inches thick, one-third only of these rates. 10 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 July.	
1816	11,556	- -	5 -	- -	- -	- -	5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1817	10,482	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1818	13,883	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1819	9,560	1,887	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1820	4,726	1,282	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1821	5,857	1,024	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1822	7,560	1,767	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1823	7,884	1,761	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1824	7,585	2,476	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1825	6,436	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		

## WOOL, COTTON.

## WOOL, SHEEP'S.

YEARS.	Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consump- tion.	RATES OF DUTY								Quantities Exported to Ireland from Great Britain.	Amount of Duty Collected in Ireland on Quantities Imported from Great Britain, and Entered for Consump- tion.	RATES OF DUTY				
			in										in				
			I R E L A N D.										I R E L A N D.				
			(In British Currency.)											(In British Currency.)			
	Lbs.	£.	Per 100 lbs.								Lbs.	£.	Per 112 lbs.				
1814	826,624	- -	s. d.								14,439	- -	s. d.				
1815	830,540	- -	All sorts, 16 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	From 5 July -	24,827	- -	7 11	-	-	From	
1816	581,408	- -	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,508	- -	"	-	-	5 July.	
1817	1,065,161	- -	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,432	- -	"	-	-		
1818	1,871,106	- -	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,111	- -	"	-	-		
			Of British Possessions.	Other Sorts.										Of British Possessions.	Foreign.		
1819	1,330,238	5,952	6 s. 3 d. per 100 lbs.	6 l. per cent. ad valorem	-	-	-	-	-	5 July -	135,355	354	9 4	9 4	56 -	5 July.	
1820	1,386,564	3,875	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,025	246	9 4	"	"	10 Oct.	
1821	1,716,305	3,706	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,191	375	"	"	"		
			Of British Possessions.	Duty suspended										"	"		
1822	1,950,288	3,663	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,345	340	"	"	"		
1823	2,221,127	2,991	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,891	56	28 -	56 -	"	5 Jan.	
1824	2,598,893	Nil.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,592	Nil.	"	"	"		
1825	2,112,774	- -	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231,505	- -	"	"	"		

William Irving,  
Inspector-general of Imports and Exports.

## 7. PUBLIC WORKS.

A RETURN in detail (so far as the same can be prepared) of all Sums of Money, from whatever in aid of PUBLIC WORKS in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, since 1800, including the Ex- of the Poor in Fisheries or otherwise.

1. Communication with Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 30
2. Canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 31
3. Harbours, Docks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 31, 32
4. Roads, Bridges, and Ferries	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 32, 33
5. Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 33
6. Improvement of Cities and Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 34

N.B.—The particulars of the advances of Exchequer Bills for Public Works and employment of the issuing Exchequer Bills, under the Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts.—See Printed Papers

These advances are not included in the following statement, which has been prepared from the Return are the amount of actual payments in each year from the Exchequer, or from other sources.

1. COMMUNICATIONS WITH IRELAND.														
Holyhead Roads.			Holyhead Harbour.			Menai and Conway Bridges, and Ferries, and Menai Strait.			Hobb's Point, Milford.			Portpatrick Harbour.		
1.			2.			3.			4.			5.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	771	8	8	814	8	6	-	-	-	-	471	14
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	807	8 11
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1812	-	-	2,546	5	11	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1813	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	2 6
1815	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1816	-	-	20,000	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1817	-	-	10,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1818	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,450	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
1819	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	742	16 6
1820	-	-	-	-	-	5,896	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
1821	-	-	-	-	-	10,850	12	-	42,594	-	-	-	5,000	-
1822	-	-	6,798	-	-	5,000	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	15,000	-
1823	-	-	29,114	9	3	7,000	-	-	58,000	-	-	-	12,847	-
1824	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	13,855	-
1825	-	-	-	-	-	20,870	-	-	53,498	18	-	-	15,990	-
1826	-	-	16,000	-	-	28,980	19	-	31,394	7	6	-	16,750	-
1827	-	-	39,000	-	-	27,979	-	-	14,994	3	9	-	7,000	-
1828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
1829	-	-	32,700	-	-	9,413	10	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
1830	-	-	-	-	-	22,349	16	9	-	-	-	-	7,000	-
1831	-	-	-	-	-	5,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,770	-
1832	-	-	-	-	-	3,913	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	3,951	-	-	-	-	-	8,422	-	-
1834	-	-	-	-	-	3,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,499	-
1835	-	-	-	-	-	5,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1836	-	-	-	-	-	6,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,875	-
1837	-	-	-	-	-	6,650	-	-	-	-	-	1,862	9 9	12,226
1838	-	-	-	-	-	4,144	-	-	-	-	-	4,371	3 5	-
1839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1840	-	-	-	-	-	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,222	17 6
1841	-	-	-	-	-	5,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	677	2 6
£.	-	-	-	-	-	821,163	19	4	-	-	-	36,655	13	2
													156,860	1 11

## 7. PUBLIC WORKS.

Source and under whatever Description, Voted or Applied, either by way of Loan or Grant, pence of all Commissions and Surveys, and all Sums advanced for Roads, and for Employment

7. Churches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 34, 35
8. Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 35
9. Prisons, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 36
10. Poor Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 36
ABSTRACT OF TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p. 37

Poor from 1817, are already before The House, in the Returns prepared by the Commissioners for No. 160 of 1839, and No. 152 of 1842.

printed Finance Accounts, and other Papers presented to Parliament. The sums stated in this

2. CANALS.			3. HARBOURS, DOCKS, &c.					
Caledonian Canal.	Crinan Canal.		Port of London, Improvements, per Act 43 Geo. 3, c. 124, and other Acts.	Compensation to Persons who sustained Losses by Alterations and Improvements in Docks, Quays, and Warehouses, in the Port of London, per Act 43 Geo. 3, c. 124, &c.	West India Docks, per Act 47 Geo. 3, c. 31, Advances, (since repaid.)	Liverpool Dock and Warehouses, Advances, (since repaid.)		
6.	7.		8.	9.	10.	11.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
- - -	- - -		22,253 12 7	- - -	2,497 12 -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		35,169 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -		
10,000 - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
35,000 - -	- - -		20,000 - -	76,689 12 6	- - -	- - -		
50,000 - -	25,000 - -		60,000 - -	403,126 19 3	- - -	- - -		
50,000 - -	- - -		20,000 - -	82,960 2 -	- - -	- - -		
51,250 14 -	- - -		61,000 - -	104,445 14 7	15,000 - -	- - -		
51,250 14 -	- - -		4,000 - -	202,916 9 8	15,000 - -	- - -		
26,250 14 -	- - -		- - -	199,780 10 7	- - -	- - -		
50,000 - -	- - -		- - -	127,054 18 -	- - -	- - -		
70,000 - -	5,000 - -		- - -	54,790 10 -	- - -	- - -		
70,000 - -	- - -		- - -	19,058 7 10	- - -	- - -		
10,000 - -	- - -		- - -	6,128 2 6	- - -	- - -		
65,000 - -	- - -		- - -	4,796 9 -	- - -	40,000 - -		
50,000 - -	- - -		- - -	464 6 -	- - -	20,000 - -		
50,000 - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
50,000 - -	19,400 - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
40,000 - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
50,000 - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
55,000 - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
40,000 - -	- - -		10,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
25,000 - -	- - -		7,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
25,000 - -	- - -		9,053 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -		
25,000 - -	- - -		10,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		7,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		10,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		13,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		6,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		3,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		11,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		4,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		6,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
4,886 - -	- - -		7,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		5,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		2,269 2 -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		8,917 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -		
872 10 3	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
550 - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
955,060 12 3	49,400 - -		341,662 10 10	1,282,212 1 11	32,497 12 -	60,000 - -		

7. PUBLIC WORKS—*continued*—A RETURN in detail of all Sums of Money

	3. HARBOURS, DOCKS, &c.— <i>continued</i> .						4. ROADS, - - -					
	Leith Docks and Harbour.		Other Harbours.		Lighthouses.		Highland Roads and Bridges.		Military Roads in Scotland.			
	12.		13.		14.		15.		16.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1801 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
1802 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,012	14	1
1803 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	5,947	12	6
1804 - -	-	-	-	Methill, Fife:		-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
1805 - -	25,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
1806 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bell Rock Light:		10,000	-	-	4,994 1 8
1807 - -	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	10,250	14	-	4,993 5 -
1808 - -	-	-	-	Margate:		10,000	-	-	10,250	14	-	6,093 - -
1809 - -	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	10,756	15	6	5,569 - -
1810 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	5,696 11 8
1811 - -	-	-	-	Ardrossan:		-	-	-	10,000	-	-	5,856 5 -
1812 - -	-	-	-	118	-	6	-	-	20,000	-	-	5,894 18 4
1813 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	6,168 3 11
1814 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Isle of May:		15,000	-	-	- - -
1815 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	22,500	-	-
1816 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500	-	-
1817 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,500	-	-
1818 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,900	-	-
1819 - -	-	-	-	Lyme:		-	-	-	22,500	-	-	- - -
1820 - -	-	-	-	13,300	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1821 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1822 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	- - -
1823 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1824 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1825 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1826 - -	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500	-	-	- - -
1827 - -	-	-	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1828 - -	-	-	-	Folkstone:		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1829 - -	-	-	-	156	3	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1830 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1831 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1832 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1833 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1834 - -	250	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1835 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1836 - -	-	-	-	Survey of harbours		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1837 - -	-	-	-	on the (1) South-		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1838 - -	-	-	-	Eastern coast and		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1839 - -	-	-	-	in the (2) Isle of		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1840 - -	-	-	-	Man:		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
1841 - -	-	-	-	{(1) 1,552 16 -}		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
	-	-	-	{(2) 394 16 -}		-	-	-	5,000	-	-	- - -
£.	265,250	2	-	35,521	15	6	55,000	-	-	401,658	3	6
										72,225	12	2

Voted or Applied in aid of PUBLIC WORKS in *England and Scotland*—continued.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES.				5. FISHERIES.	
Other Roads, Bridges and Ferries in Scotland. 17.	Carlisle Bridge, Carlisle and Glasgow Road, Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 83. 18.	London Bridge. 19.	Railroads, Surveys, and Inquiries. 20.	Bounties for encouraging the Supply of Fish. 21.	Construction and Repairs of Fishery Piers and Boats of Poor Fishermen, per Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 64. 22.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,000 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,000 - -	- - -
Fochabers Bridge: 500 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - -	- - -
6,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,000 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,000 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Road from Contin to Ullapool: 324 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,500 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,500 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,000 - -	- - -
Bridges over the Cree and Kenn: 6,207 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -
- - -	5,028 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,476 10 -	5,028 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fife Ferries: 20,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	11,900 16 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	22,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Road in the Isle of Skye: 3,650 - -	5,060 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	3,421 15 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	6,250 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	367 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	10,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	20,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Annan Bridge: 3,000 - -	- - -	140,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	140,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	78,000 - -	- - -	- - -	275 15 -
- - -	- - -	120,000 - -	- - -	- - -	4,214 5 4
Survey, &c. of Bridge at Focha- bers: 439 16 -	- - -	95,000 - -	- - -	- - -	239 - -
- - -	- - -	20,000 - -	- - -	- - -	2,606 19 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,653 11 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,807 4 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,344 12 7
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,039 16 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,683 2 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	197 16 -	- - -	1,465 17 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,954 5 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	125 - -	- - -	3,053 5 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,901 10 -	- - -	3,007 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,486 9 1	- - -	503 18 -
43,598 4 6	59,057 - -	623,000 - -	3,710 15 1	51,000 - -	33,848 11 10

7.—PUBLIC WORKS, *continued*—A RETURN in detail of all Sums of Money

		6. IMPROVEMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS.			7. CHURCHES.		
		City of London.	Improvements in Westminster.	Regent Street, and Improvements in the Strand, &c.	Westminster.	Exchequer Bills issued by the Commissioners for Building Churches, per Acts 58 Geo. 3, c. 45, and 5 Geo. 4, c. 103.	
		23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1801	-	-	-	-	St. Margaret's Church:	-	-
1802	-	-	-	-	2,721 - -	-	-
1803	-	-	-	-	4,500 - -	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	In 1814:	-	-
1805	-	-	-	-	3,059 - -	-	-
1806	-	-	7,808 16 10	-	-	-	-
1807	-	-	54,184 14 -	-	Henry the 7th's Chapel:	-	-
1808	-	-	40,750 14 6	-	2,000 - -	-	-
1809	-	-	100,318 17 3	-	-	-	-
1810	-	-	20,000 - -	-	1,000 - -	-	-
1811	-	-	16,042 8 8	-	1,500 - -	-	-
1812	-	-	24,123 11 10	-	3,000 - -	-	-
1813	-	-	4,960 15 -	-	4,699 4 4	-	-
1814	-	-	1,632 7 9	-	3,509 8 9	-	-
1815	-	-	34,699 - -	-	2,919 1 -	-	-
1816	-	-	20,486 10 2	-	3,424 18 4	-	-
1817	-	-	5,000 - -	-	2,955 4 -	-	-
1818	-	-	-	-	2,695 18 10	-	-
1819	-	-	3,626 8 -	-	3,494 14 6	-	-
1820	-	-	-	90,000 - -	3,169 13 -	-	-
1821	-	-	-	94,901 - -	3,317 6 9	-	-
1822	-	-	-	20,000 - -	2,456 4 7	57,350 - -	-
1823	-	-	-	-	1,847 - -	109,650 - -	-
1824	-	-	-	-	499 18 3	202,900 - -	-
1825	-	-	-	300,000 - -	-	194,600 - -	-
1826	-	-	-	100,000 - -	-	146,500 - -	-
1827	-	-	-	3,526 3 10	-	149,900 - -	-
1828	-	-	-	-	-	182,300 - -	-
1829	-	-	-	300,000 - -	-	157,800 - -	-
1830	-	-	-	-	-	61,500 - -	-
1831	-	-	-	-	-	34,900 - -	-
1832	-	-	-	-	-	102,600 - -	-
1833	-	-	-	-	-	60,000 - -	-
1834	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 - -	-
1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1839	-	-	-	896 2 8	-	-	-
1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		£.	333,634 4 -	909,323 6 6	52,768 12 4	1,500,000 - -	-

The sums contributed by the public to these works have been levied as duties on coals and wine brought into the port of London, &c. &c.





7.—PUBLIC WORKS *continued*—A RETURN in detail of all Sums of Money

	9. PRISONS, &c.				10.
	Building and Repair of Prisons in the Metropolis.	Penitentiary, Milbank.	Bethlehem Hospital (for Criminal Lunatics, &c.)	Prisons in other Parts of the Kingdom.	POOR RELIEF.
	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1801 - -	528 9 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Bethnal Green: 24,226 - -
1802 - -	7,000 - -	—			
1803 - -	—				
1804 - -	6,063 13 1	—			Orkney and Shet- land: 11,715 - 2
1805 - -	3,273 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1806 - -	1,421 11 11	- - -	10,000 - -	—	
1807 - -	—				
1808 - -	—				
1809 - -	—				
1810 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Sheerness: 389 16 -	—
1811 - -	13,435 4 11	—			
1812 - -	6,104 17 2	- - -	23,585 - -	Edinburgh: 11,000 - -	—
1813 - -	7,497 10 -	25,488 13 6	39,234 1 6	—	
1814 - -	4,622 15 3	35,115 10 5	19,800 - -	—	
1815 - -	6,396 - -	70,600 - -	—		
1816 - -	- - -	53,652 3 9	—	Castle Rushen, Isle of Man: 2,964 4 7	
1817 - -	5,868 3 9	30,927 8 3	- - -		
1818 - -	1,512 11 2	56,300 - -	—		
1819 - -	- - -	63,900 - -	—		
1820 - -	- - -	63,100 - -	—		
1821 - -	- - -	57,000 - -	—		
1822 - -	- - -	16,000 - -	—		
1823 - -	—				
1824 - -	- - -	2,000 - -	—		Manufacturing Dis- tricts (from Canal Revenues): 13,866 2 9
1825 - -	—				
1826 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1827 - -	—				
1828 - -	—				
1829 - -	—				
1830 - -	—				
1831 - -	—				
1832 - -	—				
1833 - -	—				
1834 - -	—				
1835 - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 - -	—	
1836 - -	- - -	3,423 14 2	—	Dartmoor: 209 13 -	Scotland: 6,749 12 8
1837 - -	- - -	5,276 10 5	- - -	Parkhurst, Isle of Wight: 29,185 10 7	—
1838 - -	- - -	5,718 12 11	- - -	13,994 9 5	—
1839 - -	- - -	3,331 2 6	- - -	Perth: 10,000 - -	—
1840 - -	Model Prison: 28,458 7 8	1,099 10 -	- - -		
1841 - -	34,019 6 1	—			
£.	126,201 10 -	492,933 5 11	94,619 1 6	67,743 13 7	56,556 15 7

Voted or Applied in aid of PUBLIC WORKS in *England* and *Scotland*—continued.

## A B S T R A C T.

	COLUMNS NUMBERED.	£.	s.	d.
1. Communications with Ireland - - - -	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 - -	1,014,679	14	5
2. Canals - - - - -	6, 7 - - - -	1,004,460	12	3
3. Harbours, Docks, Lighthouses, &c. - - -	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	2,072,144	2	3
4. Roads, Bridges, and Ferries - - - -	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	1,203,249	15	3
5. Fisheries - - - - -	21, 22 - - - -	84,848	11	10
6. Improvement of Cities and Towns - - -	23, 24, 25 - - -	1,242,957	10	6
7. Churches - - - - -	26, 27, 28, 29 - -	1,704,110	13	4
8. Colleges - - - - -	30, 31 - - - -	164,750	-	-
9. Prisons and other Places of Confinement - -	32, 33, 34, 35 - -	781,497	11	-
10. Relief of the Poor - - - - -	36 - - - -	56,556	15	7
Advances by the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills for Public Works and employment of the Poor;—see printed Paper, No. 152 of 1842 - -		9,329,255	6	5
TOTAL - - £.		6,332,150	-	-
		15,661,405	6	5

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }  
3 June 1842.

(signed) G. Clerk.

**T A X E S, &c.**

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**RETURNS** relating to Taxes; National Debt, Ireland; Remittance of Public Money; Expenditure of Ireland; Tonnage, Ireland; Exports, Ireland; and Public Works, England and Scotland.

*(Mr. John O'Connell.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
8 June 1842.*

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305.

*Under 8 oz.*

## VALUATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 11 March 1842;—for,

A RETURN of the several COUNTIES, COUNTIES of CITIES, and COUNTIES of TOWNS in *Ireland*, of which the VALUATION, under the 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 84, has been completed; specifying the Name of each Barony or Half-Barony, the Acreable Contents, and the Valuation thereof; stating also, the Sum ordered to be levied by the Grand Jury Warrant of Spring Assizes 1841, for each such Barony or Half-Barony, and the Rate per Centum which such Sum bears to the Valuation; also, the Sum ordered to be levied by the Grand Jury Warrant of Summer Assizes 1841, for each such Barony or Half-Barony, and the Rate per Centum which such Sum bears to the Valuation; stating also, the Name and Acreable Contents of each such County, County of a City, and County of a Town; the Annual Value thereof, according to the Valuation under the said Act; the Amount of the Expense of such Valuation, the Cost per Acre of such Valuation, and the Rate which the Cost bears to each £.100 of the Valuation: And similar RETURNS for the Counties of *Cavan*, *Down*, *Fermanagh*, *Louth* and *Meath*, for the Year 1840.

(*Sir Robert Ferguson.*)

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
2 May 1842.

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RETURN of the several COUNTIES, COUNTIES of CITIES, and COUNTIES of TOWNS in Ireland, of which the VALUATION, under 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 84, has been completed; with a Comparative Account for 1840.

SCHEDULE, No. 1.

NAMES of COUNTIES.	1840 and 1841.			1840.			1841.		
	Acreable Contents.		Annual Amount of the Valuation.	Expense of the Valuation.		Cost of the Valuation per Acre.	Expense of the Valuation.		Cost of the Valuation per Acre.
	A.	R. P.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	
ANTRIM	693,065	1 39	474,524 17 2	11,625 19 11	2 9 -	4	11,625 19 11	2 9 -	4
ARMAGH	312,327	2 28	242,005 - 7	4,874 16 8	2 - 3	3 1/2	4,884 15 2	2 - 4	3 1/2
CARRICKFERGUS	16,700	1 84	13,520 14 2	217 9 -	1 12 1	3	217 9 -	1 12 1	3
CAVAN	416,260	3 7	251,023 11 -	4,014 18 4 1/2	1 12 -	2 1/2	4,078 2 9 1/2	1 12 1	2 1/2
DONEGAL	1,185,641	0 32	225,111 10 11	8,400 13 8 1/2	3 14 7	1 1/2	8,714 4 8 1/2	3 17 5	1 1/2
DOWN	611,209	0 81	455,718 13 7	11,450 6 11 1/2	2 10 3	4 1/2	11,450 6 11 1/2	2 10 3	4 1/2
DROGHEDA	6,875	3 1	23,657 18 3	386 17 4	1 12 8	4 1/2	386 17 4	1 12 8	4 1/2
FERMANAGH	417,795	0 91	171,146 12 -	6,450 16 6	3 16 7	3 1/2	6,787 - 2 1/2	3 19 3	3 1/2
LEITRIM (1841)	376,212	1 15	121,003 5 6	-	-	-	8,098 19 10 1/2	2 10 3	-
LONDONDERRY	508,741	3 32	220,430 4 -	8,207 15 7 1/2	3 14 5	3 1/2	8,307 15 7 1/2	3 14 5	3 1/2
LOUTH	196,924	0 13	186,829 11 2	2,345 13 4	1 5 1	2 1/2	2,627 8 1	1 8 1	2 1/2
MEATH	577,048	1 13	527,593 11 -	5,702 4 4 1/2	1 1 7	2 1/2	5,719 14 7 1/2	1 1 8	2 1/2
MONAGHAN	318,733	1 6	203,300 7 4	3,803 6 10	1 15 5	2 1/2	3,792 18 1	1 17 3	2 1/2
TYRONE	778,548	0 39	277,555 18 3	10,294 19 9 1/2	3 14 1	3	10,294 19 9 1/2	3 14 1	3
TOTAL	6,414,813	6 21	3,393,481 14 11	77,375 17 11 1/2	- - -	-	81,927 2 2	- - -	-

NOTES:

1. The differences which exist between the two first columns in Schedule No. 1, and the totals of the corresponding columns of the Barony Returns, Schedule No. 2, arise from the following circumstance:—In Schedule No. 1, the value of the exemptions is included, because the cost of the valuation is rated on the gross amount of each county: in the Barony Returns the exemptions are excluded, as the per-centages on the Grand Jury Cess could be properly declared only on the taxable contents of each county.
2. If the present Returns be contrasted with the corresponding Returns of last year, some differences will be observable; these differences have arisen in consequence of alterations made in some items of the valuation by the Committees of Revision, which sat subsequently to the last Returns.
3. In the Grand Jury Return of Antrim, the expense of the valuation of the county exceeds that in Schedule No. 1, by 128*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; this difference has probably been occasioned by the expense incurred by the county in printing the Valuation Lists.

NOTES:

1. If the first and second columns in the Barony Returns, Schedule No. 2, be added, the amounts will be found different from the totals of the counties as given in the corresponding columns in Schedule No. 1. These differences arise from the following circumstance:—In Schedule No. 1, the value of the exemptions is included, because the cost of the valuation is rated on the gross amount of the valuation of each county; in the Barony Returns the exemptions are excluded, as the per-centages on the Grand Jury Cess could be properly declared only on the taxable value of each county.
2. The valuation of the county of Fermanagh not having been completed until the 28th June last, the Returns could be furnished only for the Summer Assizes 1841, so as to be in accordance with the Order of the House of Commons.
3. The valuation of the county of Leitrim was not completed until the 15th of February last; consequently no assessment has as yet been made under the valuation.
4. The Barony Returns for the county of Louth for 1840, as ordered by the House of Commons, cannot be furnished, as the County Cess was not levied under the valuation for that year.
5. The Returns for Meath could be only partially given, as the levies for nearly all the Baronies, for the years 1840 and 1841, were made under the old regulation. The County Cess for all the Baronies has been levied under the valuation, only for the Summer Assizes of 1841.

16 April 1842.

Richard Griffith.

## SCHEDULE, No. 2.

NAME of B A R O N Y.	1840 and 1841.			1840.					1841.					
	Acreable Contents.	Annual Valuation.		Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Spring 1840.	Per-centage on Valuation.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Summer 1840.	Per-centage on Valuation.	TOTAL Per-centage in the Year 1840.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Spring 1841.	Per-centage on Valuation.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Summer 1841.	Per-centage on Valuation.	TOTAL Per-centage in the Year 1841.	
COUNTY OF ANTRIM:														
- Antrim, Lower	A. 80,807 2 31	£. s. d. 27,602 15 7	£. s. d. 2,311 7 8	£. s. d. 8 7 5	£. s. d. 7 18 -	£. s. d. 2,181 3 11	£. s. d. 7 18 -	£. s. d. 16 5 5	£. s. d. 2,191 12 3	£. s. d. 7 18 9	£. s. d. 1,955 2 10	£. s. d. 7 1 7	£. s. d. 15 - 4 4	
- Antrim, Upper	- 36,480 3 31	- 24,473 10 4	- 1,608 18 -	- 6 11 5	- 6 12 9	- 1,624 10 2	- 6 12 9	- 13 4 2	- 1,784 9 4	- 7 5 10	- 1,437 7 4	- 5 17 5	- 13 3 3	
- Belfast, Lower	- 56,068 0 28	- 41,116 2 11	- 2,827 9 1	- 6 17 6	- 6 17 7	- 2,828 6 3	- 6 17 7	- 13 15 1	- 2,840 11 8	- 6 18 2	- 2,551 17 5	- 6 4 1	- 13 2 3	
- Belfast, Upper	- 37,074 1 34	- 189,333 15 10	- 7,150 1 11	- 5 2 7	- 5 2 3	- 7,127 11 5	- 5 2 3	- 10 4 10	- 6,769 18 3	- 4 17 2	- 6,420 5 8	- 4 12 2	- 9 9 4	
- Cary - -	- 74,876 0 12	- 24,053 1 1	- 2,228 2 8	- 9 5 3	- 9 6 7	- 2,244 9 -	- 9 6 7	- 18 11 10	- 2,087 17 11	- 8 13 7	- 2,004 19 11	- 8 6 8	- 17 - 8	
- Dunluce, Lower	- 30,574 0 36	- 16,810 7 8	- 1,185 9 4	- 7 1 -	- 7 19 -	- 1,336 17 8	- 7 19 -	- 15 - -	- 1,212 11 2	- 7 4 3	- 1,115 4 6	- 6 12 9	- 13 17 -	
- Dunluce, Upper	- 52,742 0 14	- 25,267 10 -	- 1,879 1 5	- 7 8 9	- 7 5 -	- 1,832 8 11	- 7 5 -	- 14 13 9	- 1,864 10 6	- 7 7 7	- 1,725 10 2	- 6 16 7	- 14 4 2	
- Glenarm, Lower	- 65,438 0 15	- 13,492 12 7	- 1,397 3 2	- 10 7 1	- 9 10 11	- 1,288 1 7	- 9 10 11	- 19 18 -	- 1,341 10 3	- 9 18 10	- 1,112 10 11	- 8 4 11	- 18 3 9	
- Glenarm, Upper	- 24,030 0 23	- 12,483 2 9	- 1,184 - 11	- 9 9 8	- 9 17 -	- 1,230 2 5	- 9 17 -	- 19 6 8	- 1,187 - 10	- 9 10 2	- 1,151 1 8	- 9 4 5	- 18 14 7	
- Kilconway - -	- 68,265 2 8	- 22,209 9 2	- 1,805 11 11	- 8 2 7	- 7 5 -	- 1,610 17 11	- 7 5 -	- 15 7 7	- 1,832 9 11	- 8 5 -	- 1,368 13 -	- 6 3 8	- 14 8 3	
- Massareene, Lower	- 26,956 3 21	- 21,287 - 9	- 1,234 11 6	- 5 15 11	- 6 7 9	- 1,359 18 1	- 6 7 9	- 12 3 8	- 1,498 3 6	- 7 - 9	- 1,250 19 10	- 5 17 6	- 12 18 3	
- Massareene, Upper	- 56,467 3 34	- 47,260 3 1	- 3,655 2 1	- 7 14 8	- 7 14 2	- 3,643 4 11	- 7 14 2	- 15 8 10	- 3,847 13 8	- 8 2 10	- 3,073 7 8	- 6 10 -	- 14 12 10	
- Toome, Lower	- 36,102 1 12	- 25,610 14 6	- 1,982 17 9	- 7 14 10	- 7 13 7	- 1,967 7 5	- 7 13 7	- 15 8 5	- 2,071 - 4	- 8 1 9	- 1,649 11 10	- 6 8 10	- 14 10 7	
- Toome, Upper	- 46,907 0 38	- 26,027 17 2	- 2,040 15 3	- 7 16 9	- 8 3 3	- 2,125 2 8	- 8 3 3	- 16 - -	- 2,105 - 8	- 8 1 9	- 2,064 12 4	- 7 18 7	- 16 - 4	
TOTAL - - -	- 692,786 3 17	- 467,038 3 5	- 32,490 12 8	- 6 10 1	- 6 18 9	- 32,400 2 4	- 6 18 9	- 13 17 10	- 32,634 10 3	- 6 19 8	- 28,881 5 1	- 6 3 8	- 13 3 4	
COUNTY OF ARMAGH:														
- Armagh - -	- 47,769 2 88	- 49,453 18 4	- 4,460 11 9	- 9 - 5	- 8 8 7	- 4,168 14 7	- 8 8 7	- 17 9 -	- 3,871 4 -	- 7 16 7	- 3,182 4 1	- 6 8 6	- 14 5 3	
- Fews, Lower -	- 29,738 3 8	- 21,184 19 4	- 1,418 7 6	- 6 13 10	- 3 14 2	- 785 1 10	- 3 14 2	- 10 8 -	- 1,099 19 8	- 5 3 10	- 927 18 1	- 4 7 7	- 9 11 5	
- Fews, Upper -	- 47,892 2 39	- 21,345 14 -	- 1,722 5 6	- 8 1 4	- 6 14 -	- 1,430 16 11	- 6 14 -	- 14 15 4	- 1,264 8 3	- 5 18 6	- 1,363 15 5	- 6 7 9	- 12 6 3	
- O'Neilland, East	- 20,877 2 22	- 19,557 3 3	- 1,352 1 2	- 6 18 3	- 5 10 10	- 1,084 1 2	- 5 10 10	- 12 9 1	- 1,179 6 1	- 6 - 7	- 907 12 7	- 4 12 10	- 10 13 5	
- O'Neilland, West	- 57,549 2 10	- 45,048 4 11	- 3,238 19 8	- 7 8 9	- 6 6 5	- 2,848 11 -	- 6 6 5	- 13 10 2	- 3,108 17 2	- 6 18 -	- 2,718 13 6	- 6 - 8	- 12 16 6	
- Orior, Lower -	- 31,901 0 36	- 30,289 8 5	- 2,051 9 4	- 6 15 5	- 5 15 7	- 1,751 3 -	- 5 15 7	- 12 11 -	- 1,573 1 2	- 5 3 10	- 1,396 15 5	- 4 12 2	- 9 16 -	
- Orior, Upper -	- 49,437 0 25	- 29,737 3 9	- 2,069 13 10	- 6 19 2	- 4 4 11	- 1,932 19 11	- 4 4 11	- 11 4 1	- 1,385 2 6	- 4 13 -	- 1,586 15 8	- 5 6 8	- 9 19 8	
- Tiranny - -	- 27,371 1 23	- 20,373 11 2	- 1,253 19 5	- 6 3 1	- 5 5 4	- 1,073 6 2	- 5 5 4	- 11 8 5	- 1,379 8 5	- 6 15 5	- 1,069 16 1	- 5 5 -	- 12 - 5	
TOTAL - - -	- 812,038 1 1	- 236,989 3 2	- 17,567 8 2	- 7 8 3	- 6 1 5	- 14,404 14 7	- 6 1 5	- 13 9 8	- 14,861 7 3	- 6 5 5	- 13,153 10 -	- 5 9 5	- 11 14 10	

SCHEDULE, No. 2—continued.

NAME of	1840 and 1841.		1840.					1841.				
	Acresable Contents.	Annual Valuation.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Spring 1840.	Per-centage on Valuation.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Summer 1840.	Per-centage on Valuation.	TOTAL Per-centage in the Year 1840.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Spring 1841.	Per-centage on Valuation.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Summer 1841.	Per-centage on Valuation.	TOTAL Per-centage in the Year 1841.
<b>TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS:</b>												
County of the Town	A. R. P. 16,698 1 24	£. s. d. 13,077 11 7	£. s. d. 654 15 9	£. s. d. 5 - -	£. s. d. 580 6 2	£. s. d. 4 8 9	£. s. d. 9 8 9	£. s. d. 667 9 11	£. s. d. 5 2 1	£. s. d. 478 10 2	£. s. d. 3 13 2	£. s. d. 8 15 3
<b>COUNTY OF CAVAN:</b>												
Castlerahan	- 69,237 2 10	37,174 2 8	2,574 17 2	6 18 6	1,871 12 4	3 13 7	10 12 1	1,357 12 4	3 13 -	1,643 18 11	4 8 5	8 1 5
Clankee	- 64,345 2 17	36,918 3 2	2,668 19 4	7 4 7	1,890 18 2	5 2 5	12 7 -	1,832 4 6	4 19 3	2,285 9 6	6 3 9	11 3 -
Clannahon	- 51,144 3 21	33,796 19 10	2,335 12 10	6 18 2	2,136 12 2	6 6 5	13 4 7	1,961 3 2	5 16 -	2,057 8 1	6 1 9	11 17 9
Loughtee, Lower	- 28,219 1 31	18,313 17 1	1,623 6 1	8 17 3	1,436 7 4	7 16 10	16 14 1	1,389 10 2	7 11 9	908 7 -	4 18 7	12 10 4
Loughtee, Upper	- 63,784 3 16	41,133 13 6	3,089 14 6	7 10 3	2,751 6 9	6 13 9	14 4 -	2,869 15 7	6 19 6	2,362 13 6	5 14 4	12 13 10
Tullygarvey	- 59,828 0 18	37,664 12 7	2,998 5 10	7 19 2	2,505 19 6	6 13 1	14 12 3	2,688 8 1	7 2 8	2,245 6 10	5 19 2	13 1 10
Tullyhaw	- 89,321 3 10	20,428 15 6	951 8 3	4 13 1	855 17 -	4 3 9	8 16 10	1,029 7 2	5 - 8	970 2 10	4 14 11	9 15 7
Tullyhunco	- 39,595 1 5	22,685 4 5	2,129 19 5	9 7 9	1,508 11 6	6 13 -	16 - 9	1,697 5 6	7 9 8	1,419 18 6	6 5 2	13 14 10
TOTAL	- 465,987 2 8	248,115 8 9	18,372 3 5	7 8 1	14,457 4 9	5 16 6	13 4 7	14,825 6 6	5 19 6	13,878 5 2	5 11 10	11 11 4
<b>COUNTY OF DONEGAL:</b>												
Banagh	- 177,244 1 18	19,196 19 -	2,377 17 -	12 7 9	2,069 12 -	10 15 7	28 3 4	2,456 14 7	12 15 11	1,761 5 6	9 3 6	21 19 5
Boylagh	- 156,142 - 37	6,768 13 8	1,306 19 2	19 6 2	- 825 10 4	12 3 11	31 10 1	953 8 6	14 1 8	759 16 1	11 4 5	25 6 1
Innishowen, East	- 123,311 3 15	23,098 1 8	2,203 10 3	9 10 9	1,849 2 7	8 - 2	17 10 11	2,244 18 4	9 14 4	1,741 10 9	7 10 9	17 5 1
Innishowen, West	- 74,321 2 31	20,929 11 9	1,555 8 9	7 8 7	1,173 11 9	5 12 2	13 - 9	1,820 4 8	8 13 11	1,455 6 3	6 19 1	15 13 -
Kilmacrenan	- 309,484 2 27	42,293 13 5	5,769 16 4	13 12 10	4,616 4 7	10 18 4	24 11 2	5,384 3 1	12 14 7	4,301 4 11	10 3 5	22 18 -
Raphoe	- 219,447 2 0	79,739 12 5	5,261 8 6	6 12 -	5,806 3 3	6 13 1	13 5 1	7,657 13 2	9 12 1	5,552 8 3	7 - 1	16 12 2
Tirhugh	- 125,285 1 23	30,332 5 6	2,282 14 9	7 10 6	1,622 4 3	5 6 11	12 17 5	2,695 9 1	8 17 9	1,899 17 7	6 1 3	14 19 -
TOTAL	- 1,186,287 2 31	222,358 17 5	20,757 14 9	9 6 8	17,462 8 9	7 17 1	17 3 9	23,212 11 5	10 8 9	17,441 9 4	7 16 10	18 5 7

COUNTY OF DOWN*:																			
Ards, Lower -	38,447	1 14	31,059	18 2	1,423	18 2	4 11 8	1,544	12 2	4 19 6	9 11 1	1,586	12 9	5 2 2	1,287	14 2	4 3 2	9 5 4	
Ards, Upper -	29,979	0 18	25,170	15 7	1,191	17 3	4 14 8	730	9 10	2 18 -	7 12 8	1,449	12 2	5 15 2	1,224	18 4	4 17 3	10 12 5	
Castlereagh, Lower	51,437	3 12	45,376	5 10	2,845	19 4	6 5 5	2,845	14 5	6 5 5	12 10 10	2,748	17 3	6 1 2	2,577	3 -	5 13 7	11 14 9	
Castlereagh, Upper	55,249	3 29	45,912	11 4	3,157	5 -	6 17 6	3,150	9 5	6 17 2	13 14 8	3,137	17 6	6 16 8	3,404	14 10	7 8 3	14 4 11	
Dufferin -	17,203	2 9	14,651	11 6	687	18 5	4 13 10	678	16 -	4 12 8	9 6 6	830	15 8	5 13 5	741	2 2	5 1 2	10 14 7	
Iveagh, Lower (lower part) -	45,402	2 2	36,477	7 4	2,115	18 7	5 16 -	2,088	- 10	5 14 2	11 10 2	2,308	8 5	6 6 3	1,896	3 9	5 3 11	11 10 2	
Iveagh, Lower (upper part) -	47,511	2 39	42,651	19 7	2,461	14 10	5 15 5	2,361	- 6	5 10 8	11 6 1	2,372	3 9	6 5 3	2,212	14 8	5 3 9	11 9 -	
Iveagh, Upper (lower part) -	96,293	2 3	42,309	3 10	3,048	17 10	7 4 1	2,955	15 11	6 19 8	14 3 9	2,931	13 9	6 18 7	2,660	15 7	6 5 9	13 4 4	
Iveagh, Upper (upper part) -	63,213	2 30	46,976	2 4	2,264	19 10	4 16 5	2,562	15 3	5 9 1	10 5 6	2,517	1 6	5 7 2	1,946	12 4	4 2 10	9 10 -	
Kinalary -	40,935	0 33	25,334	14 10	1,374	17 8	5 8 6	1,467	6 8	5 15 10	11 4 4	1,508	8 9	5 10 1	1,359	11 -	5 7 3	11 6 4	
Lecale, Lower -	30,905	2 6	27,391	2 8	1,486	2 8	5 8 6	1,452	1 7	5 6 -	10 14 6	1,389	9 1	4 14 2	1,415	14 1	5 3 5	9 17 7	
Lecale, Upper -	30,638	3 8	30,681	7 10	1,659	1 5	5 8 2	1,621	13 2	5 5 8	10 13 10	1,439	18 -	4 13 10	1,549	2 4	5 - 11	9 14 9	
Mourne -	47,867	3 22	13,490	18 3	682	3 2	5 1 1	674	1 6	4 19 11	10 1 -	692	6 1	5 2 7	573	4 9	4 4 11	9 7 6	
Newry -	16,127	0 38	22,843	18 8	-971	17 11	4 5 1	1,021	17 1	4 9 5	8 14 6	957	3 6	4 3 9	791	- 6	3 9 3	7 13 -	
TOTAL -	610,913	3 29	450,326	17 9	25,372	12 1	5 13 5	25,149	14 4	5 11 8	11 5 1	26,065	8 2	5 15 9	23,640	11 6	5 4 11	11 - 8	
TOWN OF DROGHEDA:																			
County of the Town	5,666	3 20	22,304	4 4	1,165	9 10	5 4 5	622	14 2	2 15 10	8 - 3	1,106	17 6	4 19 2	729	19 -	3 5 5	8 4 7	
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH:																			
1841.																			
Clanawley -	73,066	0 14	21,481	8 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,631	5 3	7 11 10	-	
Clankelly -	36,914	3 13	15,238	11 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,874	6 2	9 - 4	-	
Coole -	19,457	2 35	9,857	5 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	768	2 9	7 15 11	-	
Knockninny -	27,716	3 12	10,506	17 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	13 1	5 13 4	-	
Lurg -	66,135	0 31	27,006	13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,355	11 11	8 14 4	-	
Magheraboy -	79,126	0 3	31,300	2 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,898	4 5	9 5 2	-	
Magherastephana -	58,976	2 11	24,834	4 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,065	10 4	8 5 6	-	
Tirkennedy -	56,246	2 35	28,714	4 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,479	14 1	8 12 8	-	
TOTAL -	417,629	3 34	168,939	9 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,158	8 -	8 7 7	-	

\* This Return does not exactly agree with that presented last year 1841 (331.), but, having been sent again, is taken to be a corrected Account.



SCHEDULE, No. 2—continued.

NAME of BARONY.	1840 and 1841.		1840.					1841.				
	Acreable Contents.	Annual Valuation.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Spring 1840.	Per-centage on Valuation.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Summer 1840.	Per-centage on Valuation.	TOTAL Per-centage in the Year 1840.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Spring 1841.	Per-centage on Valuation.	Sum levied under Grand Warrant of Summer 1841.	Per-centage on Valuation.	TOTAL Per-centage in the Year 1841.
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY:												
Coleraine	85,758 2 11	33,478 - -	2,161 11 -	6 9 2	2,606 11 6	7 15 8	14 4 10	2,527 3 11	7 10 11	2,734 9 11	8 3 4	15 14 3
Keennaght	128,651 2 28	42,146 5 -	2,414 15 2	5 14 5	2,674 9 10	6 6 1	12 - 6	2,564 2 -	6 1 8	2,840 2 11	6 14 9	12 16 5
Laughinsholin	170,788 2 7	65,815 15 -	4,316 15 7	6 11 2	4,599 19 1	6 19 9	13 10 11	4,431 1 -	6 14 7	4,773 4 9	7 5 -	13 19 7
North East Liberties of Coleraine	17,986 1 8	16,421 17 -	1,353 1 5	8 4 9	1,370 11 -	8 6 10	16 11 7	1,362 18 4	8 6 -	1,535 13 9	9 7 -	17 13 -
North West Liberties of Londonderry	12,572 3 16	25,592 8 -	1,585 13 -	6 4 2	1,751 3 5	6 17 2	13 1 4	1,740 9 4	6 16 4	1,999 9 -	7 16 7	14 12 11
Tirkeeran	92,756 3 18	32,860 4 -	2,139 2 3	6 10 2	2,255 6 -	6 17 2	13 7 4	2,194 2 8	6 13 6	2,169 18 5	6 12 -	13 5 6
TOTAL	508,514 3 8	216,244 9 -	13,970 18 5	6 9 2	15,258 - 10	7 1 1	13 10 3	14,819 17 3	6 17 -	16,062 18 9	7 8 5	14 5 5
COUNTY OF LOUTH:												
1841.												
Ardee	53,815 2 12	55,796 13 -	-	-	-	-	-	2,167 3 10	3 17 8	2,170 5 4	3 17 9	7 15 5
Dundalk, Lower	37,790 2 3	20,141 8 11	-	-	-	-	-	790 11 4	3 18 6	924 - 5	4 11 9	8 10 3
Dundalk, Upper	30,732 2 0	41,397 7 -	-	-	-	-	-	1,767 4 2	4 4 10	1,364 18 5	3 5 5	7 10 3
Ferrard	48,810 0 30	40,976 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1,879 14 4	4 11 8	1,895 18 2	4 12 6	9 4 2
Louth	25,690 1 36	26,035 12 10	-	-	-	-	-	898 6 1	3 9 -	963 1 8	3 14 -	7 3 -
TOTAL	196,841 1 1	184,347 2 9	-	-	-	-	-	7,492 19 9	4 1 3	7,308 4 -	3 19 3	8 - 6
COUNTY OF MEATH:												
Deece, Lower	20,006 2 19	17,686 9 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504 - 6	2 17 -	-
Deece, Upper	28,753 3 36	27,272 19 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783 17 8	2 17 6	-
Duleek, Lower	36,505 2 20	37,840 9 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,166 16 8	3 1 8	-
Duleek, Upper	28,458 3 31	27,687 10 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860 - 3	3 2 1	-
Dunboyne	16,778 2 1	17,840 5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420 16 10	2 8 6	-
Fore	42,372 0 81	38,290 5 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,093 - 4	3 5 8	-
Kells, Lower	36,153 1 39	28,902 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	901 9 1	3 2 4	-
Kells, Upper	49,520 3 8	46,338 16 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,611 17 1	3 6 10	-
Lane	39,305 3 33	32,133 16 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990 4 6	2 10 9	-

[illegible]

**VALUATION (IRELAND).**

**RETURN of the several COUNTIES, COUNTIES of  
CITIES, and COUNTIES of TOWNS in Ireland, of  
which the VALUATION, under 6 & 7 Will. 4,  
c. 84, has been completed; with a Comparative  
ACCOUNT for 1840.**

**(Sir Robert Ferguson.)**

**Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
2 May 1842.**

**224.**

***Under 1 oz.***

# **R E P O R T S**

**RELATIVE TO THE**

**VALUATIONS FOR POOR RATES,**

**AND TO THE**

**REGISTERED ELECTIVE FRANCHISE,**

**IN IRELAND:**

**WITH APPENDICES.**

---

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

---

**LONDON:**

**PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

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**1841.**



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*General Valuation of Ireland.*

Outline of the System, according to which the General Valuation of Ireland, under the 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 84, is carried into effect. By Richard Griffith, Esq., Commissioner of Valuation

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Returns of the Valuation, &c., of 10l. Electors in the cities of Belfast, Cork, Dublin, and Limerick, of which abstracts only have been published, and which have been stated in the Appendix to have been deposited in the Irish Office, London, have, in lieu thereof, been deposited in the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.

Owing to the despatch with which it was deemed requisite to distribute the earlier papers of the Commission, the Commissioners and Secretary, who were at that time in Ireland, had no opportunity of revising the proofs of the FIRST GENERAL REPORT, and from pages 1 to 72, and 137 to 231 of the LOCAL REPORTS. A few typographical mistakes and omissions were the unavoidable result. The reader is requested to make the following

## CORRECTIONS.

Page	viii., line 13, for "law-scale," read "low scale."
"	zeiii., " 13, for "Cootehill," read "Cashel."
"	26 " 21, for "Sar Kyranes," read "Seirkyranes."
"	44 " 24, for "tuft bog," read "turf bog."
"	" 2 from bottom, for "Swan acre," read "10l. an acre."
"	151 " 9, insert "will be obviated."
"	170 " 9, insert "18 per cent."
"	197, at end of Report, insert the name "CHARLES KELLY."
"	40 b, last line, for "£113,130 2 13," read "£127,130 2 13."
"	" " " for "£44,460 1 0," read "44,460 7 0."



## GENERAL INDEX

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laid out, and regular wages for himself and family, if they do the work, and 10s. per acre a-year, over and above, to lay by," *Mr. Whiteside, Valuator*) 45.—("What would allow the tenant potatoes, milk, and butter every day, and meat two or three times a-week," *Mr. Sampson, Valuator*) 65.—("Made the thing his own case; what he himself would undertake to pay,"—"Rent at which it might be let, landlord to run no chances," *Mr. Sealy, Valuator*) 78.—("What the landlord, in point of duty, ought to take," *Mr. O'Brien, Valuator*) 84.—("What it would be worth to a solvent tenant, who would pay all his engagements, and live by the land—supposing him to have good bread and milk every day for himself, and meat two or three times a-week, and comfortable clothing, and to be able to pay priest and minister," *Messrs. Keatings and Egan, Valutors*) 143.—("What a solvent tenant would pay, reserving reasonable remuneration for capital, time, and labour," *Mr. Orr, Valuator*) 152.—("One-fourth of gross produce,"—"That the tenant should have good food and clothing, and support his family," *Mr. J. Wilson, Valuator*) 4 b, 5 b.—("A solvent tenant is one who would pay his rent without being in arrear, and living comfortably," *Mr. M'Arthur, Valuator*) 17 b.—("What a tenant is able to pay regularly, as it becomes due, and live comfortably out of the land," *Mr. Fisher, Valuator*) 31 b.—("One-fourth of gross produce, and one-third on lands of inferior quality," *The same*) 32 b.—("What a farmer, taking the land to live by it, could fairly pay," *Messrs. Lithgow and Thompson, Valutors*) 47 b.—("What tenant could pay, after supporting a family respectably," *Mr. Cathcart, Valuator*) 61 b.—("One-third of produce on good land," *Mr. Arthur, Valuator*) 63 b.—("One-fourth or one-fifth of produce to the farmer, besides the wages of his labour," *Mr. Morton, Valuator*) 77 b.—("Considers a solvent tenant a man who supports himself, according to his condition, out of the produce of the farm, pays the rent and taxes and dues upon the farm, and keeps it in the state in which he got it, if he does not improve it," *Mr. R. Wilson, Valuator*) 96 b.—("30l. for every 100l. of produce in small farms, not immediately near towns," *Mr. Montgomery, Valuator*) 109 b.—("One-third of produce, allowing one-third for rent and one-third for outlay," *Mr. Hughes, Valuator*) 116 b.—(The same; *Mr. Scroope, Valuator*) 170 b.—(The same; *Mr. Hughes, Valuator*) 183 b.—("By a solvent tenant, means one who could pay his rent punctually and support his family comfortably off the land, according to his condition in life," *Mr. Walsh, Valuator*) 192 b.—("Rent should not, at the utmost, exceed two-fifths of produce," *Mr. Bell, Valuator*) 199 b.—("One-half of net produce," *Mr. Gaffney, Valuator*) 213 b.—("What the tenant could afford to pay, and fairly live by," *Mr. Pattison, Valuator*) 229 b.—("Fair and reasonable rent, calculated on average rents for the last 10 or 20 years, paid by tenants able to meet their demands,"—"one-third of produce," *Mr. O'Brien, Valuator*) 233 b, 234 b.—("What would allow an industrious man who holds from 10 to 20 acres to retain from the produce of his farm as much above his rent as would enable him to live comfortably, eat meat three times a week, and lay by something as a provision for his younger children," *Mr. Barrett, Guardian*) 257 b.—("What a solvent tenant could pay, supporting himself and his family comfortably, say, giving them meat twice a-week," *Mr. Langley, Valuator*) 294 b.—("What a solvent tenant could afford to pay, and support his family; say, give them a bit of meat once or twice a-week, on a farm of from 20 to 30 acres," *Mr. Waters, Valuator*) 314 b.—("88 per cent. of one-third of probable produce," *Mr. Bracken, Valuator*) 341 b.—("One-third of produce," *Messrs. Halahan and Ahern, Valutors*) 409 b.—("What leaves the tenant enough of the produce of the land for the comfortable subsistence of himself and his family; on 10 acres of land, enough of potatoes and milk through the year, with a pig to kill for bacon," *Mr. Creaghe, Valuator*) 415 b.—("What a solvent tenant could pay, and live by the land as a tenant of his class ought to live; say on a farm of 25 to 40 acres, have meat on Sunday, and once a-week besides, and have his family decently clothed," *Mr. Lymberry, Valuator*) 435 b.—("What would allow the tenant and his family to eat meat once or twice a-week, and be clothed in comfortable clothes, suited to persons in their class of life," *Mr. Walsh, Valuator*) 458 b.—("Two-thirds of Rack-rent," *Mr. Roche, Valuator*) 468 b.—("One-third of produce," *Mr. W. Wilson, Valuator*) 483 b.—("By a solvent tenant, means a tenant who pays his rent, and can continue to pay it, and live by the land," *Mr. Potter, Valuator*) 515 b.—("One-third of produce," *Messrs. Murphy and Sheehan, Valutors*) 532 b.—("10 per cent. under letting value," *Mr. Johnston, Valuator*) 563 b;—*vide* references under Proportion of Produce to Value."

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[*The Appendix to Second Report, Nos. V. and VI., and the "Summary and Classification of 101. Electors" (being pp. 1 a to 29 a) are to be cancelled in binding up the volumes, as they are reprinted, in an amended form, in other places.*]

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## **WATER GUARD (IRELAND).**

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RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 4 March 1842;—for,

A COPY of the INSTRUCTIONS given to the WATER GUARD in *Ireland*,  
respecting Divine Service, and the Reading of Prayers to the Men.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 22 March 1842.*

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EXTRACT from the COAST GUARD INSTRUCTIONS, dated the 5th day of  
November 1841.

### ARTICLE 1, Section 45.

“INSPECTING Commanders and Officers of Stations shall cause the Public Worship of Almighty God, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England established by Law, to be solemnly, orderly, and reverently performed at such stations as may be remote from places of Divine Worship, and shall afford every opportunity to the men at those stations near where such places are situated, of attending the services therein; and so far as the public duty will permit, to take care that the Lord’s-day be duly observed;—proper precautions being however taken to leave watchmen on duty on these occasions, and that no relaxation of vigilance takes place either afloat or on shore, on which the smugglers may be able to calculate, and take advantage of for their own purposes.”

Coast Guard Office, Customs, }  
London, 9 March 1842. }

*Phipps Hornby,*  
Comptroller-General.

**WATER GUARD (IRELAND).**

**COPY of INSTRUCTIONS given to the WATER  
GUARD in *Ireland*, respecting Divine Service,  
and the Reading of Prayers to the Men.**

**(*Mr. O'Connell.*)**

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***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
22 March 1842.***

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# WOODS AND FORESTS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 28 February 1842;—for,

AN ACCOUNT of all SUMS of MONEY Received by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings, in *Ireland*, in each Year from 6 January 1833 to 5 January 1842; and AN ACCOUNT of the SUMS Expended by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings in *Ireland*, in each Year from 6 January 1833 to 5 January 1842, specifying the Purposes for which the same were Expended.

## SUMS RECEIVED.

EXPENDITURE.	Dividends on Produce of Sales of Lands and Rents invested in 3½ per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.			Yearly Rents and Mesne Profits.			Consideration Monies for Lands, Rents, &c. Sold.			Fees of Abolished Offices.			Phoenix Park.			TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Year ended 5 Jan. 1834	2,934	16	4	57,266	9	6	7,122	4	3	18	1	8	-	-	-	67,341	11	9
— 1835	2,934	16	4	56,118	9	8	22,276	6	6	3	-	-	2,018	2	2	83,350	14	8
— 1836	2,934	16	4	52,666	12	6	5,405	12	3	12	17	8	814	17	-	61,834	15	9
— 1837	2,934	16	4	54,487	13	10	4,886	-	11	6	11	8	351	3	10	62,666	6	7
— 1838	2,934	16	4	57,791	11	8	1,217	10	1	9	-	4	662	5	2	62,615	3	7
— 1839	2,934	16	4	60,545	8	5	12,552	19	9	7	15	4	945	3	-	76,986	2	10
— 1840	2,934	16	4	53,192	6	8	10,868	7	6	25	15	-	2,226	9	4	69,247	14	10
— 1841	2,934	16	4	54,204	7	4	10,914	5	6	30	12	8	1,447	4	4	69,531	6	2
— 1842	2,934	16	4	60,947	18	4	9,691	5	-	24	14	4	1,327	-	9	74,925	14	9
£.	26,413	7	-	507,220	17	11	84,934	11	9	138	8	8	9,792	5	7	628,499	10	11
Amount of a Deposit on Account of a Sale in Progress - - - £.																50	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPT - - - - £.																628,549	10	11

## SUMS EXPENDED.

Years Ended 5 Jan.	Salaries, Superannuation, and Retired Allowances, Office Incidents.			Law Agents.			Surveyors' Bills.			Improvements on Estates.			Cork and Kerry Roads.			Phoenix Park.			Miscellaneous.			TOTAL SUMS EXPENDED.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1834	1,552	7	1	511	7	-	917	18	3	1,232	16	6	7,300	-	-	601	12	-	116	6	2	12,232	7	-
1835	1,602	12	6	2,321	7	11	62	11	8	1,780	5	5	3,775	-	-	2,523	18	11	177	10	9	12,243	2	2
1836	2,023	5	8	1,631	13	9	-	-	-	2,293	17	7	2,675	-	-	2,223	8	7	158	1	3	11,005	6	10
1837	2,241	5	5	971	19	6	120	10	4	2,499	15	4	750	-	-	4,350	11	4	199	13	6	11,133	15	5
1838	2,525	12	2	857	7	4	5	5	-	3,282	8	4	-	-	-	18,216	16	1	697	19	-	20,585	7	11
1839	2,735	1	9	1,630	-	-	-	-	-	2,506	4	7	-	-	-	8,977	1	11	108	11	5	15,956	19	8
1840	2,670	17	9	1,150	16	3	-	-	-	2,136	10	4	-	-	-	10,203	13	10	322	9	8	16,484	7	10
1841	2,541	10	5	210	12	2	-	-	-	2,856	11	1	-	-	-	10,554	19	1	308	6	1	16,471	18	10
1842	2,641	5	3	318	-	7	-	-	-	839	5	-	-	-	-	8,708	3	5	82	10	9	12,589	5	-
£.	20,533	18	-	9,603	4	6	1,106	5	3	19,427	14	2	14,500	-	-	61,360	-	2	2,171	8	7			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - £.																						128,549	10	-

Office of Woods, &c. }  
26 April 1842. }

A. Milne, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests,  
Charles Gore, } Land Revenues, Works and Buildings.



**WOODS AND FORESTS (IRELAND).**

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**AN ACCOUNT of AMOUNTS Received and Paid  
by the Woods and Forests Department in *Ireland*,  
for each of the last Nine Years.**

**(*Mr. French.*)**

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***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
3 May 1842.***

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**222.**

***Under 1 oz.***





















